"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow, cloudy, rising temperature; wind east.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,322. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

GERMANS WON'T GIVE UP MERCHANT SHIPS ON FRENCH OFFER OF FOOD FOR A MONTH; HALT IN WORK OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

NEGOTIATIONS AT SPA FAIL

Germans Reject Modified Offer Presented by the Allies.

FLEET'S FATE UP AT PARIS

France and Italy May Get Some Big Ships and Belgium Smaller Ones.

OUR STAND AGAIN EXPLAINED

If Britain Took German Ships Our Building Program Would Be Increased.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—What may be described as the most important session of the Supreme Council was held this afternoon, and it served to clear the atmosphere to the extent of placing the views of the individual powers on record as to problems upon the settlement of which depends the future of the larger portion of the world.

While the session was devoted to consideration of the naval terms to be imposed upon Germany, a side conference incident to the session had material bearing on the proceedings.

One of the most striking developments of this effort to hasten peace was a definite acknowledgment by the United States that if the surrendered German dreadnoughts were given to Great Britain, it would compel the United States to increase her naval program so as to reduce the British lead. The reasons for this attitude was explained in my dispatch of February on the freedom of the seas. In this it was stated that the American pronouncement to Great Britain on this matter was made in the friendliest spirit and that there was a disposition to believe that the British authorities were willing to acknowledge that competitive naval construction by the United States would be bad for both nations.

In the armistice terms, discussed this afternoon, it is provided that the German fleet shall be sunk, but on account of the differences of opinion as to the wisdom of this course discussion was postponed.

It is possible that some German warships will be given to France and Italy, with destroyers and lighter craft to Belgium and the smaller nations. The United States does not object to this.

On motion of the United States, the provision for neutralization of the Keil Canal was referred to the Waterways Commission. The United States also reserved the right to object to a provision for the destruction of existing submarines and the restriction of their future use.

The progress made today, however, may count little because of the situation developed at Spa in the economic conference.

Representatives of the allied Governments returned to Paris tonight to lay the situation before the Supreme Council. According to the story, the French, who had accepted in principle the allied proposition for feeding Germany, demanded that Germany should surrender her ships and make other concessions in return for a promise of supplies for two weeks or a month, leaving it uncertain whether additional food would be forthcoming thereafter.

When the other allied Commissioners on the French insistence reluctantly presented this proposal, the Germans declared that they would not give up their ships under any such uncertain arrangement, and the allied Commissioners returned to Paris.

Considerable indignation is felt over the failure of the Spa conference. It is being said that French politics is responsible. Fear on the part of the politicians that the people of the devastated regions would resent any concessions to Germany is given as the cause of the French attitude.

According to some important persons if Germany is not helped immediately the Government will be overthrown, Bolshevism will result, and the Allies might be compelled to occupy the whole German territory.

One statement that is made is that if Bohemia is not fed she is likely to declare for annexation to Germany.

In this connection it is learned that the United States is inclined to defer

Continued on Page Four.

DURING CONVALESCENCE FROM INFLUENZA—and pneumonia—take Imperial Granum Food. Nourishing, strengthening, delicious, with no sickish sweetness. Any druggist. 25c.—Advt.

Senators' Statements Wirelessed to Wilson Who Reads Them At Sea Without Comment

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 6, (By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—Having placed himself under the orders of Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, President Wilson did not arise until 1 o'clock today.

After he arose and breakfasted he read the comments of the various United States Senators who had expressed themselves on the statement he made at the time Congress adjourned, these comments having been sent to the steamer by wireless. The President himself made no comment upon the expressions of the Senators.

The President had a long promenade on the decks of the George Washington this afternoon with Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson. He showed no effects of his recent hard work, except traces of the fatigue which were apparent when he sailed eastward from New York.

Tonight the President was much refreshed by reason of his let-down in work, and he will continue his regimen of quietude for several days, postponing until the last part of the voyage matters awaiting his attention.

This evening the President saw himself as the public frequently sees him—in moving pictures taken of him on the occasion of his recent visit to Boston.

The George Washington today made good speed through the mist and a driving rain.

The number thirteen, which is regarded as President Wilson's lucky number, is again figuring in connection with the President's doings. The present is the thirteenth round trip for the George Washington since the United States took over the steamer, and the President expects to arrive in France on Thursday, March 13.

The sea is remaining unusually calm for this season of the year, and the George Washington was speeding along today with a hardly perceptible roll. She is to bring back troops on this voyage, and alterations will be made which will increase her accommodations so that she will be able to carry 5,000 troops this time, as compared with 4,500 on her last trip. Of this 5,000 one-fifth will be wounded men and 500 will be army officers.

TELLS OF DANGER IN DELAYING PEACE

Herron Says Quick Action Is Necessary to Check Bolshevism in Germany.

OLD REGIME STILL ACTIVE

Eisner Said German Staff Was Directing Lenine's Army—Red Tide Sweeps Westward.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—The night before he died Kurt Eisner told George D. Herron that the Bolshevist army in Russia was being directed by the German General Staff. This, according to what Herron told me today in Paris, was not mere repetition of a general rumor but an exact statement based on precise information in Eisner's possession.

"This statement of Eisner," said Herron, "is part of entirely convincing evidence we have that the old régime in Germany is still alive and carrying on a well defined plan to win out of the Bolshevist chaos everything it set out to win by the war. There is only one thing for the rest of the world to do. That is to make peace with Germany immediately.

"The Allies and the United States must sign a definite peace treaty with the present German Government right away and immediately lift the blockade on all supplies to that country. It should be done within ten days or within a week. Even now it may be too late, but there is at least a chance, and everything else should be put aside to make peace.

"Otherwise, the present German Government will not be able to survive the rise of Bolshevism. That will mean chaos in all continental Europe and England. The Atlantic will prove no barrier to save America. Instant peace is the world's only hope."

In reply to questions, Herron admitted that he seemed to be agreeing with Senators Lodge and Knox and with the original program of the French Government that making peace with Germany should have come before the League of Nations and all other things.

"Yes," he continued, "in view of what has happened it would probably have been safer for the world if the world had settled peace with Germany first and got her working under a stable government before Bolshevism got started there. But, on the other hand, I wish to emphasize the fact that I do not agree with Senators Lodge and Knox, nor their efforts to obstruct and undermine Wilson.

"The real Bolsheviki in America today are these same Senators, Lodge and Knox, and their followers, for they are playing directly into the hands of Germany and the European Bolsheviki by their attempt to weaken Wilson.

"The old German regime, which is against the present German Government, of course, and all other existing Governments, is playing a double game. It would divide and weaken the Allies as well as alienate the American people from Wilson for the purpose of delaying peace making with Germany and it would take advantage of that delay to upset the world by temporarily sacrificing its own Germany in the general chaos.

"German espionage is still most ac-

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

AMERICA WARNS ITALY ON BLOCKADE

Must Let Supplies Go Through to Slavs or Lose Access to Food Here.

BITTER FEELING IN PARIS

Allies Resent Rome's Course in Crippling New Nations Which Were to Stem Bolshevism.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Italy has been warned by the American Government that unless she puts an end to delays in the movement of relief supplies to the newly establishd Jugoslavic and Czechoslavic States steps will be taken to cut off the flow of American foodstuffs to Ital

No reply has yet been made by the Italian Government.

It was stated today in an authoritative quarter that the Italian Government had caused intolerable conditions by the blockade imposed against the Jugoslavic countries, which operates also against the Czechoslovaks. The blockade has not been wholly effective, because the United States has been able to deliver much food where it was neded, but many delays have been caused, resulting often in holding up supplies, the need of which was desperate.

Reports from Paris of the existence of chaotic conditions because of the blockade have not been confirmed here, but it is known that much unnecessary suffering has been caused, directly attributable to the stand taken by Italy.

News from Paris that representatives of Great Britain and France were outspoken in their condemnation of the attitude of Italy was cabled to the United States, but the action of the American Government in sending its warning to Italy was taken before that report came.

Italy has been depending in large measure on the United States for foodstuffs. The disintegration of Russia and the depredations of the Central Powers in Rumania cut off European sources of wheat, so that in 1918 this country shipped to Italy 16,000,000 bushels and 3,000,000 barrels of flour. This cereal ration was supplemented by 2,000,000 bushels of corn.

Italy has looked to the United States for meat also, taking 46,000,000 pounds of canned beef, 9,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 98,000,000 pounds of bacon, and 1,000,000 pounds of lard last year. Other purchases from this country included 2,000,000 pounds of salmon and 30,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Allies Sharply Critical of Italy.

PARIS, March 6.—British and French delegates here have been outspoken in the Supreme War Council and the Supreme Economic Council in criticism of the food blockade which the Italian Government is maintaining against Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia. The new democracies built out of the old Austrian Empire are relied upon by the Entente as a protection against the Bolshevist wave, and the food shortage in them is creating chaos. While the American delegates have been less outspoken than the British and French regarding the Italian action, they have been much concerned over the situation, which stops all American relief work.

The persistence of the Italian blockade and the efforts of Italy to obtain political advantages have created such

Continued on Page Five.

MANBURG'S "LEAGUE OF NATIONS," VOL. II. Les Principes Bismarck. Macmillan, 60c.—Advt.

Rhine Country Sees Safety From Bolshevism Only in Presence of the American Army

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 6.—A committee of citizens of Coblenz is preparing a petition to the American military authorities, asking permission to form a Home Guard to protect the district against Bolsheviki after the Third Army leaves the Rhine. The matter has not yet come officially before General Dickman, but it is safe to say that the permission sought will be refused at this time.

This action by the citizens hereabouts is of interests not only because it reflects the attitude of Coblenz towards the Spartacides, but because it helps to bring to light the fact that many Germans, especially those with large property interests, are beginning to inquire when the Americans are going away and to hope it won't be too soon.

Our sector of the occupied territory is the most fortunate in all Germany. There is no acute food shortage, except lack of milk for babies; the soldiers have been spending millions of marks, and perfect order has been maintained—all at a time when many sections of Germany, some not so far away, such as Düsseldorf, Essen, Darmstadt, and Mannheim, have been torn by civil strife. Throughout this great industrial region, where Bolshevism might be expected, there has been no sign of it, because of the presence of the allied armies.

News of what is happening elsewhere and the seeming spread of disorder is causing responsible Germans here to look ahead and hence the desire to form Home Guards—at least, that is what the fathers of the project say. But the Allies at the present stage are going to permit no military machine of any kind to be built west of the Rhine.

One with any sense of humor must see something laughable in the Germans—the haughty, rich, imperious, royalist Germans—thanking the Americans for keeping their own Bolsheviki away from them. There is a rich old rascal here who, during the war, supported himself and a company of German soldiers at the front, and whose pride kept him indoors for the first three weeks we were here. I met him on the street today and asked him what he thought about the Bolsheviki.

"Gott, it's awful!" he said; "the Americans must not go away soon, for when in the morning I wake up and see the Stars and Stripes on top of Ehrenbreitenstein I know the Bolsheviki will not come and ruin my property. If the Americans go away, they come sure!"

It did me good to see this tough old Heinie worrying. Incidentally, he is one of the town's greatest royalists, holding that William II. is the only man who can now save Germany. He is one of those who want to form a Home Guard for the Rhineland.

Hines Calls Conference on Railway Situation; Bankers Ready to Form $500,000,000 Pool

Railway Heads and Bankers Summoned to Meet in Washington Next Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representatives of the great banking interests and of the principal railroads of the country have been asked to meet in consultation by Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration in an effort to provide for the railroads the funds refused by Congress when that body, as the result of a Republican filibuster, failed to pass the General Deficiency Bill, with its $750,000,000 appropriation for the railroads. The Director General has set next Tuesday for the conference, which will be held at Washington.

The Administration is exerting every effort to obtain money without disturbing prospects of the forthcoming Victory loan, which Secretary Glass announced today, will be inaugurated April 21. It was reported from New York that a group of bankers whose interests were largely in railroad finances, had approached J. P. Morgan & Co., with a view to the formation of a $500,000,000 syndicate to provide funds for the roads. Director General Hines made no comment upon this report, and it was said that he had not been apprised of such a step. The Railroad Administration is very anxious that the roads shall undertake their own financing, as Director General Hines made plain in addressing the conference of Governors.

The names of the men whom the Director General will call into conference have not yet been made public. It is said that the railroads will be represented largely by former railroad Presidents who were succeeded as operating heads, under Mr. McAdoo's régime, by the appointment of Federal Managers of the systems.

Federal Managers of the roads met here today to discuss means for going ahead with improvements. At the coming conference the Director General will present to the bankers and railroad executives detailed studies of what the Railroad Administration and its Federal Managers, who are in charge of the operation of the railroads, desire to accomplish in the way of pooling terminals, new trackage, rolling stock, and so on. The Federal Managers will continue in almost constant session until the conference.

It is understood that prominent among the bankers who will confer here with Director General Hines are those whose institutions are heavily interested in railroad securities. It is known that representatives of such banks were in communication, either in person or by long-distance telephone, with leaders of Congress and other Government officials during the La Follette-Sherman-France filibuster which killed the General Deficiency bill. Now they have notified the Railroad Administration, it is reported, that they stand ready to cooperate in bringing about a solution of the financial problem.

The day's developments caused Government officials to hold a much more optimistic view of the future, and the talk heard was not of failure but of hope of bridging the gap between the present time and the date when Congress will reassemble and grant the relief required.

The railroads need about $300,000,000 immediately to pay dividends and the Government is anxious that this shall be made possible. The fact that railroad securities have not fallen off radically in the stock markets since the failure of the $750,000,000 appropriation is accepted as expressing the belief on the part of security holders that the financial problem will be solved.

Secretary Glass would not talk about the financial situation of the railroads when he held his weekly meeting today with newspaper men. Director General Hines and Eugene Meyer, Jr., of the War Finance Corporation, held a long conference concerning the $337,000,000 which the corporation now has on hand and which probably will be used in assisting the roads.

Secretary Glass would not give details about the forthcoming Victory Loan, saying he did not wish to "take the bloom off" the issue. He announced that John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Treasury, whose renomination failed of confirmation by the Senate, would continue in office under a Treasury appointment.

Announcement was made that $500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness would be issued, bearing interest from March 13, 1919, and payable August 12, 1919, at 4½ per cent interest.

PERFECT GOLF IN A PERFECT CLIMATE at the Manor, Asheville, North Carolina. In America—an English Inn.—Advt.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Asked to Head Bankers' Pool, Are Ready to Act.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have been asked by bankers representing all sections of the country to organize a nationwide syndicate of banks for the purpose of raising $500,000,000 to be loaned to the Railroad Administration, or to individual railroads, as occasion may require. Final decision in the matter depends entirely upon the attitude of the Railroad Administration and official Washington. Morgan & Co. are prepared to go ahead with the work of organizing the syndicate and only await the official request. If the Railroad Administration acquiesces in the project it is believed the arrangements for raising the fund can be completed in a very short time, probably within a few days.

New York bankers were in conference yesterday and representatives were in touch with Washington. The matter of amending to the requirements of the railroads, now that the Railroad Administration has been left in a serious predicament by the failure of Congress to appropriate the $750,000,000 which Director General Walker D. Hines requested, received first consideration, and the plan to have Morgan & Co. head a "pool" grew out of these conferences. It was said that a meeting of bankers and railroad men would be held in a very short time at Washington, when the whole matter would be gone over by the Director General and the other interests. Bankers who represent railroad security holders are determined something must be done, and at once.

The proposal to form a nationwide pool has for precedent the famous $100,000,000 gold pool which J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. organized in August, 1914, to enable the City of New York to meet its maturing tax-warrant obligations in London. The city was totally unable to purchase sterling exchange, the war having just started and the exchange market being completely demoralized. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. came to the rescue by organizing a gold pool among all the National and State banks and trust companies in the greater city, prorating the $100,000,000 among all these institutions, according to their capital and surplus.

In the present case it is believed that, as the solvency of the railroads is of such vital importance to the whole country, a similar pool could be organized extending to all parts of the United States. It might even be considered expedient to include savings banks and insurance companies in the syndicate, as both classes of institutions are tremendously concerned with the railroad situation because of their large holdings of railroad bonds. It was said there would be little difficulty in raising $500,000,000, or even the full $750,000,000 which Mr. Hines asked Congress to appropriate.

The principal obstacle in the way of the proposed pool, it was explained, was the possibility that official Washington would not care to have the railroad financing initiated by private bankers. It was thought that possibly an attempt would be made first to attend to the matter either through the Federal Reserve system or through the War Finance Corporation, or by a combination of both. If such a plan is adopted private bankers will not be asked to go ahead with the $500,000,000 syndicate. The belief, however, was that private interests would be enlisted.

If the financing of the railroads is turned over to the Federal Reserve system it will probably be arranged along lines somewhat similar to those used in disposing of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. That is, the Federal Reserve banks will be used as the distributing agents for a huge railroad loan, probably apportioned to the banks of the country and in form suitable either for rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks or for redistribution to private investors.

The argument raised against such a method was that it would conflict with the forthcoming Victory Loan. That operation is scheduled for the latter part of next month, and if the railroad loan were to be offered now, as bankers believe is imperative, it would do much to hurt the Victory Loan, especially as it would be a semi-governmental affair and probably at a rate of interest considerably above that of the Victory notes. On the other hand, bankers insist, the railroad matter cannot be allowed to hold over until after the Victory Loan.

The idea of a bank pool is further strengthened because in most responsible quarters it is believed the railroads will receive their compensation from the Government within a few months. It is generally felt that Congress will be reassembled by May, or June at the latest, and that the railroad legislation will be put through in short order.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

NEW YORK'S OWN COME HOME FROM WAR; 14,000 OF GEN. O'RYAN'S 27TH DIVISION ACCLAIMED HERE BY WELCOMING THRONGS

Gen. O'Ryan Praises the Spirit and Valor of the New York Soldiers He Led in the War

On landing from the Leviathan yesterday Major Gen. O'Ryan gave out this tribute to his men:

Naturally, I am happy to command such officers and men as compose this division. I welcome the opportunity of saying a word or two of their discipline, valor, and zeal. When I speak of them I include our dead, and the wounded who have come on ahead of us. In battle our men performed acts of valor so numerous that within the division they came to be regarded almost as commonplace. The tributes, however, of our British and Australian comrades who witnessed their work in action, and the numerous medals and citations awarded for acts of extraordinary heroism, furnish a better appraisal of their worth.

The story of the service of the division is too long a story to do more than to refer to at this time, but I am sure the families of our soldiers and the many thousands of men in New York State who have served in the years gone by in the old regiments of the division will be interested to know that the conduct of our men was at all times characterized by a remarkable spirit, a spirit difficult to define, but which reached in battle a veritable state of exaltation. It was a spirit which breathed confidence, determination, and willingness to make any sacrifice to win. This spirit was so marked as to be frequently commented upon in the British area.

I am sure no man who has not experienced the ordeal of battle can appreciate the feelings of the officer who sees his men coming out of battle after perhaps three or four days and nights of continuous fighting, plastered with mud, scratched and cut by wire and shell splinters, lame and stiff from the water of shellholes in which they have spent the night, half dazed from shell shock and loss of sleep, half sick, and frequently burned from poisonous gas, and depressed by the loss of comrades whom they had seen killed or wounded about them.

Certainly one must admire the discipline of men who under such conditions keep in column and observe the many rules of the road as they painfully make their way to the rest camp over roads pounded with never-ceasing shellfire. But the officer's admiration turns to devoted affection when under such circumstances he receives from his men the responsive glance and the labored straightening of the exhausted body which indicate that it is the physical machinery alone that is "all in"—that the spirit remains unimpaired. This has been the experience of our officers with their men.

Cases by the score have occurred where officers and men, struck down in battle, have, in response to this spirit, struggled to their feet and gone on with their companies in the attack, only to be hit again. Cases exist in every regiment where men have done this three times before being killed or rendered helpless and evacuated. This spirit cannot be produced by discipline alone. The character of our cause had some relation to it.

A spirit so intense cannot be developed in a period measured by months. In our case it was the growth of years of zealous effort to compel recognition of the efficiency of their regiments—effort which involved not only sacrifice, but lack of appreciation, even hostility from some sources. Our men, and the new men who gained their spirit, were prepared to make any sacrifice to justify their confidence in themselves and their units, and to this end they seemed willing to give freely of their lives.

Not by any means the least remarkable part of the record of the old New York division is the fact that it furnished approximately five thousand officers to the United States armies in this war. A considerable number of these fought as officers of the regular divisions.

UPSTATE TROOPS IN ON MAURETANIA

3,478 Aboard, Including 108th Regiment, Which Helped Take Mont Kemmel.

HIGH PRAISE FROM OFFICERS

Proud to be Called "Apple Knockers" Now—Lieut. Col. Roosevelt Back with Limp.

The Cunarder Mauretania, which did not reach her pier, foot of West Thirteenth Street, until 4:15 P. M., had great difficulty in getting into her berth on account of the strong ebb tide and the scarcity of tugboats. The Army and Navy officials sent over five of their tugboats, but they were not powerful enough to push the big liner against the tide and it was 5:20 o'clock before the gangway was lowered.

During that time the 3,478 troops on board, mostly belonging to the Twenty-seventh Division, lined the sides and cheered the hundreds of people on the Patrol and the other steamboats and those waiting on the pier. At the request of the pier officials the band waiting there did not play until the Mauretania was made fast because its noise drowned the orders issued by the captain from the bridge.

But the band on board the liner played away while the Police Band on the Patrol also rendered all kinds of popular tunes, and meanwhile the soldiers could not understand why there was a band on the pier which did not play when the liner was being warped in.

The units on the Mauretania were the 108th Infantry complete, the 54th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, and the 102d Train Headquarters, nurses, and casual officers, a total of 3,478.

March Off at Double Quick.

Hundreds of welcomers were outside the pier, and those who had special passes were allowed as far as the customs barrier on the upper deck, but could not get to the gangway. Directly the gangway was down the soldiers came off the ship at the double quick, evidently wanting to get all off before night.

Captain A. H. Rostron, the commander, said the voyage had been fine and the time was five days, twenty hours, and thirty minutes at an average speed of twenty-one knots. There was no need to drive the ship and eat up several hundred more tons of coal, which was rather scarce at this time, he said. With good firemen and good coal the Mauretania could steam twenty-six knots. Captain Rostron said that he knew the Leviathan was steaming along comfortably at about seventeen knots, and to talk of the two steamships racing across the Atlantic was absurd.

The officer in command of the troops

Continued on Page Two.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

BIG FLEET GREETS TROOPS IN HARBOR

18 Ships with Wildly Cheering Relatives and Friends Meet Homecoming 27th.

SONGS RE-ECHO OVER BAY

Multitude in Battery Park Shouts Welcome to Leviathan as It Passes.

With the coming of daylight yesterday preparations began around the Battery that stamped the day as a gala occasion. About Pier A the crew of the Police Department boat Patrol was getting ready the flagship of the welcoming fleet to greet the homecoming heroes of the 27th Division. Then one by one the larger vessels of the receiving convoy, the ferryboat Queens, the Nassau, the fireboat New Yorker, the Corrections, the Fidelity, their superstructures a-flutter with the flags of the Allies, came up to the sea wall and awaited the coming of the fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, other near relatives and friends they were to carry down the bay to meet the Leviathan. Eighteen ships in all composed the fleet of welcome, and they carried 15,000 persons.

As the last of the ships came into place at 7 o'clock Inspector Boland from Headquarters arrived with 200 policemen drawn from precincts throughout the city. Boland stationed his men ten feet apart in a great cordon and they had scarcely got into line when the first of the thousands who held tickets from the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops began hurrying across Battery Park. Flags, banners of welcome, personal messages on big canvas signs, cigarettes, candy, and even sandwiches they carried—all aimed for the heroic company steaming slowly up on the way to Quarantine.

Due to some misunderstanding hundreds of ticket holders swarmed at Pier A in an effort to get aboard the Patrol, although it had been announced that the craft had been reserved for official welcoming bodies. Finally Inspector Dwyer, with additional men, reinforced Boland's contingent and a systematic shunting of the crowd to distribution on the other vessels was begun.

Among the first to go aboard the Patrol were officers from the advance party of the 27th Division, including Lieut. Col. William T. Starr, Captain Jerry Langer, Captain George Gibbons, Lieutenant "Ted" Crane, Captain E. H. Kent, and Chaplain Francis W. Kelly, the "fighting chaplain" of one of the artillery units. Following the arrival of Mayor Hylan and his secretary, Grover Whalen, came Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Rodman

Continued on Page Three.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

GREET TROOPS DOWN THE BAY

Fifteen Thousand on Harbor Craft Escort the Incoming Leviathan.

RELATIVES PACK THE PIER

Throngs at Hoboken Greet Joyfully the Veterans of Valorous War Service.

SOME COME ON MAURETANIA

Great Parade to Follow Quickly on Arrival of the Rest of the Division.

Nearly fourteen thousand men of New York's own division, the 27th, came home yesterday from France. Of these more than 10,000 came on the Leviathan. The others arrived in the afternoon on the Mauretania. Their reception surpassed in spontaneous enthusiasm any greeting ever given a contingent arriving in this port. The two infantry brigades composed of the old New York National Guardsmen, who fought valiantly with the British in France and Belgium, entrained yesterday afternoon for Camps Merritt and Mills to await the parade, when the city and State will honor them for their achievements and their sacrifices.

From the moment the huge Leviathan became visible to the welcoming fleet in the morning mists off Quarantine until the last soldier stepped aboard the last train in the Embarkation station at Hoboken, thousands strained their eyes to catch glimpses of those who returned victorious and happy.

More than 15,000 persons were on the eighteen ships in the fleet that went down the bay to welcome Major General John F. O'Ryan and his division; thousands more lined the Battery walls to cheer the victorious troops, and all day long the streets near the Army piers in Hoboken were so crowded with those who hoped to catch a glimpse of some soldier friend that vehicular traffic was stopped.

Nor was the greeting given by the city to her veteran soldiers in the New York division more spontaneous or sincere than that given to the city by those who have been training and fighting continuously for more than eighteen months. As the old converted German liner came up the bay intrepid spirits who braved the perils of the St. Quentin tunnels and fought with the "phantom division" at St. Souplet, again risked their lives on the funnels and other lofty places on the ship. It was to see the crowds that greeted them and to shout their welcome to their relatives and to tell all who listened how glad they were to be "home again."

Neither bands, nor flags, nor whistles could intensify the exchange of greetings between the city and her soldiers. The human voice and the silent waving of the hands of thousands were enough. Every porthole in the ship framed happy smiles; by consent of Captain W. W. Phelps of the Leviathan every available place on the decks was occupied by a soldier.

When General O'Ryan and his staff left the boat after she docked and rode up Fifth Avenue to the home of Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt they were acclaimed by thousands who recognized the commander of the division that earned the honor of breaking the Hindenburg line. It was down this Avenue that the General and his division marched in parade in August, 1917, when they left for Camp Wadsworth to prepare themselves for warfare. As veterans, with memories of the terrific fighting at St. Souplet, Bellecourt, Cambrai, Dickebush Lake, and the Hindenburg line, they will march up the Avenue again when all their comrades have arrived.

General O'Ryan, in addition to the tribute which he paid to his troops on landing, and which is published elsewhere in this issue, said:

"A considerable number of the officers supplied to the army by the 27th Division, fought as officers of the regular divisions. Everywhere these officers were commended upon for their discipline, sense of responsibility, and military bearing. They were represented in nearly all the corps and divisions in the army, at the Staff College, and at the schools both as instructors and as students. Truly a remarkable record.

"In addition to all this, the 69th Infantry served with the Rainbow Division, the 15th Infantry, colored, served with the French Army, the 8th, 9th, and 13th Coast Artillery Regiments served as heavy artillery, and the 1st, 10th, 12th, 14th, 71st, and 74th Infantry Regiments served as Pioneer Regiments and Anti-aircraft Machine Gun Battalions. This great aggregate force had cost the Government a relatively small sum to maintain in time of peace. Had we, prior to the war, a system whereby our recruits would have come to us automatically after a few months of compulsory training in a camp, the burden of training and service would have been more evenly distributed and the results even better."

A report made public by Major Tristram Tupper, Adjutant of the division, gave full information about the casual-

ties suffered by the division, about which there has been much discussion.

No replacements were sent to the division until after the signing of the armistice, and all the battles and engagements recorded were fought almost exclusively by the members of the old New York National Guard regiments. The fighting through which the units had gone was so severe that in the two infantry brigades of a normal strength of about 7,000 men each only 850 rifles remained upon the signing of the armistice.

Nor do the casualties recorded represent those in the artillery brigade which was fighting for the greater part of the time as part of the 33d Division. The total number of officers and men who were killed in action or who died of wounds was 1,679, not including deaths in the artillery brigade. The total battle casualties of the division were 8,420 officers and enlisted men, of which 8,108 were suffered by the division exclusive of artillery, and of this number 236 were officers and 7,872 were enlisted men.

"In Flanders the division, exclusive of artillery, suffered 1,406 casualties," said the report of the adjutant. "Of this number 40 were officers and 1,366 were enlisted men. In front of Mount Kemmel and in the engagement of Vierstaat Ridge 6 officers were killed or died of wounds and 205 enlisted men were killed or died of wounds."

For this toll the Germans paid dearly in booty, prisoners, and in dead, and in territory lost. The total number of prisoners taken was 76 officers and 2,840 of other ranks, or 2,916 in all. About 400 square miles of occupied territory were taken by the division, Major Tupper's report said, and 2,430 French civilians were freed from German domination. Only 200 men of the division were taken prisoner and ten escaped and returned to their units. More than 230 were decorated by America and the Allies, and hundreds were cited for gallantry.

Troops Cheered on Arrival.

As the Leviathan came within sight of the thousands who were awaiting her at the embarkation pier in Hoboken soldiers and sailors on the army and navy buildings began to wigwag greetings to General O'Ryan and his soldiers from Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding the Port of Embarkation, and Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves of the Cruiser and Transport Force. Soldiers on the ship read the signals, and from every porthole the signal was sent back: "Thanks; we're glad to get home."

One of the first persons whom the crowds at the piers discerned among those on board was General O'Ryan, who was standing on the flying bridge. A cheer went up for "O'Ryan's Roughnecks," as the men of the division chose to call themselves, and the men on the ship answered with cheers. There was another burst of cheering as the crowds recognized Brig. Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, commanding the 53d Brigade, and Colonel Franklin W. Ward of the 106th Infantry, who was looking out of a porthole. The individuals in the crowd began to single out their friends and relatives on the ship, and the exchange of greetings continued while the big navy tugs worked for more than forty-five minutes to warp the big ship into her dock.

Bands of the Port of Embarkation stationed at the end of Pier 4 greeted the incoming soldiers with music. The cheering died away as the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the grins in all the portholes became more serious. But the sobering effect of this air was immediately wiped out by the old familiar melody, "How Dry I Am! How Dry I Am!" That finished the sober part of the ceremonies and then it was a contest of lung power. "Bills" on the pier yelled to "Jacks" on the ship and the noise of the greetings almost drowned the voices of officers who were shouting orders in the handling of the ship.

Those who were timing closely every move made by the great ship stopped their watches at 11:12 P. M. when the bow scraped the pier and figuratively returned the New York Division to the soil of its own State. It was more than half an hour before the first of the three gangplanks was let down and the first soldier rushed down to plant his feet on American soil. He was from the 106th Infantry, but he was seized so suddenly in such a violent welcome that he forgot to give his name and number to the officers who were checking off the men as they left the ship.

The first men aboard the ship were Major Gen. Shanks and Brig. Gen. Thomas H. McManus of the Port of Embarkation Staff, who carried the greetings of the army to General O'Ryan and his staff. They were followed by Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, former commander of the 102d Engineers.

There was a long delay while guards at the piers discussed whether they should honor the special passes issued by the Transport Service to permit relatives and newspaper men to board the vessel. Navy officers informed the guards that they were exceeding their authority in refusing to permit men with navy passes from going aboard, and finally all were permitted to walk up the gangplank.

The total number of soldiers of the 27th Division who returned on the Leviathan was 10,243. They were distributed as follows:

Division Headquarters—General O'Ryan, 64 officers, 391 men.

53d Infantry Brigade—General Debevoise and staff of 6 officers and 24 men.

of 6 officers and 24 men.

105th Infantry—Colonel J. M. Andrews, 72 officers, 3,023 men, composed of the old 2d and 71st Regiments, and some from the 12th.

106th Infantry—Colonel Franklin W. Ward, 75 officers, 3,546 men, regiment composed of the old 23d and 14th Regiments.

First and Second Battalions, 107th Infantry—Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant, 38 officers, 1,042 men, regiment composed of the old 7th and 1st Regiments. Third Battalion to arrive on the Rochambeau on Sunday.

105th Machine Gun Battalion—Major S. W. Whitney, 16 officers, 643 men, comprising men from old Squadron A.

The remainder of the soldiers on board represented casuals.

On the Mauretania were 3,478 troops, including the 108th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Edgar S. Jennings, and comprising 2,643 men and seventy-four officers, most of them from the old 3d and 4th Regiments. With the two battalions of the 107th Infantry they went to Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J., where the 54th Brigade is to be located. All the other units went to Camp Mills.

More Troops to Come.

Additional information upon the arrival of the other units indicated that the division entire would be landed here in less than ten days, so that some definite date for the parade may be set by General O'Ryan and the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Homecoming Troops today or tomorrow. It will probably be on March 18 or 20.

On the transport America, due to arrive here about March 13, is the entire 52d Artillery Brigade, composed of the 104th, 105th and 106th Regiments. On the Mount Vernon, also due to arrive here on March 13, are the 102d Supply Train, the 102d Sanitary Train, the 102d Ammunition Train, and the 27th Military Police. The 106th Machine Gun Battalion is on the battleship Missouri, due to arrive here on March 16. The coming of this unit probably will complete the division so that the parade may be held within a few days after the Missouri gets in.

About eleven hundred men on the Leviathan were sick and wounded. About two hundred were influenza cases, and thirty of these were left on the ship last night. The remainder were taken to hospitals. Five men died on the voyage, and three were members of the 27th Division. They were Albert Lanzer, Company B, 105th Infantry, whose home was at 323 East 241st Street; Harry Dulhagen of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, whose home was at 63 Franklin Heights, Jersey City, and Jentof L. Anderson of the 106th Infantry, who lived in Badger, Minn.

Returning Soldiers Happy.

Despite the long and tiresome voyage of the Leviathan with a record number of soldiers packed in the ship, all the men were happy when they reached port. They were more anxious to know about the city and about their relatives than they were to tell about their fights with the Germans. Plans for the parade and their reception by the city interested them, but they were even more concerned about the date they would get out of the service. Their interest in the army ended when the armistice was signed, many of the soldiers said.

One of the stories told by many of the officers was that of the fight of the "Phantom Division" at St. Souplet, one of the last engagements of the war, when the infantry brigades had been so reduced in strength that not more than 4,000 or 5,000 rifles remained. It was because the regiments were so small, averaging only about seventeen men to the company, that the 27th then was called the "Phantom Division."

For weeks the units had been in the line under heavy fire and advancing steadily. A message came to General O'Ryan from General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the British officer under whose command the division was serving, saying that although it had been the intention to relieve the units that night unforeseen conditions had prevented carrying out these plans. He asked whether the Americans would be willing to hold their lines until morning.

In reply, the officers of the 27th said they would not only be willing to hold their lines, but they would be willing to go forward if a barrage were given them by the Australian artillery then acting in support. The barrage was put down and the "Phantom Division" went forward under heavy machine gun fire. It gained several kilometers, captured St. Souplet, occupied the ridge beyond, and planted its lines in the morning on a strategic point commanding the German lines. Opposed to the "Phantom Division" was a full German unit strongly intrenched. Many of the officers said this was the "prettiest fight of our war."

Colonel Franklin W. Ward, commanding the 106th Infantry, the regiment that was one of the first to pierce the Hindenburg line, said that few of the victories of his regiment would have been possible had it not been for the gallantry and perseverance of his men. Men of this regiment adopted the cry "Mineola" when they went into battle. It was men from this command who joined the fight at Cambrai when the Australians were advancing while the Americans were in reserve after they had joined the British forces in the North, and their battle-cry of "Mineola" threatened to supersede the yells of the Australians in attempts to terrify the Germans.

All the men told tales of the bravery of the men of the 107th who continued to advance after their companies had been decimated. Some of these companies suffered 60 per cent. casualties in some of the engagements, but the men continued to advance.

"The Position Will Be Held."

Nor was the valor of the men of the old Squadron A in the 105th Machine Gun Battalion and the other machine gun units of the division less conspicuous. When they were serving with the British in the assault upon the Hindenburg line their orders read:

1. This position will be held, and the section will remain here until relieved.
2. The enemy cannot be allowed to interfere with this program.
3. If the gun team cannot remain here alive, it will remain here dead, but in any case, it will remain here.
4. Should any man, through shell shock or other cause, attempt to surrender, he will remain here—dead.
5. Should the gun be put out of action, the team will use rifles, revolvers, Mills grenades and other novelties.
6. Finally, the position, as stated, will be held.

History of the Division.

Major Tupper yesterday issued a short historical sketch of the work of the 27th Division, which follows:

"The New York Division fought in three battles of magnitude, three engagements, and two minor actions. It participated in the Somme offensive and in the Ypres-Lys offensive. The artillery of the division, which was separated from it, (being replaced by British and Australian artillery under the command of Major Gen. O'Ryan,) took part in the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The first fighting of the division was in Flanders, and it was the first American division to fight on Belgian soil. The first heavy casualties in September, 1918, from Mt. Kemmel, on the slopes to the north of which this division fought its way against heavy artillery and machine gun concentrations, while the Germans were retiring in September, 1918 from Mt. Kemmel. During this engagement 800 gas shells fell within the sector of one brigade of the 27th Division, yet the division took all its objectives, Vierstaat Ridge, Rossignol Wood, Petite Bois, and Plateau Farm.

"Immediately upon the establishing by the division of new lines in Belgium to replace those which for years had been under direct observation of the enemy, the division was withdrawn from Flanders, and after a short period of intensive training was moved by rail, bus, and road to the desolated Somme sector of France for the purpose of breaking through the Hindenburg system of field fortifications.

"The New Yorkers were placed in front of what was known as the middle sector of the Hindenburg line, and this, according to captured documents, was considered the strongest sector of this system of fortifications, in which the Germans placed implicit confidence.

"The Hindenburg line at this point, midway between St. Quentin and Cambrai, comprised three systems of trenches, each protected by four to ten bands of barbed wire, these bands varying in depth from 25 to 100 feet. Three centres of resistance were in this sector and these were known as The Knoll, Guillemont Farm and Quennemont Farm. Between these sectors valleys, tunnels and saps made it possible for the enemy to feed into lesser centres of resistance, pill boxes, and trenches without exposing themselves to the fire of opposing troops. Back of the system was the St. Quentin Canal, which passed through a tunnel 40 feet beneath the surface of the earth. This tunnel at the time was used as a garrison for reserves.

"The first blow to break the Hindenburg line was struck by the 27th Division. Strange to say, one of the divisions opposite the New Yorkers was the 27th German Division. The major battle developed two days later, when the division fought its way from Ronssoy to Gouy, taking 750 prisoners, a number of field pieces and innumerable machine guns.

"The New Yorkers went forward against those terrific odds and without protection on the left flank except such as the division itself could afford. The men stopped for nothing except death. A military expert who went over the field immediately after the battle declared that every soldier he had seen dead on the battlefield had fallen while facing the enemy, and that he had never during the entire war seen so many enemy dead in the wake of any division.

"After this battle the New York division was relieved by Australian troops, but again went into the line Oct. 12, for the third time advancing to victory. On the 17th of October this one division captured 1,400 prisoners while fighting its way across the La Selle River and beyond. On the night of Oct. 14, under the personal supervision of General O'Ryan, the division started to dominate No Man's Land with patrols, six in number, and on the following afternoon made a remarkable daylight raid with artillery preparation."

God Speed from Haig.

General O'Ryan also gave out a copy of a letter he had received from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the eve of the departure of the units from Brest. Field Marshal Haig wrote:

"You are returning in victory from the first campaign in which American troops have fought on European soil, secure in the strength and limitless resources of your own great country on the other side of the Atlantic. The call of outraged humanity, which from the outset of the war sounded so loudly and so closely in British ears, was heard from afar by the manhood of our sister nation.

"A people less far sighted, less imbued with the lofty ideals of liberty, might never have heeded that call. You heard it; you gave it heed; and when the time was ripe and every city, township, village, hamlet, and farm in your mighty land knew the full meaning of the desperate conflict raging beyond the seas, you flung yourselves into the fray, ardent and impetuous on the side of the right.

"You who now return to the homes that sent you forth in faith and hope to make, if need be, the supreme sacrifice for the belief that is in you, can say to those who greet you that in that triumph you have had your share. You can point to a proud record of achievement, to the months of patient, earnest training; to the incessant strain and watchfulness of the trenches; to the fury of great battles.

"You can point also to your sacrifices, made with a courage and devotion unsurpassed in all the dread story of this war, abundant in heroism, sacrifices which were the price of world liberty and peace which you have helped so powerfully to build up anew.

"Returning, you and all ranks of the American expeditionary force carry back with you the pride, affection, and esteem of all who fought beside you, and not least of those with whom you share a common language and a common outlook upon life. The memory of our great attack upon the Hindenburg line on the 29th of September, 1918, in which the 27th American Division, along with the troops from all parts of the British Empire, took so gallant and glorious a part, will never die, and the service then rendered by American troops will be recalled with gratitude and admiration throughout the British Empire.

"I rejoice to think that in the greater knowledge and understanding born of perils and hardships shared together we have learned at last to look beyond old jealousies and petty quarrels to the essential qualities which unite the great English-speaking nations.

"In bidding godspeed to you, whom for a time I was privileged to have under my command, I feel confident that the new era opened out before us by the appearance of American troops on the battlefields of the Old World will see the sympathy and friendship now established between our two nations constantly deepened and strengthened, to the lasting advantage of both peoples."

Material Taken from the Enemy.

Major Tupper gave out a report upon the material taken by the division from the Germans. The material included a locomotive and train of railroad cars, four artillery pieces, 70,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 270,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition, 300,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, three airplane hangars, 112 anti-tank rifles, 10,000 hand grenades, seventeen minnenwerfers, with much other miscellaneous material.

The soldiers on the Leviathan brought with them a large number of dogs of all descriptions. It is against the regulations for soldiers to take animals on the transports with them, and they adopted unusual ways of smuggling the dogs aboard. One of the stories told by the soldiers was that the dogs had been rolled in the packs with the blankets when the men walked on the ship. General O'Ryan also brought a Belgian police dog with him. The dog attached himself to the division at Alencon, Belgium, and his name on the official muster roll is Flique. The animal has two service stripes and one wound stripe. He was slightly injured by shrapnel.

The staff officers who returned with General O'Ryan were: Colonel William H. Raymond, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, Assistant Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Edward McLeer, Divisional Machine Gun Officer; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Walter C. Montgomery, Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Lefferts Hutton, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Col. William L. Hallahan, Signal Officer; Lieut Col. Joseph J. Daly, Ordnance Officer; Major Tristram Tupper, Adjutant; Lieut. Col. Mayhew Wainwright, Inspector, and Captain J. D. Eddy and Lieutenant Henry A. Morriss, aides. All are National Guard officers except Colonel Raymond.

UP-STATE TROOPS IN ON MAURETANIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

On board was Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, commander of the 54th Brigade of the 27th Division, who said that the initiative and dash of the American troops brigaded with the British troops in the campaign which began on Sept. 29 for the St. Quentin Canal and resulted in the breaking of the Hindenburg line were the deciding factors in the war.

General Pierce, who was formerly assistant to the Chief of Staff at Washington, spoke highly of the fighting qualities shown by the New Yorkers and the units from all the other States. The Germans, he said, now were commenting on the "wonderful new discipline" shown by the American soldiers, whom they previously regarded as "bush-whackers." In his interview with the reporters on the deck of the Mauretania General Pierce said:

"It's a great pleasure to return with victory accomplished. The more I have seen of this war, the more I've experienced its realities on fields of battle, the more I appreciate the importance of this struggle and its result to the whole world.

Deciding Factor in War.

"The part taken in this conflict by our American troops was of the greatest value. Our soldiers did not of themselves win the war, but certainly they were the deciding factor. Sudden termination of the struggle was due, primarily, to the arrival of our troops in great numbers, to the fighting qualities they displayed, and to the vital points at which their efforts were directed.

"The Second Army Corps, consisting of the 27th and 30th Divisions, campaigned entirely with the British, and on Sept. 29 made the great attack on the Hindenburg Line north of St. Quentin, where the canal of that name passes through a tunnel for some four miles.

"This part of the Hindenburg Line was prepared for the very strongest possible defense by the Germans. Its strength cannot be appreciated except by a personal inspection. The penetration of that line permitted the whole Hindenburg system to be turned. The advance of the troops through it was headed toward Maubeuge and was of vital importance because directed toward the line of communications which supplied the main line of the German Army in Belgium.

"This achievement of the 2d Army Corps was only typical of what was accomplished by other American armies in other fields. The reason it succeeded was due to the excellent fighting quality of our soldiers. This quality was manifestly owing to their high ideals, and was one of the striking features of the war.

"Our men have been uniformly inspired by the loftiest motives, and this has made up for any lack of training or experience.

"I had been with them at the border and knew something of the calibre of these men. I will say now the State of New York has every reason to be proud of them and their record. They compared favorably with the best that fought in France. This is borne out by the admiration they got from such brave and seasoned fighters as the Australians, and with whom they fought side by side, and, further, by the amount of respect their enemies had for them. The art of war cannot be learned on the drill field, and it was a pleasing feature to me to see the aptitude they showed in grasping new and difficult situations.

Covered Itself with Glory.

"We tackled the Hindenburg line—one of the toughest propositions—on Sept. 29 and were relieved on Oct. 1. From then on till Oct. 23 the corps covered itself with glory. I believe the 27th and 30th Divisions took one-eighth of the entire number of prisoners captured by the Americans during the war.

"But perhaps what impressed me most was American discipline. We have heard a lot about German discipline, but our soldiers displayed a different type. It was just as effective as, if not more effective than, the Hun article, and instead of the men serving under an iron system we got results that were really natural and voluntary.

"They saw what you wanted and did it. The same thing surprised the Germans when we started to go forward into their country. They said, 'We thought you had no discipline, but we were mistaken, although it is different to ours.'

"The conduct of the men was, taken all around, exemplary, and as a soldier with thirty years' experience behind me, I repeat again, 'Their country can well feel proud of them.'"

Colonel Edgar S. Jennings, whose home is in Auburn, N. Y., commander of the 108th Regiment, which returned on the Mauretania, explained that the regiment is made up of up-State men, and is really composed of the old 3d, 74th and a few of the 12th.

"They call us the 'Apple Knockers,'" said Colonel Jennings, "and I can tell you at first we didn't altogether like it. Even if so many of our chaps hailed from the orchards around Buffalo and Syracuse, we didn't want to be continually reminded of it. But now it's different, and you can take it from me, the name is associated with something we feel mighty proud of.

"We were the first regiment in line at Mount Kimmel and at that date, July 18, we happened to be the only line between the Germans and the sea. Had the Germans broken through then it would have been a very bad time for us. I consider those days the most critical in our history, but happily the pressure at that spot was diverted by a push further south. We held 6,000 yards of the front at that time.

Their Losses 40 Per Cent.

"On Sept. 27 we faced the Hindenburg line in earnest, and events have shown how we fared. We went over strangers to fighting, inexperienced in war, and while our records show that our losses were as heavy as any incurred by an American regiment, you know something of our achievements. Our losses were actually about 40 per cent., and our decorated men both from American and British authorities, are numerous. I found these boys in ordinary life to be of a gentle nature, but to see them in a fight is another matter. They are the worst imaginable."

General Pierce said that early in the war many casualties occurred as a result of the soldiers keeping together, but as the fighting progressed they adopted other tactics and learned to separate and protect themselves better. He was appointed to West Point from Traer, Iowa, a town near Cedar Rapids, the home of James Wilson, the former Minister of Agriculture, and the first thing General Pierce did when he stepped on the pier was to ask whether "Tama Jim" was in good health.

One of the casual officers on the Mauretania was Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who stood by the rail and waved to his brother, Captain Archie Roosevelt, who came to the pier to meet the ship, although he was not sure that his elder brother was on board until he saw him there. Colonel Theodore looked a trifle stouter and harder than he did when he went away with his brother Archie in August, 1917. He limped slightly from the effect of the machine-gun bullet wound in his left leg, and left the pier a few minutes after the liner was made fast.

He was mentioned in United States Army Orders for gallantry in leading his troops into action at Cantigny in May, 1918, and also received the French War Cross with palms for bravery under fire.

When asked if he felt glad to be home again, Lieut. Col. Roosevelt smiled and said:

"Yes, it's a grand thing to be coming home. There are three children in this city that I'm dying to see. They were babies when I left and you know how children grow. I was with the Twenty-sixth in every battle they fought until July, when I was wounded. When I recovered I rejoined them and stayed till the finish. I will be mustered out soon now.

"What do I think of them? Well, no young man can go through the military work that all of these boys have and not benefit by it. Look at my own battalion. I brought them up and saw their baptism of fire. In their first big fight on July 18 at Soissons, when they were put in with the French at Foch's counter offensive, I was with them and so on till the end. I'm delighted with the record of the American troops and trust that in future we will bear in mind as a nation that much could have been saved us had we realized in time the necessity for proper preparedness.

Many of the officers and men on the Mauretania returned with decorations. With the 102d Train was Colonel Kirby Walker, a Regular Army officer, and Major Charles A. Sandberg of Jamestown, N. Y., who received the D. S. C. for bravery in action in advancing with troops after being wounded and being ordered back.

Sergeant William J. Percy of Niagara Falls got the D. S. C. for extraordinary heroism at Ronsoy on Sept. 29. After being wounded he led a patrol of eighteen men and took one gun and fifteen prisoners. Fifteen out of the eighteen in the patrol with him were killed.

Sergeant Charles Ames of Rochester, of Company H, 108th Infantry, received the British Military Medal for storming a machine gun nest at Ronsoy on Sept. 29. Out of a group of eleven that went with him only three returned, and these brought back four German prisoners.

Among the nurses who returned on the Mauretania seven have been cited for bravery by the British and French Governments and one, Miss Annie Hansen, has been cited by France, Belgium, and Russia, where she served for thirteen months before America entered the war.

Aviator J. N. Hall Returns.

One of the casual officers was Captain James Norman Hall of Colfax, Iowa, who was in the 94th Aero Squadron. He has the D. S. C., with five palms and the Medal Militaire. He was shot down last May and was captured by the Germans, but escaped and rejoined his squadron.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Hartney of Fort Worth, Texas, commander of the 80th Pursuit Group, also returned on the Mauretania. He was the first American aviator to capture a German Jonker airplane. There was also Captain Ted Curtis of Rochester, N. Y., who wore the Croix de Guerre, the D. S. C., and an Italian Medal of Honor for his exploits in the air, including flying a captured German machine from Dijon to Paris.

Major Phillip A. Curry of the British Ministry of Shipping returned from a short trip to England on Government business. He said he had attended to the mail service, and that it would be better regulated in future. He added that the British Government intended to assist in expediting the return of the American troops to the United States, and keep the three big, fast liners Olympic, Aquitania, and Mauretania in the transport service so long as they were required.

Among the civilian passengers were Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who went to Paris and London to attend conferences in connection with the Atlantic cables, and Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe, who has been in Paris to see how the Peace Conference would deal with international immigration laws.

Caronia and Oriana Arrive.

The first transport to land yesterday was the Caronia with 3,905 officers and men, who were chiefly made up of the 317th Engineers, who went to France last June and were in the fighting lines from August until the armistice was signed.

There were also the last of Moss's "Buffaloes," Company H, 367th Infantry, 7 officers and 182 men, as was the 350th Machine Gun Battalion. The troops were mostly negroes from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Oklahoma, who were in command of Lieut. Col. C. R. Mayo, a cavalry officer who went to France with the 86th Division last September. There were ninety-two division detachments, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Most of the troops on the Caronia were sent to Camps Upton and Merritt.

Additional 92d Division troops, colored, arrived on the Pacific Navigation Company's liner Oriana after the Caronia and docked at Pier 42, North River.

The units included twenty-four officers and 709 men of the 351st Machine Gun Battalion, Casual Company 929, and other troops and casuals.

The steamship Malden also arrived from Bordeaux with twenty-one casuals.

7,750 OF 27TH REACH MILLS.

Cheering Crowds Line the Way as Men March Into Quarters.

The 105th and 106th Infantry Regiments of the 27th Division, the first to reach Camp Mills yesterday afternoon at 6:15 o'clock, were met with cheers and flag waving by several thousand persons, mostly relatives of the Manhattan and Brooklyn men. The crowds which swarmed about the Country Life Station and the streets near by waited impatiently for hours to get a glimpse of the soldiers before they marched into the camp.

All along the route the mothers and relatives and friends trudged alongside the men, waving banners and flags and shouting greetings to their returned heroes. When the men reached the camp they received a full-course hot supper and then were assigned to quarters. Before retiring their clothes were taken to be sterilized and placed in a machine that disinfects 400 uniforms an hour. This sterilizer was operated all night so as to complete the sanitation of half the camp, who will probably receive a forty-eight-hour leave today. When these return the rest will be free for the same length of time.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the soldiers have already been completed. The three major events of the coming week will be a basket ball game on Monday night between teams of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, a concert by John McCormack, and on Wednesday and on Friday night there will be boxing contests.

Ten-car trains were arriving almost every half hour at the Country Life Station last night, until the 7,750 men had all reached the camp.

MAYOR HYLAN GIVES WELCOME TO O'RYAN

Tells the General of the Pride the City Feels in the Feats of the 27th Division.

At 3:30 P. M. Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff, escorted by members of the State and city welcoming committees, paid an official visit to the Mayor at the City Hall. The Mayor and heads of departments met them at the front steps of the Hall and took them to the Aldermanic Chamber, which had been decorated for the occasion. Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the City Committee of Welcome, introduced the General to the Mayor and other public officials. In a brief speech, eulogizing the division, Mr. Wanamaker said: "It went through the doors of hell and broke the Hindenburg line."

Some one in the gallery suggested three cheers for General O'Ryan. When the noise subsided, three more cheers were given for the members of his staff and three more for the whole division. The chamber was crowded to capacity and 2,000 others waited in City Hall Park to cheer the General when he left.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, expressed regret on behalf of Governor Smith that the chief executive was not able to be present. He said that throughout the entire State there was pride in the achievements of the division.

"Your troops," he said, "left New York a few months ago with the good wishes of every one, and now on your return we say, 'Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joys of your reward.'"

Senator J. Henry Walters, President pro tem. of the Senate, complimented General O'Ryan on the organization of the National Guard, which, he said, had been brought to a high state of perfection before its members became part of the American Army. Mayor Hylan read a speech of welcome, in which he said:

"In behalf of the people of the City of New York I wish to extend to you a most hearty and cordial welcome. Your regiments, battalions, and companies have glorified themselves by their courageous conduct, and New York feels justly proud of its own division. The supposed impregnable Hindenburg line, which defied all previous attempts of our allies, crumpled before the invincible 27th, and the men of your now historic division wear the official decorations of the United States, Great Britain, and France.

"The pamphlet issued by your division, containing commendations of the 27th, is replete with references to the glorious gallantry and self-sacrifice of your men. You, General O'Ryan, have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for your heroic conduct in Flanders and Picardy. The splendid courage of your men displayed itself at St. Quentin and Cambrai, and added new laurels to those of our allies.

"No more generous tribute could be paid to the men of your division than that of the Commander in Chief of the British forces after the successful campaign waged by your men on the Hindenburg line, which is generally recognized as the most decisive event of the war.

"You have the unique distinction of commanding the one division out of all that were sent to France without a change of commander.

"Too much praise cannot be given to you and your valiant officers for their services in the defense of justice and humanity. The people of the entire country, and particularly the City of New York, have been thrilled with a feeling of pride and appreciation for the heroic deeds of you and your men. The reception which will be accorded will inadequately express the depth of our feeling of gratitude.

"General O'Ryan and officers of the 27th Division, again I welcome you to our city—to your city—which will be forever proud of you. You have served your city, State, and country faithfully and nobly, and the services that you and your gallant men have rendered will long be remembered by a grateful and loving people."

During the ceremony the Police Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the national anthems of England and France. Before rising to answer the Mayor, General O'Ryan whispered to him, and both laughed.

"I have just told the Mayor," he said, "that it was worth facing the machine guns of the Hindenburg line to get a greeting like this." The General's speech was brief and to the point. He said:

"The high opinion that has been held of the fighting qualities of the American soldier I believe has been justified. Our troops were looked up to by the British and the French, and also, I might say, by the enemy."

The General also paid a compliment to the New York troops of other divisions. All of them had fought equally well, he said, and deserved the praise of the community.

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Welcome to Our Family Table

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ROMANY RYE
YANKEE RYE
LONG IDEAL
FAMILY LOAF

When you buy any of the Far-Famed varieties of WARD'S Bread & Cakes you are getting food products the quality, cleanliness and purity of which are guaranteed.

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Keeping the Quality UP

WARD

Wait for the Boys of the 27th to Telephone You!

The first thought of the boys of the Twenty-seventh Division will be to rush to the camp telephones to get in touch with those they left behind, *but they will be unable to do this if the telephone lines designed primarily for the normal needs of the camps are congested by thousands of incoming calls.*

And, in addition, you will probably be unable to reach them because of the difficulty in locating an individual due to the immense areas of the camps, and the distances, in most cases, between telephone stations and quarters.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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MAX NORDAU ON BOLSHEVISM.
Nordau does not like Bolshevism. What he thinks of it will be found in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

SEES LEAGUE DRAFT FACING DIFFICULTIES

But London Daily Telegraph Holds Senate Critics Are Not Bound to Any One Course.

PRESIDENT'S MANNER 'BOLD'

Morning Post Urges That Peace Is Urgent, While the League Plan Is Still "Vague."

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—The newspapers give much space to President Wilson's speech in New York and the general situation in America with reference to the League of Nations.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"President Wilson leaves behind him a situation very different from that existing at the time of his coming hither in December. The difference, perhaps, is not so overwhelming as is assumed in some quarters, but it is quite serious enough, and it is undeniable that the League of Nations plan is surrounded today with difficulties and dangers which apparently were never anticipated by many of its friends in Europe. * * *

"President Wilson is meeting the situation in a bold, and what some think a rashly defiant, manner. * * * It is evident that the idea of his having a mandate from his countrymen for this and other matters can no longer be put in the definite shape which has been given to it by some enthusiasts over here, and his position at the conference will be correspondingly affected. On the other hand, all the indications point to his being completely right in his declaration that the overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League.

"President Wilson's opponents in the Senate have not, as a matter of fact, bound themselves to any course of acting too firmly to adopt another if the President should 'make good' with American public opinion in the end. All depends upon the sense in which that opinion may make itself manifest when peace and the League are given their final form, and there, for the present, we must leave the strange and uncertain situation."

The Daily News remarks:

"If any argument for America's support of a League of Nations were needed, it would be found in the very nature and origin of the American Commonwealth itself. It is argued that America's sovereignty will be limited by her membership in the League. Her sovereignty will be limited and her responsibilities increased; but is not the American Union compounded out of States that voluntarily limited their sovereignty and assumed extended responsibilities to create a whole that would be incomparably greater than the sum of its parts?

"If Senator Lodge's own Massachusetts had played in 1788 the part he would have America play in the world today, the United States might never have come into being. The problem facing America now is the problem that faced the several colonies 130 years ago, except that the stage is the world instead of a strip of the Atlantic seaboard.

"To the common man, (and it is with the common man that ultimately the decision will rest,) the die was cast for America two years ago. The nation that adventures all she is and all she has in the destructive toil of war, is not the nation to draw back and refuse her share in the constructive labor of peace.

"Constitutionally, the opposition of a solid block of Republicans in the Senate looks formidable. Actually, as President Wilson confidently recognizes, the issue lies with the people; for no Senate could refuse to ratify treaties establishing a League of Nations that commanded the manifest and expressed approval of the people of America. But the time for the American people to declare its will is now; not in six weeks or two months' time, when the actual treaties are being drafted."

The Morning Post, while admiring President Wilson's eloquence, is not surprised that he is finding difficulties with the Senate. It says:

"Indeed, it must seem to practical men that the natural order of procedure is what the Senate seems to want. Peace is the urgent and immediate question. The League is a vague and still doubtful system. The world wants time to think out these things. It does not like being rushed into a plan by the enthusiasm of its idealists."

The Post thinks President Wilson has gone astray in his illustrations, for if war could have been prevented by a day or two of delay, the League of Nations was not needed to prevent it at all. What was wanted was firmness on the part of the late British administration.

"It is absolutely certain that if not only England but also the United States had declared for fighting in the event of a German attack, there would have been no war. But there again there was no need for a League of Nations. The United States are a sovereign power and could have prevented war had their statesmen possessed sufficient courage, wisdom, and resolution; and these, after all, will always be the decisive qualities in the preventing of war.

"Democracy is great, but it has not yet invented a mechanical substitute for wisdom and statesmanship. When it does, we will begin to believe that some machinery is what is required to make war impossible."

Several evening papers return to the League debate in America. The Westminster Gazette makes the point that "President Wilson knows that under any alternative system which may be set up, if the League of Nations fails, when peace is made America will be as deeply involved and in far more dangerous ways than under the League."

The Gazette believes that Wilson will triumph over his opponents in America, but adds: "European Governments must help him by showing sanity and moderation in dealing with the situation before them here and now."

The Globe construes parts of President Wilson's speech into an argument that "the Bolsheviki are on their last legs; that a comparatively small force of 20,000 or 30,000 men could restore order and enable the Russians to set up a stable government, and that America, from her millions, could easily spare this small force, and would, by undertaking this humane task, add to her laurels and do more to procure an assured peace of the world than will be obtained by any academic discussion on the League of Nations."

The Evening News begins a long editorial by saying that "Wilson has given the allied statesmen a strong lead," describes his "diagnosis of the European unrest as accurate as a general principle," adds that "the peoples of Europe are getting a little tired of the words, right and justice," which the President used in that diagnosis, and declares "that the foremost requirement is now to make peace with Germany."

Then comes the sting in the tail, the editorial concluding, "Questions not ripe for immediate settlement should be referred to the Executive Council of the League of Nations, which should be appointed and begin work pending final revision of the covenant." The Labor Herald says:

"The spirit of continental diplomacy today is not hopeful. Diplomatists and statesmen, with a few exceptions, are still thinking the thoughts of the nineteenth century. There are few signs yet of any change in ideals or any political transvaluation of values, without which no League constitution can be much more than a paper mask for the old concert of Europe."

Sir John Foster Fraser, writing in The Evening Standard, says: "It is going to be the role of the British delegation to play mediator between France and the United States."

Liechtenstein to Send Delegate.

BERNE, March 6.—The smallest country to have a representative in Paris for the Peace Conference, with the exception of Monaco, will be the principality of Liechtenstein, situated on the Swiss frontier. It has an area of sixty-five square miles, and only 10,000 inhabitants. Prince Johann of Liechtenstein has appointed Professor Beck, a young Swiss of Reichenau, as representative of the principality at Paris.

Would Not Send Flemish Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 6.—According to the newspapers, the American Legation at The Hague refused to send a telegram to President Wilson from the Flemish Committee at The Hague.

FRANCE WANTS US UNITED ON LEAGUE

Even "Pertinax," Persistent Critic of Wilson, Hopes Differences Will Dissolve.

STILL WANTS TREATY FIRST

But Petit Parisien Believes the President Has Gained Ground During His Visit Here.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—Le Petit Parisien, the widest read of French Newspapers, with a circulation approaching 2,000,000 daily, says today:

"The world has put its hope and faith in a Society of Nations. President Wilson, during his stay in America, has dissipated the objections that certain of his political opponents have formulated against this great idea."

It is true, the sentences quoted are merely the introduction to an article suggesting that the future League should assume collective responsibility for some of the major expenses of the war, but, nevertheless, they express the general view that, as far as America is concerned, approval of the project can be taken for granted. The reason for this is very largely the censorship which at present is exceedingly stringent, especially as regards delicate points that may be likely to cause friction among the allied or associated powers.

Thus, L'Information was suspended for eight days from last Saturday for reproducing some statements about naval clauses of the armistice that had appeared in The London Times. The result is that the only newspaper in France which comments today with some knowledge based upon the situation in America, is the Echo de Paris. Even then there are gaps, "suppressed by the censor," in a telegram dated March 3, from its American correspondent. The general tenor of this dispatch is that the conflict between President Wilson and the Senate is bitter, and that, consequently, it is probable that the President will propose some modifications of the original scheme.

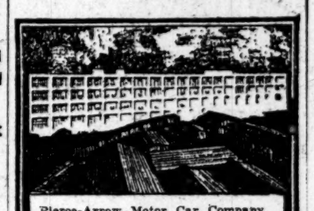
The editorial writer of the Echo de Paris is Pertinax, who alone in the French press has throughout the Peace Conference had a strong anti-Wilson bias. His argument can, therefore, hardly be taken as fairly representative of French opinion. At the same time, much in what he says is shared by influential circles over here. Pertinax bases his reasoning on a telegram of L'Echo's American correspondent. The President, he says, has for the moment defeated his opponents and now returns to Europe determined to force through his League of Nations project as soon as possible, so as to be able to confront them with a fait accompli. Nevertheless, he must take into account Senator Lodge's opposition, which, in Pertinax's opinion, is based on the idea that although America entered the European conflict to impose peace on Germany, she was not necessarily prepared to abandon her traditional isolation for the sake of establishing a new and more or less visionary order of things in the world.

In other words, says Pertinax, the President would be well advised to follow the line that the French have emphasized from the beginning, namely, to settle the terms with Germany first and arrange the details of the League of Nations' status, and the constitution afterward.

It is noteworthy, as showing the evolution of French opinion in the past month, that Pertinax himself, who formerly was one of the bitterest opponents of the League of Nations project, now takes it for granted and goes no further than to suggest that the effect of the opposition in America may perfect and modify some points. He concludes:

"We are anxious to hope that there is no real incompatibility of ideas between President Wilson and his opponents. It is of great importance to us that there be full unanimity on the part of America."

Lost and Found Advertisements on next to last page.



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Breaking the Hindenburg Line.

How the 27th Division broke through the Hindenburg line told by Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

BIG FLEET GREETS TROOPS IN HARBOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Wanamaker, Senator and Mrs. H. J. Walters, Speaker Thaddeus Sweet, H. E. Machold, and other members of the State welcoming committee.

General's Family Arrives.

Among the other early arrivals were Mrs. O'Ryan, wife of the General, and her three daughters, Miss Jeanette O'Ryan, Miss Dorothy O'Ryan, and Miss Helen O'Ryan. Audibly wanting to know when the boats were going to start, "so's I can see dad," came nine-year-old John Holmes O'Ryan, or "Bubs," the General's son, leading his grandmother, Mrs. John O'Ryan, the mother of the Twenty-seventh's leader. The little lad went along in rather hasty fashion in his eagerness to get on the boat and get started. The first thing "Bubs" did when he got aboard was to insist that Miss Anna Wynn O'Ryan, his aunt, come along on up front and take a look at the Patrol's one-pounder, which he confidentially whispered "was a picayune along side the guns dad had over there."

At 9 o'clock the police wireless got a flash that the Leviathan was nearing Quarantine, and, with the Patrol leading and bands blaring out "Over There," and "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," the gayly decorated squadron stood out to the middle of the river. Instantly a number of small craft, including boats bearing banners showing they carried Rochester, Utica, Buffalo, and other up-State contingents, came out from the shore and joined the Grand Republic, carrying several thousands of relatives of men in the old 71st. Then came the Squantum with a cheering, noisy cargo of 23d Regiment Brooklynites, as part of the unofficial convoy.

With all the boats, especially the ferryboat Queens, jammed to capacity, the fleet started down the harbor with an escort of launches, lighters, and one or two tugs, all the ships bearing large signs announcing that the striking marine workers were operating the vessels simply out of patriotism. Down past the Statue of Liberty, with every eye trained anxiously on the south, the welcomers went in a joyous mood.

When the welcome craft got fairly out in midstream, the banners the mothers, sisters, and sweethearts had brought along to let the particular soldier they sought know of their presence were flung to the breeze. The inscription "Welcome Home" was a favorite, but there were many that had specific messages as "Here I Am, Henry," which a young woman proudly displayed over the side of the Queens, and "George, Your Aunt Carrie Is Proud of You."

"Yes," was the word displayed on a banner a girl in a green motor launch held up as the launch swept close to the transport's side. There was one in letters three feet high, which was stuck on port and starboard of a big lighter, "Welcome Home 27th Division and Sergeant Frank Conklin."

The bands worked overtime and the carefree joyousness that seemed to be in the very air, which was pretty sharp down the bay, set the boatloads singing, one against the other. A snatch of "Over There" sung with swinging vigor by the thousands on the Queens would be caught on the Nauua or the Grand Republic and be accepted as a challenge to be answered by redoubled efforts. On the Patrol, although everybody was just as light-hearted, the crowd had a duty to perform as leaders. "Why, if everybody got to singing that way, we might pass the boys, bless 'em," the engineer of the Patrol observed with a grin that lighted up his grimy face.

Seaplanes Perform.

"What's that spot low down on the horizon?" the question buzzed through every vessel and sent the passengers scurrying over to one side—and the boats, too, for that matter, but who cared? "That's her; that's her!" confidently announced some nautical sharp, and then rip-roaring cheers went up. But no, that wasn't "her;" it was simply Seaplane A-1919 snorting up from somewhere out around Sandy Hook, and winging it straight for the fleet with a navy movie man grinding out a record of the scene.

With the suddenness and sound of a gigantic covey of quail other seaplanes took to the air, and came swooping and performing down upon the welcomers. Then luck played another trick, for while the aviators were doing hair-raising stunts somebody spotted a real, sure-enough steamship—the British transport Oriana—carrying more than 1,000 soldiers, principally negro infantrymen.

Cutting in close to the steamship, the fleet passed slowly alongside. The bands, playing their hardest all the while, had the whooping, grinning, dancing negro doughboys up in the rigging, with protesting sailors after them, and along the rails in jig time. Rapid-fire exchanges were passing between the welcoming ships and the Oriana, when—

Dimly through the grayish-blue haze where the whitecapped water joined the sky—flawlessly blue except for a few scudding cloud trailers—the broad, blunt bow of the navy gray Leviathan came into sight. A few tense seconds followed, while everybody looked down to where 10,000 of their own passed Quarantine, and then the cheers broke like a thunderclap, rising and falling, and keeping it up to a great climax as the vast vessel came abreast.

Hungry to See Their Own.

"In closer, in closer!" came the command from the welcomers, hungry to get near enough to see, if luck favored, the face of the lad each sought. Veering in until scarcely two hundred yards separated the former Vaterland and the city's fleet, the solid lines of olive drab along the rails could be distinguished. On lifeboats, perched everywhere, heads poked out of portholes, the returning heroes yelled, threw their hats in the air and waved their arms. Men who had been through some of the hardest fighting of the war were looking over a mere couple of hundred yards of water at the folks they'd thought about when it was zero hour and, as some powerfully lunged fighter on the hurricane deck announced, "We couldn't be any happier, believe us, buddy!"

As th identity of the men began to be ascertained, the tall, erect figure of Major Gen. O'Ryan, standing on the starboard overhang of the flying bridge was spotted. He was leaning on the calling, and glasses caught him gazing with a happy smile down on the delighted antics of the men he had led into the fight so many times. Back of him were standing Brig. Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, Commander of the 53d Infantry Brigade, and near by young Captain "Joe" Eddy, his aide.

"The Mayor, State and City Committee extend to Major Gen. O'Ryan and his gallant forces a most cordial welcome," was the message snapped out by the signal flags of Patrolman Edward Beban of the Patrol's crew.

"Thanks," came the answer as fast as the signalman could put the words into the language of the wig-wag. "The Goddess of Liberty looks good to us all."

Up on the bridge of the Patrol, close to the Mayor, Mr. Hearst and Mr. Wanamaker, stood Mrs. O'Ryan with the children. The General aboard the Leviathan did not know that his family were on the ship alongside until Beban's flags told him. Immediately he snatched off his hat and began to wave to them. "Bubs" put all his youthful eloquence into a plea to Beban to ask "dad if there are any German prisoners on board."

The General's mother was overcome with happiness. She was proud and she showed it. "John," she said, her face wreathed in smiles, "always wanted to be a soldier. Even when he was just a little boy he was always talking of soldiers. And now he is one, oh, I'm so proud, and he is there"—pointing at the figure on the bridge—"all well and safe."

Thousands of shouts of inquiry shot back and forth between the boats and the transport. The cheers kept all but the most powerful voiced from being heard. A group of soldiers on the B deck, amidships, finally solved the problem of being heard by shouting each greeting or question in chorus. A similar group did this on the Patrol and everything worked well until the Patrol questioners shouted out, "Is Dick —— on board?" The query was received by those on B deck, but they didn't answer and soon broke up. The group on the Patrol took the silent reply and it was evident that Dick ——, first-class private, was one of the several thousand who are not coming back on any ship.

All the way up the river reminiscences were told by fathers and mothers. Their long wait and worry finally ended, emotions found release, but the tears were all tears of happiness.

Seemingly crawling along because of her great size, the Leviathan rode past the cheering throngs in Battery Park. The open space there was crowded with a joyous multitude. From every window that looked on the bay, people were leaning out and shouting and throwing clouds of torn paper on the air. The cheering was tumultuous. The huge ship moved majestically, triumphantly by, a dozen tugs at her sides, and swung over to her berth in Hoboken.

The welcoming craft at once proceeded to the Battery and there discharged all who wished to go ashore, and took several thousand who, mainly from up-State cities, had come down to greet the men of the 108th Infantry, formerly the 3d and 74th of Buffalo. The vessels again went down to Quarantine and, standing in close again, convoyed the Mauretania to Pier 54, North River.

BATTERY PARK THRONGED.

Windows Overlooking Bay Filled with Cheering Welcomers.

The Leviathan was sighted from the Battery at 10:30 o'clock as, escorted by a large fleet of small craft, she came steaming up the river, her three chunky funnels belching out thick columns of smoke. There were about 10,000 persons crowded into the park, lining the wall fifteen to twenty feet deep, carrying small American flags and the blue and white pennants of the Twenty-seventh Division. The sighting of the ship was the signal for a tumultuous outburst of cheers.

Inspector Joseph A. Conboy, with Inspector Frank Boland, had a large detachment of police on hand, but the officers had all they could do to hold the crowd in check, the enthusiasm mounted so rapidly. It was finally necessary to send in a hurry call for reinforcements, because of the danger of some of the crowd being pushed over the low iron chains guarding the seawall.

From the moment the Leviathan had passed the Statue of Liberty to the time she passed out of sight again on her way up the river to her pier, the Battery crowds cheered continuously and waved their flags with untiring energy. Immediately after the steamship made her appearance all offices in the buildings in the vicinity commanding a view of the bay and the river suspended work. People leaned out of windows and stood on roofs, swelling the mighty chorus that was in full volume in the park below.

Ticker tape made its appearance, and then the clouds of paper fatters began to come down like a snowstorm. As building after building contributed its share of the flying paper, the crowd in the park took on the appearance of having been in a snowstorm.

An official airplane, No. A-1692, flew over the transport with a motion picture man taking a picture of the scene, and then the plane wheeled, and, to the delight of the crowd, swooped over and low at the Battery. Watching till the last glimpse of the big ship passed, a thousand or more then rushed uptown or rushed to the rooftops to get a final view of the ship.

Along the Staten Island shore were additional thousands from Quarantine to St. George, and there were hundreds more on Grimes Hill and Ward's Hill, the two highest points on the island. The Brooklyn shore, too, had its population of greeters, and a crowd of them, who were at Sixty-ninth Street pier as early as 8 o'clock, got a chance to go down the bay.

As the transport made her way from the Battery up to Pier 4, Hoboken, every pierhead on the Manhattan and Jersey side was covered with spectators. At every street there came an outburst of cheering, and many times the big fogbells, hung at the wharf ends to guide ships in heavy weather, clanged out a welcome. On the piers, where long warehouses extend almost to the end, leaving scant space for a crowd, the welcomers were not daunted, promptly climbing to the roof and holding to their precarious positions in order to wave to the returning soldiers.

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LEAGUE FIGHT HERE A PUZZLE TO PARIS

Realizes That Plan Will Fail if the United States Stays Out.

OUR DELEGATES NOT UPSET

Rely on President's Cabled Assurances That Public Sentiment Is With Him.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—Europe, as represented by the Peace Conference emissaries in Paris, is naturally perplexed over the action of the majority of the Republican Senators in announcing opposition to the League of Nations covenant in its present form.

As for members of the American Peace Commission, no formal or semi-authoritative statement has been forthcoming from them in response to the Republican attitude. It is known however, that they prefer to be guided by a message received yesterday from President Wilson to the effect that he is satisfied that the sentiment of the United States, is overwhelmingly behind the League of Nations.

Some foreign observers find this hard to reconcile with the fact that a majority of the Senators, belonging to the party which will dominate Congress when next in session, have pledged themselves to vote against the League agreement in its present shape.

It goes without saying that the Republican course brings joy to the hearts of those who want to revert to the old order of things in European politics. They are able to see in a defeat of the League scheme a resumption of the balance of power, secret alliances, big armies, and a general policy of devil take the hindmost.

That the League will fail unless the United States is a member of it is generally agreed. America's disinterested attitude, her unselfishness in the war, her wealth, and other considerations, have given her an influence in the conference of the nations which is becoming thoroughly recognized.

People Want End of All Wars.

The greatest tribute paid here to America's standing came when President Wilson arrived home on Monday, a week ago. The impression became widespread here that his advocacy of the League was likely to fail. Apparently it was thought that the criticisms of the President in the French press had encouraged his political enemies to such an extent that they were able to defeat the League plan. Immediately the tone of the press changed. Nothing was more obvious than that the newspapers realized the danger that the old order would return if America remained out of the League.

To Europe generally (this does not include many skillful influential politicians who would be able to utilize American opposition to the best advantage) the great object of the Peace Conference is to find means of preventing future wars. The people who have suffered and have lost their sons are more interested in this than in the territorial and other aspirations of those who lead them. That is the interpretation put upon the sentiment of the people by President Wilson after his experience in France, England, and Italy.

They believe that the most tangible plan of insuring permanent peace is found in a League of Nations. At the same time, it is generally argued that the League would be a futile organization unless supported by the power of the American Government.

If the opposing group in the Senate succeeds in preventing American participation, the world, it is contended by the League supporters here, would be turned into an armed camp, in preparation for the next universal conflict.

Doubt Possibility of Changes.

In the view of some members of the American peace delegation and those prominent Americans who have been acting as expert advisors to them, it will be impossible to change the League covenant in the way demanded by the Republican Senators. These men say that every question was discussed fully in the preparation of the League covenant and that the draft which President Wilson took to America represented the best thought of the plenipotentiaries of the great and small nations. The points now raised by the opposition in America were considered thoroughly. Compromises were frequently necessary.

In these circumstances the American representatives express the conviction that an effort here to incorporate the modifications put forward by the Senators will bring chaos and lead to refusal on the part of the leading powers to change the terms of the covenant.

It should be said that the American delegates, judged by what its members say, are not as worried over the Senate situation as might be expected. They are depending on the President's cabled assurance that American sentiment is overwhelmingly behind the League. They feel that no statement from them would clarify the situation. This is an acknowledgment of the predominance of the President in all American negotiations connected with peace.

In some quarters there is an inclination to attribute the state of affairs among the Republican Senators to the failure of the American peace delegation to educate the American people during the progress of the League negotiations at Paris in the matters which have assumed great importance in the Senate discussions. It is felt in these quarters that provision should have been made for letting the United States know the character of the discussions over controversial points affecting America. This would have been in accord with the assurances given prior to the President's departure for France in December.

In the French official mind one big figure that stands out in the American controversy over the League is ex-President Taft. Representatives of the French Government, who acknowledge confusion over the Senate situation, ask if Republican sentiment against the League can be so widespread when a former President who belongs to that party is squarely with his successor in the Presidential office in support of the covenant.

Assurances were obtained today that French officials were not taking secret satisfaction over the opposition to the President. While it was acknowledged that there had been various points of difference between France and America in the Peace Council, France, it was said, was for the League on its merits, but beyond this realizes that she must go hand-in-hand with America. If the League was to aid toward this close association, France was heartily for it. The League was a bond between America and France.

In the same official circles the disposition is to attribute the opposition to the League largely to domestic partisan purposes. When attention is called to the strength of this opposition, Mr. Taft's support of Wilson is brought forward as an answer.

URGENT CALL FOR ORLANDO.

Italian Premier Hurries Rome Work So as to Return to Paris.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 6.—Premier Orlando, who returned to Rome from the Peace Conference in the middle of February to reopen Parliament, has received an urgent call to the French capital for the continuation of negotiations there.

Discontent is being expressed by the members of Parliament here at his frequent absence from the seat of Government. Deputy Ceili remarked that the chamber could now be compared to a railway station where the Deputies exchanged hurried views, awaiting the express to Paris upon which the Premier was ready to depart.

Premier Orlando finds himself in the same difficult position as the other Premiers, who attend the Peace Conference, for while the internal situation, complicated by the results of the war is most grave, requiring all his attention and care, the questions to be discussed and solved in Paris are of vital importance and will have a reaction on the life of this country. Thus his presence is equally indispensable in Rome and in Paris.

The Premier is therefore hastening the work of Parliament so as to be able to return to Paris at the end of this week or the beginning of next.

HUGHES OPPOSES PEACE LEAGUE DRAFT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In a published interview here Charles E. Hughes is quoted as saying that he was opposed to the present draft of the League of Nations covenant and hoped to discuss it later on. He is quoted as saying also that he felt the country was not behind it.

"I had expected," Mr. Hughes is represented as saying, "that the President would give the country the benefit of an analytical exposition of the proposed Constitution, and I regret he has not done this.

"I do not favor the constitution of the League as it stands. I think it is idle to say that the opinion of the country favors it. But I believe we can do much toward securing the basis of a new international order without sacrificing our essential interests. We ought to devote our thought to this.

"No more momentous question has been presented to Congress since the inception of the Republic, and no one appreciates more than I the responsibility that rests upon the Senate.

"It is a fine thing for men to express their opinions, to argue the question of the establishment of a permanent peace. We are all for anything that will assure that, but, in an effort to bring about world peace, we must not involve ourselves in a League of Nations that may make us the pawn of selfish people of other lands and in the end destroy the peace and happiness of our own people.

"I want the citizenry of America to study every phase of this matter. I want them to study and appreciate the obligations we will make for ourselves if we become one of the signatories of this League. When the time comes for the Senate to act, I shall give my best judgment to the determination of this important question. I repeat that in its present form the proposed constitution is not acceptable to me."

TELLS OF DANGER IN DELAYING PEACE

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

tive, working to subsidize every subversive element in every other country. It is no mere coincidence today that the news tells us both of the general strike in Germany and the strike of 16,000 dock laborers in New York. They are of the same program as the present grave labor troubles in England, all inspired from the same source.

"The old régime in Germany knows that if it were restored in that country now it would make the nation a buffer against Bolshevism and have the world. That is exactly what it does not want. It accepts Bolshevism in its own country, trusting to the temperament of the German people that they will able to end Bolshevism there before it is ended elsewhere. That is, they plan to get Germany in hand once more, just as the rest of Europe and America are getting completely out of hand.

"With the old regime back in power and Germany dominating the world, all the fears of Cheradame would be realized. There would be mitteleuropa from the Rhine to the Urals, with the Balkan peoples and the Czechoslovaks obliged to come into any combination Germany chose, and with Japan as Germany's ally."

WORLD CURRENCY MAY FOLLOW LEAGUE

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 6.—Inquiries are being made among bankers and financiers here as to their confidential opinion of the feasibility of the establishment of an international currency. The convenience and advantage of such a currency in international commerce are manifest. THE NEW YORK TIMES understands that if the financial experts approve, this may be a development of the League of Nations.

The idea is as yet only in the embryonic stage and might be worked out in many ways, but Sir Martin Conway, who recently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES the plan for funding the war debts of the Entente and the United States, explained today how an international currency might follow naturally from such an arrangement.

"I suggested," he said, "that the war costs of all members of the League of Nations should be pooled and that the sum needed to pay interest should be contributed by the individual States on some basis to be arranged between them. The League would issue its own securities, in place of bonds of the individual States, and the bondholders thus would have a security backed by the credit of the entire League and not a single nation.

"Now, it would naturally be arranged that the States should pay their quota of interest to the League, and, if the League paid it out to the individual bondholders, there is no reason why it should not be paid in a new international currency. It would be far simpler, so far as the League was concerned, and there could be no doubt that the currency would be accepted at par, backed, as it would be by the credit of practically the entire civilized world.

"Moreover, its establishment would have this additional advantage: An international currency would facilitate commerce so greatly that lack of it would be a serious handicap to traders, consequently the desire to get supplies of it would be a powerful incentive to Germany and other countries outside the League to comply with conditions that would qualify them for admission."

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NEGOTIATIONS AT SPA FAIL

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

to the French desire that German-Austria be refused permission to amalgamate politically with Germany.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the gravest apprehension is felt in most important quarters. Some go so far as to say that the whole effort to conclude peace with Germany may be upset and chaos in a large portion of Europe may follow.

Naval Terms Largely Settled.

PARIS, March 6, (Associated Press.)—The military, naval, and aerial terms of German disarmament were before the Supreme Council today, with Lloyd George, Foch, and the full membership of the War Council present.

Most of the time was given to the naval terms, which were largely settled. Several features were reserved, including the destruction of the large German ships. Premier Lloyd George was disposed to have England take part of these ships, but yielded this view when shown that it would involve an increased naval building program in the United States.

As the terms for dismantling the fortifications of Kiel Canal were causing some discussion, the council referred the matter to the Commission on Waterways, which will consider the whole subject, including American reservations that action shall not be a precedent affecting American canals and waterways, capable of being used for strategic purposes.

The council also adopted the American proposal requiring each commission to submit with its report the specific form of an article to be presented in the peace treaty.

The session tomorrow will be devoted to the military terms and the feeding of Bohemia, Jugoslavia, Austria, and Germany. This question of feeding is regarded as increasingly urgent, as reports reacning the British and American delegations indicate that lack of food is spreading the revolutionary menace throughout Central Europe.

Temporary or Permanent?

An important question has arisen as to whether the military and naval terms will be temporary, as incident to the close of the war, or permanent, holding Germany in subjection for an indefinite period. This last proposal has taken a definite form as a means for curbing Germany for all time.

As a result of this feeling, some of these terms foresee the control of disarmament beyond the period of the present war. This has opened a large vista before British and American delegates of possible commitment to occupation and the supervision of German affairs for an indefinite period in the future. It has also presented the delicate question of how far a defeated nation should lose its national authority to administer affairs.

In view of these considerations, the question of time limit of naval control has become more important than the terms themselves. This was partly discussed today and then went over.

The naval terms provide disarmament by reduction of the German fleet down to a limited basis, sufficient for police defense, but will not figure among the navies of the first or second class. This system is to be for an indeterminate period, with ultimate continuance or modification, probably under the League of Nations.

The military terms provide for disarmament down to 200,000 men. The men are to be chosen by lot for one year's service, and no class is to exceed 100,000 men. The officers are to serve twenty-five years and sub-officers fifteen years.

Effective enforcement of this system is provided for, and eventually the League of Nations will determine its continuance or modification.

Arms and ammunition are restricted to a force of 200,000 men and the rest is to be delivered or destroyed.

The aerial terms of disarmament are definite in period. A limited number of hydroplanes with an aerial force of a thousand men are to gather mines until Oct. 1, next, when the entire establishment is to end.

Demands of the minor powers with limited interests for greater representation on the financial and economic commissions which are about to be formed have been rejected by the Supreme Council.

The report of the Commission to determine responsibility of the authors of the war, it is understood, will be presented to an early meeting of the Supreme Council.

The report, it is said, while fixing moral responsibility, fails to find legal responsibility because there is no precedent or law governing the case and no court existing to try the accused if legal guilt were found evident.

TRYING TO CLARIFY TERMS.

Disarmament, Indemnities, and Rhineland Are Main Puzzles.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—Premier Lloyd George reached Paris this evening much to the general relief and tomorrow the Council of Ten will be able to grapple seriously with the main problem of peace. All I can say at the moment about the reference back, at Monday's meeting, of Marshal Foch's report, is that some members found it advisable to clarify its terms so as to distinguish between the temporary and more permanent measures of control over Germany.

The supervision of disarmament and of the payment of indemnities must continue for a series of years. Is the occupation of the West Rhineland to be regarded as having a similar duration? The American and British members wished to be clear as to Marshal Foch's ideas on this subject. The French delegates ask how a precise answer can be made at this moment when there is nothing certain about the future except the necessity for the Allies to insure by their united action fulfillment of the conditions of peace.

In the olden days, the end could be seen six months after the termination of hostilities, and then the armies could go home. This is impossible when one is requiring payments and terms of disarmament that must continue over ten, twenty, perhaps fifty years. During that period, whatever it may be, say the French statesmen, one cannot expect normal relations to be re-established. One must apply a steady policy of watching and, at need, inspection, not grossly interfering, but favoring tendencies toward order and honest dealing. For such a line of action, it is held, the Allies must maintain their union and agree to deal with the future according as it develops.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS' FIGHT OPENED HERE

Senators Borah, Thomas, and Reed Present Opposition Side at Arts and Sciences Dinner.

IRISH DELEGATION APPLAUDS

George Wharton Pepper Draws Illustration from Line-Fence Row and Village Conclave.

Three United States Senators, William E. Borah of Idaho, Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, and James A. Reed of Missouri, were applauded last night when they attacked the proposed covenant of the League of Nations at a dinner of the Society of Arts and Sciences, formerly the Twilight Club, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Other speakers whose remarks in opposition to the League invoked similar demonstrations were George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia and ex Senator James A. O'Gorman, who presided.

One of the chief objections raised by the Senators was that the proposed covenant would grant to five men, the majority on the Executive Council of the League, power to rule the world. It was contended that the covenant was in conflict with the Monroe Doctrine; that it gave the Council authority to fix the size of the armies and navies of the world, and that it was an abrogation of American sovereignty.

Senator Borah, referring to the address of ex-President William H. Taft at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night, said that Mr. Taft asserted that under the League of Nations Asia could take care of disturbances in Asia, America could take care of any broils in this part of the world, and Europe could take care of its own affairs.

"Where does he find language that says any such thing?" demanded Senator Borah.

The Senator urged the submission of the League of Nations proposal to a plebiscite of the people. "Let the people go into the ballot box," he said, "and there, with their conscience and their God, determine whether or not they are going to depart from the policies of Washington and Jefferson and Monroe, and take up the task of reforming the entire world."

Senator Reed called the League "another Trojan horse filled with the enemies of the Republic," and asserted that its construction was essentially autocratic because of the power vested in the Executive Council of nine members. The council, he said, contained within the confines of its authority "all of the autocratic powers which characterize the worst despotisms of the earth." This power he characterized as "stupendous, dangerous, and appalling," whose misuse might "result in the destruction of the liberty of the world and in the crushing of the American Republic in the creation of an international despotism worse than has ever cursed the earth."

Shortly after Senator Borah began to speak, at 11 o'clock, a delegation of Irish men and women, about fifty in number, led by Patrick Quinlan, a labor agitator who served a term in prison at the time of the Paterson mill strikes several years ago, entered the ballroom where the dinner was held. Quinlan and his associates were angry because they had been ejected from the hotel after endeavoring to enter the dining room to listen to the speaking.

"We're all right," said Quinlan, after he had arranged with Dr. Tucker, manager of the dinner, to obtain entrance for his friends. "We're all friends of Senator Borah and the others. We are a delegation from the Irish Progressive League, the Clan-na-Gael, the Friends of Irish Freedom, and other Irish societies, and we are opposed to this League of Nations."

The delegates entered in time to cheer the protest of Senator Borah that the League of Nations covenant would protect the territorial integrity of the nations composing it. "It would protect the integrity of Russia in case Trotzky brings Russia into the League," the Senator declared.

George Wharton Pepper drew a parallel between the League and two neighbors who disagreed regarding a line fence. He spoke of a neighborhood organization being formed to take up the dispute and supposed that "the excellent minister of one of the churches in town were to call a parlor meeting and in an eloquent speech were to propose a League of Neighbors with a central committee authorized to tell each neighbor what his conduct ought to be." A gale of laughter swept the room as the diners caught the impression that the "minister" was meant to stand for President Wilson.

Senator Reed said that the people of the United States had not approved the Constitution of the proposed League, that probably not one in a thousand had read it through. Then he made the following assertions:

"First—The seat of this League, whether established at Versailles, London, Rome, or elsewhere, will become in fact the capital of the world. It has been recently admitted, indeed the wide jurisdiction of the League itself, to which I shall hereafter refer, shows that the League or its agencies will be substantially in perpetual session.

"Second: The construction of the League is essentially autocratic. The powers are so highly centralized and so utterly without balances, checks, or safeguards, as to be repugnant to all forms of Democracy.

"Bearing in mind that 'any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with by the council or by the delegates,' consider the tremendous significance of Articles X. and XI. The reading of these two articles will show that there is drawn within the authority of this council the very right of war and peace, the jurisdiction and command of the world, and that it is in fact given authority to summon all the rest of the world to protect the borders of any State or to execute its decrees relative to anything which it considers a 'threat of danger.' Notice that the various nations undertake to 'preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League,' and the Executive Council is given authority to 'advise' upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled. If 'advise' does not mean 'command,' what does it mean?

"Articles 12, 13, 14, and 15 make every nation agree to submit its controversies in the last analysis to the Council or League. Thus every vital question affecting the peace of the world can be forced before the Council or the League.

"Any claim made by any man," the speaker asserted, "that the Monroe Doctrine is not wiped out by the League is either made in ignorance of the terms of the instrument or it is dishonestly made." He added that every member of the Council would be the representative of a European or Asiatic Government.

Senator Reed drew a picture of the United States being forced into every war of the world if it entered the League of Nations. He declared that by the proposed constitution of the League the United States would become a mere sub-State in a world State.

"The government of the world will be despotic and its control will inevitably be in the hands of Europeans or Asiatics," he asserted as the audience broke forth into applause.

Senator Thomas said he believed in some sort of arrangement that would make wars difficult if not impossible. He called attention to the fact that Japan, "the one surviving autocracy of the world," would be a charter member of the League, and said that the purposes of Japan are not "our purposes." He conjured up the yellow peril and pictured "hordes of yellow men, outnumbering the whites by millions, obtaining entrance into our country," and overwhelming it in inundating numbers.

He said the question of immigration was perhaps the most tremendous domestic problem which we had to solve immediately if the institutions of this country were to be perpetuated and entirely preserved. He took up, as Senator Reed did, the various articles in the proposed covenant and considered them in the same way.

Senator O'Gorman said this country was beginning to realize that nations, like individuals, pursue the wisest policy when they mind their own business.

MISSOURIANS FAVOR LEAGUE.

Send Message to the President, Saying They Appreciate His Efforts

This message from Farmington, Mo., the State which Senator Reed represents, was sent to President Wilson on the steamship George Washington when he was returning to this country from France:

Farmington, Mo., Feb. 23.
President Wilson, U. S. S. George Washington, via South Wellfleet, Mass.:

Accept our appreciation of the wonderful work you have done in Europe. We have read and understand every word of the proposed constitution for a League of Nations. We are not afraid of an agreement that makes for peace on earth and good-will among men, no matter what any one says to the contrary.

Burl Porter,	William Matkin,
Dave Odel,	Henry Sutton,
George Holter,	Henry Brenning,
E. J. McKinney,	Jacob Day,
Homer Carver,	J. D. Highley,
Alf Mitchell,	Henry O'Bannon,
George Morris,	Emmett Morris,
H. Coffield,	Charles Meyers,
J. B. Smith,	J. C. Williams,
John Yeargin,	John Spurgeon,
H. Chandler,	George Beck,
Henry Raksdale,	O. L. Halle,
Philip Hunt,	Harry Highley,
Ed Perkins,	M. Crowder,
N. Buchanan,	L. Yeargin,
Alex Moore,	Farner Rariden,
Will Ashburn,	Vernon Doss,
Guss Felty,	Will Hinkle,
Walter Morris,	Robert Wills,
Bryant Buchanan,	Walter L. Hensley,
Ed McClintock,	Sam Tetley,
Paul Cayce,	B. Porter,
William Harlan,	Dave Kerlegon,
M. P. Cayce,	Philip Thomuse,
Cal Simms,	Ben Hill,
John Stam,	Ed Byington,
R. C. Tucker,	William Cunningham,
J. C. Alexander,	Mode Coffman,
Lin Rariden,	Jack Hughes,
Dr. Lee Rariden,	Elbert Hunt,
W. B. Rariden,	Jake Coffel,
L. Thurman,	John Moore,
R. P. Taylor,	A. Hilton,
George Tetley,	G. Phillips,
F. S. Cole,	J. H. Johns.
W. J. Griffin,	Fred Murphy.
John Horton,	Russell Ryan,
L. Horton,	Robert Davis,
William Miller,	Charles Van Sickle,
Jeff Mitchell,	James Dobbins,
A. A. Griffin,	Rev. R. S. Boyd,
James O'Sullivan,	W. F. Hoy.
Thomas Horton,	F. Castleman,
John Gossett,	M. C. Spaugh,
W. J. Martin,	J. H. Jones,
Jim Watson,	T. O. Short,
W. F. Doss,	A. T. McCormack,
Henry Radle,	E. O. Sutherland,
Lee Welker,	R. Forsythe,
Walter Wakade,	Walter Harris,
Will Overall,	John Murrell,
George Williams,	W. O. Chalk,
Giles Hunt,	Rev. H. A. Mitchell,
J. H. Wade,	Rev. O. H. Duggains and Cong. M. E. Ch. South,
Taylor Smith,	Rev. J. M. Bailey and Cong. Christian Ch.,
Fred Butterfield,	Rev. O. H. Cunningham and Baptist Congregation.
Frank Highley,	
F. S. Keith,	
Fielding McCormack,	
Guy Tullock,	
Robert Martin,	

To this the President sent this reply:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 3, 1919.

W. B. Rariden, Farmington, Mo.:

The telegram sent to me on the George Washington from yourself and others of my fellow-citizens at Farmington brought with it a great deal of cheer and reassurance. I beg you will accept for yourself and convey to those associated with you in that generous message my warmest thanks for the tonic such support has put into me.

WOODROW WILSON.

ANNOUNCES NEW LEAGUE.

Henry A. Wise Wood Says Aim Is to Preserve America's Independence.

Henry A. Wise Wood last night announced the formation of "A League for the Preservation of American Independence." He said its object was to "defend from impairment the fundamentals of American policy as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Monroe Doctrine, and Washington's Farewell Address."

He said a large group of prominent citizens and officials, members of the Republican and Democratic parties, had signified their intention to join the organization.

Asked as to what was necessary to obtain membership, Mr. Wood said that any one could join who did not question the documents he mentioned. "Any one who questions these will have to leave," he continued. He also said that the organization would determine how far an American's interpretation of these documents implied "questioning" them.

The organization, said Mr. Wood, was not opposed to a League of Nations that would lessen the likelihood of war, but that it opposed the present covenant proposed for the league. His organization wanted a league that would not detract from the sovereignty of the United States, he declared. He spoke of a nation-wide campaign with organizations in every State soon to be established, and intimated that he was attempting to enroll all those Senators and others who opposed the proposed covenant.

WAIT ON WILSON'S ACTION.

But Republican Senators Will Keep Up Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Republican members of the Senate who signed the resolutions, offered in the closing hour of Congress, opposing the present draft of the League of Nations, and demanding that it be kept separate from the peace treaty, mean to keep up their campaign unless definite steps are taken to meet their views.

They say that Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the late Congress, endeavored to get from Senator Knox, in writing, the changes which Republicans thought necessary. They do not assert that Mr. Hitchcock was prepared to urge the amendments but state that some Democrats hope the President will agree to consider possible changes in the present covenant.

Senator Hitchcock feels, it is said, that the importance of his talk with Senator Knox has been much exaggerated. His suggestion that Mr. Knox set down the amendments in black and white, he holds, was made in order that the Democratic leaders might know, in concrete form, just what the signers of the Lodge resolution wanted.

Most of the Senators who remain in the city are worn out as a result of the trying last days of the session, and are unwilling to enter into further debate. They are of a mind to take a rest while President Wilson is on his way to Paris and await developments concerning the question of amendments which they think is likely to come up soon after he arrives in the French capital.

Senator Calder of New York, today issued a statement, giving his views. In part he said:

"I am convinced that the first duty of our Peace Commissioners in Paris is to seek an early agreement on the peace terms, so that the peoples of Europe may at the earliest possible moment resume their peaceful pursuits.

"Let us have peace; let us bring our soldiers back from France; and then, in a deliberate manner, we can take up the question of establishing a League of Nations.

"There are many things in the proposed draft with which I do not agree. It provides that we will have almost no hand in shaping the League's policies. It might embroil us in quarrels with other nations on other continents, with which we did not have the slightest concern. It permits the Executive Council of the League, which is its real governing body, and in which we will have only one vote in nine, to dictate to us with whom we shall go to war. I shall never vote for a constitution which takes that power away from our own Government.

"Article XXI. gives to the League authority 'to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League.' * * * I am not certain that this does not mean that the United States shall be prohibited from maintaining a tariff to protect its industry, its working men, from destructive competition with inferior foreign labor, that will result in tearing down its standards of living. Does America want this?

"There is no provision in the proposed constitution that would permit the withdrawal of any member of the League, and it is a grave question whether it would be effective if it did contain such a proposition."

AMERICA WARNS ITALY ON BLOCKADE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

feeling that some European representatives suggested the possibility of discontinuing American relief to Italy.

Italy is entirely dependent on the United States for food staples, receiving credits through the American Treasury with which to make purchases. Italian relief supplies cost $60,000,000 monthly, while the relief of the Czechs, Jugoslavs, and Serbians costs the United States about $20,000,000 monthly.

Early in February an Italian military mission penetrated Jugoslav-populated territory at Laibach and settled in the town. The Jugoslavs feel that since their union with Serbia they are not the enemies of Italy, and they resent the occupation of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast by the Italian army. Consequently they forced the Italian mission to leave Laibach on Feb. 19.

The Italians retaliated by establishing a food blockade against all Jugoslav territory. Inasmuch as the railways to Czechoslovak territory cross the Jugoslav regions this blockade has also affected American relief work for both Bohemia and Moravia.

As a result of the closing of the frontier on account of the Laibach incident only 800 tons of food are being sent daily into these countries, although the total needs of their populations is estimated at 300,000 tons. Means to insure their provisioning to the needed extent are being sought by the Supreme Council.

"Speed with Economy"

Navy set a two months' limit on this seaplane hangar, 110 by 200 feet.

35 days suited us better—Navy, too.

In a hurry for a building: factory? warehouse? garage? Phone us—Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

What's the Idea?

Having furs arrive now and paying for them next winter may seem foresighted—but there's an amount added somewhere in your bill for the privilege of this deferred payment.

Pay for what you get when you get it is the true economy, for if you don't need credit why should you pay for it—and the proof that you do pay for it is evidenced in the fact that our cash prices are regularly 6% lower than our competitors'.

What's the Answer? Why the "D. A."

which extends many privileges of a Charge Account without its extravagances.

A Depositor's Account is in no way intricate—

Deposit whatever sum you desire, your signature is recorded and your account becomes active—Active in both directions—to earn and save.

4% is what this account earns you beginning on the date of deposit.

You receive a quarterly accounting of what your D. A. has earned and a monthly statement of your purchases.

Upon demand you may withdraw your money in whole or part—

Ask for particulars:—

R. H. Macy & Co's Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Give It a Chance—

Maybe it is of intrinsic value or sentiment has enshrined it among your invaluable treasures—then comes this fatal moment.

OUR STUDIOS repair and match China—Glassware is mended or transformed by artistic designing and cutting—

Metals, too come under the wand of our skilled artisans who remove a dent, polish, plate or add a missing part.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

Theatre Tickets At Box Office Prices for many leading attractions.

On sale till 5:30 P. M. for evening performances. Till 1 P. M. for matinees.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

CAPES for GIRLS and the JUNIOR MISS

Show Surplice Models As Smart New Versions

CAPES for Girls and the Junior Miss follow closely the trend of fashions for the older sister, which is one reason why they have been received with enthusiasm.

While these surplice capes retain all the smart swing and dash of the latter, they have been adapted to meet the youthful requirements of the Girl and Junior Miss (6 to 17 years) without losing any of their chic.

Particularly becoming and graceful examples of these surplice capes are developed in wool tricotine, Poiret twill, men's wear serge, silvertone velour or wool velour.

29.50 to 79.50

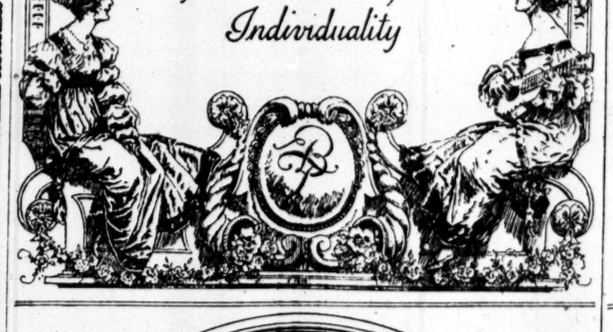
(Illustrated) Poiret Twill Cape
Sizes 13 to 19 years. 49.50

GIRLS' and JUNIOR MISSES' COAT SHOP
Second Floor

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

THE TAILORMADE SUIT
for
WOMEN and JEUNE FILLE

The pre-eminent Style Elegance of Bonwit Teller tailormades is achieved by infinite attention to detail which results in a definite and a distinguished Individuality



TAILORED SUITS

Mary Collins

Creator of Art in Dress.

FROM the fountain-head of fashion come Tailored Suits of rare individuality, depending for their charm not on beauty alone, but daring originality. They are made to individual order only and cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

SUITS — FROCKS — HATS
9 EAST 57TH STREET NEW YORK
PALM BEACH

Saks & Company Will Place on Sale Today
A Rare Collection of

"Hats Exquisite"
At $10.85

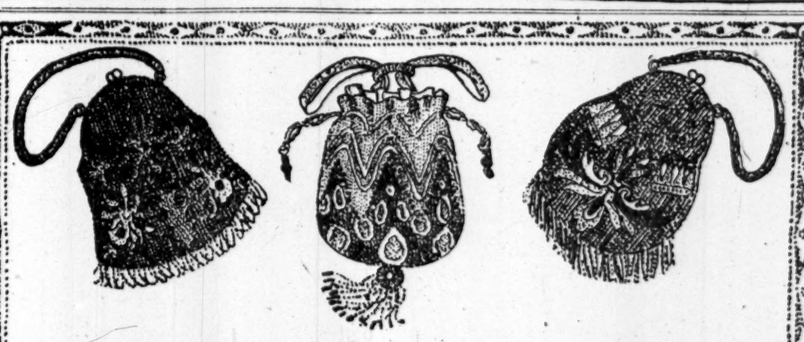
Exact reproductions of the most distinctive chapeaux exhibited in the leading Paris Shops

"Hats Exquisite" are the most remarkable values in distinctive millinery ever presented. In fact, they are so superior to hats before seen at this price, we believe they will soon achieve a nation-wide reputation. Each model is an exact duplicate of a costly import. Women of means may prefer to pay the almost prohibitive prices of the originals, but those who select from this wonderful collection of "Hats Exquisite" will find the difference between the Paris-made originals and these skilful reproductions to be purely imagination—*except in price.*

Smart Transparent Hats of Hair Lace and Tulle, New Small Sailor Types, Dainty Turbans and Large Hats with Elongated Lines

are included, trimmed with Wings, Ostrich Fancies, Colored Fruits, Flowers and Glycerine Novelties. One style *pictured.*

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street



SAKS & COMPANY
Have Just Received From Paris and Will Place on Sale Today
A Superb Collection of

Handsome Beaded Bags
At $19.50

Parisian Bag Makers, with their deft fingers, created with tiny beads the works of art shown in these exquisite bags. Each is a revelation in the possibilities of bead work—and the expert manner in which their soft, rich colorings are blended can be compared only to the work of the most skilled artists with the brush. They come in solid bead frame effects—also with shell frames and in drawstring style. Three *pictured.*

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Lost and Found Advertisements on next to last page.

THE LOW BIDDER

Figures alone are no guide to what a contractor can do for you.

It takes more than a set of figures to determine the low bidder.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

You can't choose your Administrator

In the absence of a will, the law requires the surrogate to select an Administrator from the deceased's relatives to settle his estate.

In your case, the Administrator may be some one you would not have chosen, if you could be consulted.

However, a Lincoln Trust Executorship, of your own willing, not only removes the need of an Administrator, but assures a responsible, experienced and business-like settlement of your estate.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard Broadway at 72nd

MOVING TO PACIFY POLES AND GERMANS

Allied Commission Off to Meet Delegation from Berlin on Posen Border.

HINDENBURG SEES DANGER

Erzberger Blames Kaiser's Government for Policy That Alienated the Poles.

POSEN, March 5, (Associated Press.)—The Interallied Commission which was sent to arrange new armistice terms between the Germans and the Poles left today to meet the German delegation sent from Berlin to arrange conditions.

The place set for the meeting is the town of Kreuz, on the Brandenburg-Posen border.

BERLIN, March 5, (Associated Press.)—The military situation on the eastern front is painted in the blackest colors by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an interview printed here. The Field Marshal declares that unless the people generally rally to the defense of their homes and families it will be impossible to ward off attacks by Bolshevist hordes.

"The expectations of the Poles and the Entente that the Poles will succeed to the German inheritance in the east will be blasted," he says. "I know the Poles, and the country in the east will belong either to us or to the Bolsheviki."

ZURICH, March 6.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself at the disposal of the Government in any action it may take to prevent a fresh invasion of East Prussia, according to German advices received here.

Erzberger Denounces Polish Policy.

WEIMAR, March 5, (Associated Press.)—In a discussion of the Polish question in the German National Assembly today, Mathias Erzberger, Chairman of the German Armistice Commission, criticised the old German Government severely for its policies toward the Poles, which consistently alienated them.

Several speakers supported the views of Erzberger, but the majority argued that the Polish attitude toward Germany was one of injustice and ingratitude.

Herr Erzberger said that the treatment of the Poles by the old Government had created a problem where otherwise there would have been none. He said that the present Government was concerned with the situation in the East as earnestly as its critics and was anxious to help the Germans in German Poland. The speaker said he wished that Germany had been fairer to the Poles at the beginning of the present situation, which, in that case, would now be more favorable to Germany.

The Government, he continued, intended to make demands for the protection of the German minorities in other States, but it could not claim this right unless the Germans protected the minority populations within Germany.

Herr Erzberger concluded by saying that the behavior of the German troops in Posen in November had hurt German prestige with the Poles greatly. He mentioned that in one instance several thousand German soldiers and officers had fled before 800 poorly armed and poorly disciplined Poles.

Accuses Cohn of Falsehood.

In the course of the debate Dr. Cohn, Independent Socialist, attacked Erzberger, partly on personal and partly on political grounds. Erzberger laughingly declined to discuss the personal charges, but took up the more serious of the political allegations, frequently branding Cohn as a prevaricator.

The House grew wildly excited as Erzberger replied to the accusations and was at fever heat when the Minister ended. The members from all sides gave Erzberger an ovation as he concluded.

Dr. Cohn had charged that 350,000 Poles had been forcibly brought to Germany. Erzberger denied this, and also Dr. Cohn's allegations concerning the German defense on the east and charges against him with regard to Swiss and Rumanian industries during the war.

"I want your confidence," said Erzberger, addressing the chamber, "and on that day when I do not have it I shall retire from political life. I object to the effect of these dirty attack abroad and the impression they create."

Herr Erzberger said, among other things, that a majority of the measures assailed by Dr. Cohn were of Independent Socialist origin.

PARIS, March 6.—Lithuanians living in East Prussia, according to reports from Kovno, have asked the assistance of the Entente Powers in protecting their material interest against the Germans. The Lithuanians demand that the part of East Prussia inhabited by them be disjoined from Germany.

INSIST FOE BE DISARMED.

French Deputies' Committee Demands That Government Obtain Action.

PARIS, March 6.—The disarmament of Germany is demanded in a resolution, adopted by the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The resolution says that the committee, "taking into consideration the danger to which France would be exposed by the continuation of any industrial activities connected with war fabrications and the maintenance of an armed force in Germany, invites the Government to insist that the Peace Conference obtain the disarmament of Germany."

The draft of a law calling for the liquidation of sequestrated enemy property was submitted to the Senate on Wednesday by Louis Nail, Minister of Justice. The bill provides that the liquidations shall be ordered by the judicial authorities, assisted by a consultative commission. The money obtained will be set aside until the Government reaches a decision as to what purposes it shall be put.

Lost and Found Advertisements on next to last page.

CZECH TROOPS CURB GERMANS IN BOHEMIA

Kill and Wound a Number in Suppressing Demonstrations in Towns.

OUTBREAK OVER ASSEMBLY

Germans Resent Refusal to Permit Them to Send Delegates to Vienna.

VIENNA, March 5, (Associated Press.)—There have been sanguinary engagements between Czech soldiers and citizens in numerous towns in German Bohemia, according to reports received here.

The trouble started when the Germans attempted to hold elections in German Bohemia for the Austrian National Assembly, which the Czech Government prohibited because Bohemia is Czech territory. The Germans organized manifestations against Czech rule and the Czechs used rifles and bayonets in suppressing the demonstration.

Three persons are reported to have been killed at Karlsbad and ten at Sternberg. A number of others are reported to have been killed or wounded in clashes at Reichenberg, Aussig, Bruex, Eger and Mies.

PRAGUE, March 5.—M. Tusar, the Czechoslovak Plenipotentiary at Vienna, has issued an official declaration that the Czech Government refuses to pay the March coupons on the Austrian war loan or assume part of the pre-war debts of Austria-Hungary. Such action, he said, would be a crime against the Entente Allies.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference on Feb. 25 was reported to have decided that the coupons of the Austro-Hungarian debt falling due on March 1 should be paid. The Inter-Allied Financial Commission told the council that there were funds in the banks of the former Hapsburg empire to make the payment.

The Czechs and other independent political units objected, but the council met the objections by deciding that the use of the common funds in the payment on the war debt would not be construed as obligating them for the future.

TRACE NATIONALITY IN TOMBS.

Allied Mission Studies Silesian Gravestones for Evidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 5.—To decide the Polish-Czechoslovak differences concerning the possession of Teschen, Silesia, on ethnological grounds, the Entente Mission has resorted to the uncommon expedient of examining the gravestones in the cemeteries at Teschen for the names of the buried.

The unexpected result of the investigation was that 90 per cent were German and 10 per cent. Polish names.

AND MEANwhile, what does Scandinavia want—what are her vital issues? These questions are answered by our correspondent in Stockholm in this week's issue of

The Nation
10c

On sale at all news stands.
Subscriptions $4 a year.

Are You a Million Dollar Man

If you are a million dollars worth of man be insured for your full value.

An accurate measure of the value a man places on himself is insurance—for if merchandise which is replaceable is kept fully insured—why should not brains, ability, energy, personality, which is not replaceable, also be insured for full value?

$1,000,000
Life Insurance at age 40
(ordinary life.)
$29,000 First Year
Large dividends subsequently. Only one examination required.
This price possible by distribution in several low net cost companies.

M. E. FOOTE
AND ASSOCIATES
Phone Barclay 7667.
1146 Woolworth Building.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

THE OUTFITTING OF BOYS AND GIRLS

The boys and girls of New York's representative families are distinguished easily by the quiet gentility and evident quality of their dress.

For a great number of years De Pinna outfits for boys and girls have been worn almost exclusively by these young people.

Our organization can be of unusual assistance to those who desire that their children shall be smartly and correctly attired.

English Norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years.
Boys' top coats and reefers.
Regulation English sailor and jumper suits for boys up to 9 years.
Boys' olive drab khaki camp suits.
Complete assortments of hats and furnishings for boys.
Tailored street suits for girls from 12 to 16 years.
Tailored top coats for girls.
Girls' regulation and middy dresses.
Washable frocks for girls from 6 to 16 years.
Girls' sweaters and separate bloomers.
Girls' tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

DESKS
OF
Durability and Distinction

If you are contemplating a change in your office appointments, we are in a position to supply your every need, whether it be a simple telephone table or a luxurious mahogany desk.

QUICK & McKENNA
390 Broadway
Tel. Franklin 3709

McKibbin Ba-Ba
SHEEP LINED COATS

Hand Tailored Distinctive and Attractive Styles

Registered Ba-Ba trade mark in every coat

Booklet or Salesman to dealers on request

McKibbin, Driscoll & Dorsey, Inc.
Manufacturers
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

¶ You are invited to the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, March 9th, at 3:30 o'clock, to hear Taft, Gerard and Morgenthau tell why New York should contribute $6,000,000 to save the lives of four million Armenian, Syrian, Greek, Jewish and Persian refugees. Admission free.

Nurses Recommend Cuticura Soap

It appeals to them because it is so pure and cleansing. It does much to keep the skin clear and healthy especially if assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of eruptions, redness, roughness or chafing. Ideal for toilet uses.

Be sure to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Talcum on your skin. Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c. each everywhere.

½ Price Sale Military Clothing of Interest to Civilians as well as Men in Service.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men in Uniform Visit Re-Union Headquarters
A Handy Comfort Station.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor — GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Final Disposal of Men's and Young Men's Clothing

The Annual March Event

Continuing Through the Week, up to and Including Monday, March 10

Men's Silk Lined Light Weight
Overcoats
That were $25
Now
$17.50
Chesterfield Style, Self Collar, Full silk lined. Also Young Men's Form Fitted Overcoats, plain colors. ¾ silk lined.

Imported Overcoats
Light and Heavy Weights
That were $37.50, $40, $42, $45 to $65
Now
$28.50
Our entire stock of Foreign Overcoats in this Sale.

Spring and Summer Goods Excepted

Men's Suits
That were $32 to $57.50
Now
$29.50
This group consists of all our High Grade Men's Suits. Many colors. Checks and stripes. All sizes.

Men's Suits
That were $25 to $30
Now
$21.50
A group of the season's newest styles and fabrics that will give good satisfaction. All sizes.

Men's Winter Overcoats
$25 Men's Winter Overcoats.....Now $18.50
$35 and $37.50 Men's Winter Overcoats.....Now $29.50
$45 and $50 Men's Winter Overcoats.....Now $37.50
$55 to $75 Men's Winter Overcoats.....Now $48.50
$85 and $125 Men's Overcoats.....Now $62.50

Men's Winter Ulsters
$100 and $115 Fancy Ulsters.....Now $62.50
$85 Fancy Ulsters...Now $48.50
$65 and $75 Fancy Ulsters.....Now $37.50
$35 to $50 Fancy Ulsters.....Now $29.50

Men's Fur Collared Overcoats
$37.50 Fur Collared Overcoats.....Now $24.50
$50 Fur Collar Overcoats.....Now $33.50
$75 Fur Collar Overcoats.....Now $37.50
$150 Fur Collar Overcoats.....Now $110.00
$100 Men's Fur Lined Overcoats.....Now $87.50
$150 Men's Fur Lined Overcoats.....Now $110.00
$200 Men's Fur Lined Overcoats.....Now $147.50
$150 Men's Raccoon Skin Auto Coats.....Now $115.00
$165 Men's Raccoon Skin Auto Coats.....Now $137.50
$200 Men's Raccoon Skin Auto Coats.....Now $150.00
$18.50 Men's Winter Mackinaws.....Now $11.75
$5 Men's Separate Trousers.....Now $3.95
$10 and $12 Men's Separate Trousers.....Now $8.50
$7.50 Men's Separate Trousers.....Now $5.75
$3.50 to $8.50 Full Dress Tuxedo and Street Vests. Odds.....Now $1.85

Military and Auto Clothing
$80 Leather Coats...Now $40.00
$55 Trench Coats, Separate Linings.....Now $27.50
$60 Leather Coats...Now $30.00
$30 Moleskin Leather Lined Coats.....Now $15.00
$40 Leatherette Trench Coats.....Now $20.00
$48.50 Moleskin Sheep Lined Long Coats.Now $24.25
$25 Moleskin Sheep Lined Short Coats.Now $12.50
$22.50 Men's Trench Raincoats.....Now $11.25
$40 Men's Trench Raincoats.....Now $20.00
$25 Men's Trench Raincoats.....Now $17.50
$22.50 Men's Raincoats.....Now $11.25
$35 to $45 Odd Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, coat and pants, and Cutaway coat and vest.....Now $16.50

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Sale of Men's Soft Hats

Equal to Best $5 Grades **$3**

$3.00 $3.00 $3.00

The Newest Spring Styles.

Hats of this quality have not been sold for so little since before the war.

The maker—his reputation is world-wide—is known as a builder of hats for well-dressed men.

The importer let us have them at a special price to make room for his incoming straw hats.

All the best colors. All sizes in every color.

GIMBELS MEN'S HAT STORE—Fourth Floor.

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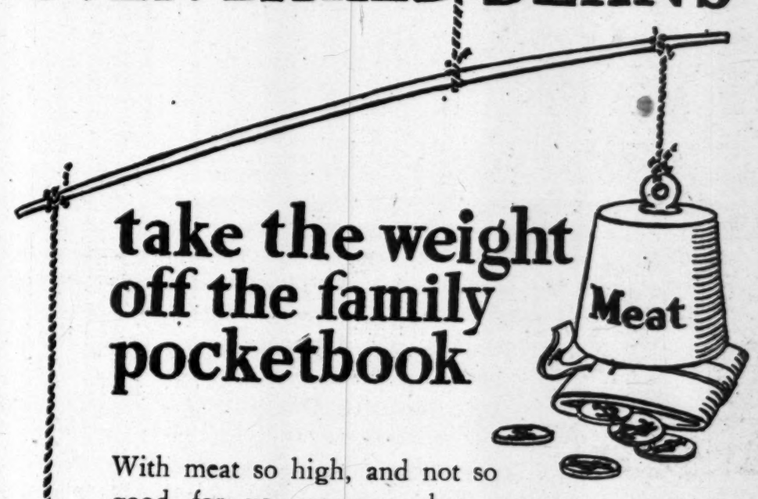
OVEN BAKED BEANS



take the weight off the family pocketbook

With meat so high, and not so good for us anyway, what a boon to have a food so rich, so good, so nutritious and so easily prepared as Heinz Baked Beans!

One of the 57

Eat them Every Day

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

MACHINE GUNS USED ON BERLIN REBELS

Many Killed in a Battle for the Possession of Police Headquarters.

MARINES GO OVER TO REDS

Strike Move Is Declared to be Receding, Many Workmen Refusing to Join.

COPENHAGEN, March 6.—Both the Spartacides and the Government forces lost a large number killed in fighting Wednesday before Berlin Police Headquarters in the Alexanderplatz, according to a dispatch from that city to the Politiken. The fighting was finally ended by negotiation.

An account of the fighting given in a Berlin telegram filed at 4 o'clock this morning says that yesterday afternoon the crowds before the police headquarters in Alexanderplatz assumed a threatening character, so that the square had to be continually cleared by Government troops. Toward 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Spartacides made an effort to smash the door of the headquarters by hand grenades and shots.

This attack was accompanied by general firing against the building from surrounding houses and streets, the Government troops replying from the headquarters. About eighty civilians and sailors tried to storm a building on a side street where the Government had stationed artillery, but they were repulsed.

Reds Erect Barricades.

In the afternoon some sailor detachments crept continually nearer the headquarters, placed machine guns in adjoining streets and erected barricades. Otherwise, according to the dispatch, the city was quiet up to 11 o'clock at night.

The volunteer corps commanded by General Huelsen entered Spandau, near Berlin, on Wednesday and occupied all the public buildings. General Huelsen established his headquarters in the Town Hall. Most of the factories in Spandau have ceased operations because the Spartacides and strikers have stopped electric power.

No newspapers appeared in Berlin this morning, as all the compositors went on strike Wednesday night.

Marines Join the Reds.

BERLIN, March 5, (Associated Press.)—The volunteer marine division and a portion of the republican militia which has been supporting the Government have gone over to the Spartacides.

An attempt by the Spartacides to storm Police Headquarters this afternoon was repulsed. Considerable artillery fighting has taken place in the vicinity of the headquarters, which is held by the Government forces.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the troops and policemen fired heavily with machine guns on crowds which surged back into Alexanderplatz after having been driven off. Strong reinforcements were sent to Police Headquarters, including a field battery of six pieces. Minor clashes occurred there almost hourly during Tuesday, the casualties being six dead and twenty wounded.

At 10 o'clock this morning two persons were killed in a clash between troops and rioters in Huttenstrasse, in the Moabit district.

The Spartacides have constructed barricades in several side streets leading off from Alexanderplatz and continue to plunder the shops in the vicinity. Herr Ernst, the Police Chief, declares that the strike wave is receding, and that Police Headquarters is amply fortified against any attempt to storm it.

Says Strike Is a Failure.

A leader of the majority Socialists informed The Associated Press today that so far the general strike was a failure and would not receive the support which had been expected. It was stated that wherever workingmen balloted secretly the opposition to the strike was overwhelming, and that the Independent Socialists deceived themselves in estimating sentiment among the laboring classes.

Among the big plants shut down today were those of the General Electric Company.

The strike situation in Central Germany is unchanged. A renewed effort by the Spartacides to obtain the proclamation of general strikes at Dresden and Magdeburg has failed.

Normal conditions have been restored at Halle, where the railway station was found to be stocked with supplies of food, clothing, and other commodities which had been commandeered by the Spartacides.

At Leipsic the general strike of citizens as a counteraction against the industrial walkout is still going on and threatens to complicate the situation. The strike committee there is said to be short of funds and is endeavoring to force the banks to reopen. The bank clerks refuse to resume work until food distribution is safeguarded and electric plants are again in operation.

March 4.—Debate on the resolution calling for a Soviet Government in Germany was continued today at the convention of the Independent Socialists. Hugo Haase said he was not opposed to the German National Assembly, but believed that the principle of Soviet rule should be incorporated in the legislative organization. Herr Dalumig demanded a pure Soviet Government.

Herr Breitscheid, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, said it was commonly reported that big Berlin banks had contributed 30,000,000 marks to various parties in the recent elections, the Majority Socialists receiving a liberal share. Breitscheid asserted that the election, having been influenced by the capitalists, could not be held to be an expression of popular will. He said that a temporary proletariat dictatorship was unavoidable in the transition of Germany to a Socialistic State.

The delegates to the convention applauded liberally the announcement that a general strike had been called in Berlin.

WEIMAR GOVERNMENT OFFERS CONCESSIONS

Reported to Have Agreed to Recognize the Soviets in the Constitution.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 6.—The Berlin strike, however it ends, must be recognized as another tactical move by the extremists in their battle with the Government.

With every such conflict of authority the Government becomes weaker, so the Communists are always encouraged to go one step further. With each stage of the revolt it is always thus kept in being and moves further toward the left.

Not so long ago Chancellor Scheidemann declared that if they did not meet force with force, and if they gave any sort of recognition to unparliamentary movements the Government and the National Assembly would go to the devil. Well, the Government has already been driven by the Berlin Soviet to negotiate and to promise all sorts of concessions, though with the strict reservation that the supreme power must rest with itself.

The Independents and the Communists, making the customary use of the Majority Socialists as intermediaries, have sent a deputation of the latter to Weimar to negotiate with the Government, and, according to one report reaching here today, the Government has agreed to recognize the Soviets in the constitution in the following manner: Each industry will choose a council by secret ballot and from these councils will be constituted a so-called National Laborers Council, whose duty will be to organize economic politics.

Already the Government's promises of concessions to the Soviets and its pledge to proceed immediately with the socialization of the mines are hailed, on the one hand, and branded, on the other, by the Spartacide and reactionary newspapers, respectively, as a capitulation. The journals of the Right are frankly terrified at the whole prospect, recognizing that what the extremists are seeking is the abrogation of the National Assembly and the creation of a Soviet constitution, with dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Rhemish Westphalian Gazette shrieks that if the new revolution succeeds, then Germany will be united with the Bolsheviki of Russia and Lenine and Trotzky will enter through the Brandenburg gate, over which will fly the red flag amidst the acclamation of the Bolsheviki of Berlin. The Tägliche Rundschau tells tht Government that though its half-capitulation may avoid an immediate catastrophe, the outcome will be bloody civil war, as the paper is sure that all such concessions will be rejected with scorn by what it calls the Radikalmskis.

SCHEIDEMANN'S FALL LIKELY.

Assailed by Majority Socialists for Delaying Socialization.

COPENHAGEN, March 6.—The impending resignation of Philipp Scheidemann as German Chancellor is indicated in dispatches received here today from Berlin and dated yesterday. President Ebert is said to consider that the withdrawal of Scheidemann from the Cabinet is necessary in view of political events. The Chancellor was expected to tender his resignation today.

At a meeting of the majority Socialists on Wednesday Scheidemann announced that he had decided to favor Socialization. Several members said that his change of mind had come too late and that he should retire.

The change in Scheidemann's attitude toward socialization apparently was under compulsion of events, and his fellow majority Socialists regard his position as untenable.

INTRODUCERS PUSH CONVENTION BILL

Want Legislature to Debate and Vote on Measure to Abolish Direct Primary.

WALTON PREDICTS PASSAGE

Cost of Present System One of the Main Arguments of the Advocates of the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—A determined effort will be made next week by the introducers to have the Walton-Fearon bill, which would bring back the convention as the medium for nominating State and judiciary canditiates, reported from committee, so that it may come up for discussion on the floor of the Senate and Assembly. Senator Charles W. Walton of Ulster, sponsor for the bill in the upper house, said today that he expected the bill to pass in both branches of the Legislature.

It would then be up to Governor Smith to either approve or veto the bill. Should the Governor veto it—and a majority of the Republican leaders are inclined to believe he would, for "direct" primaries have lent themselves admirably to Tammany's purposes, in the City of New York especially, but in the State as well—the prospect of restoring the convention will have been defeated for the present session. The Republicans have not a sufficient number of votes in either Senate or Assembly to pass measures over the veto of the Democratic Governor.

Economy, which was set down as the watchword of the present administration by Governor Smith in his annual message to the Legislature, has furnished the advocates of the State convention with one of their strongest arguments. A majority of the Republican county organizations up State, in common with a number of civic organizations, have gone on record in resolutions as favoring a return to the convention system, very largely because of the costliness of direct primaries and because this innovation in the elective system of the State has brought no good in return commensurate with the increase in cost.

Here are a few figures to shed light on the merits of that argument: In 1916, a Presidentl year, the primaries were conducted at an average cost of each vote to counties of $1.09; in 1917, an off year, the cast per vote was $1.38. The cost of conducting direct primaries is illustrated, also, by the following totals: 1914, $487,122; 1915, $540,995; 1916, $993,026; 1917, $389,614. The vote in 1917 was only 415,949. Columbia County shows the highest cost per vote, or $3.46 in 1916, and $6.32 in 1917.

Before the direct primary became the nominating medium, the State had no expense in connection with the conduct of primaries. The expense was borne by the parties, just as the expense of State conventions will be a charge on the party organizations if the Walton-Fearon bill goes through.

Senator Walton said that the joint appeal to the voters made by him and Assemblyman George R. Fearon of Onondaga, who has fathered the State convention bill in the lower house, has brought abundant response. The letters, the Senator said, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, favored the change his bill contemplates.

Lost and Found Advertisements on next to last page.

4500 Men's Shirts

Will Be Placed on Sale To-day at Saks

At $2

¶ A collection of shirts that demonstrate with unusual force the advisability of selecting your shirts at Saks. The patterns are the first intimation of what is correct for Spring. The colorings are full of life, and sparkle with individuality. The tailoring leaves nothing for criticism, being expertly done in thoroughgoing custom fashion. A few of the cloths—

Rich Crepes in Pastel Tints and Stripings, Fine Mercerized cloths that have all the beauty of Silk, Woven Madras, and a rare ensemble of Printed Cloths.

Just Arrived—A Very Choice Collection of

Smart Silk Cravats

At 75 Cents

¶ In the new colorings for Spring—brighter, cleaner cut, more individual than we've seen for several seasons. They reflect the spirit of victory, and come in Lustrous Silks, Basket Weaves and Satin. At 75 cents. Splendid!

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Large and Interesting Stocks of

Antique, Semi-Antique and Modern

ORIENTAL RUGS

Many unusual and odd sizes are in the collection, and the present low prices afford rare opportunities for securing fine specimens at moderate cost.

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Gimbel Brothers

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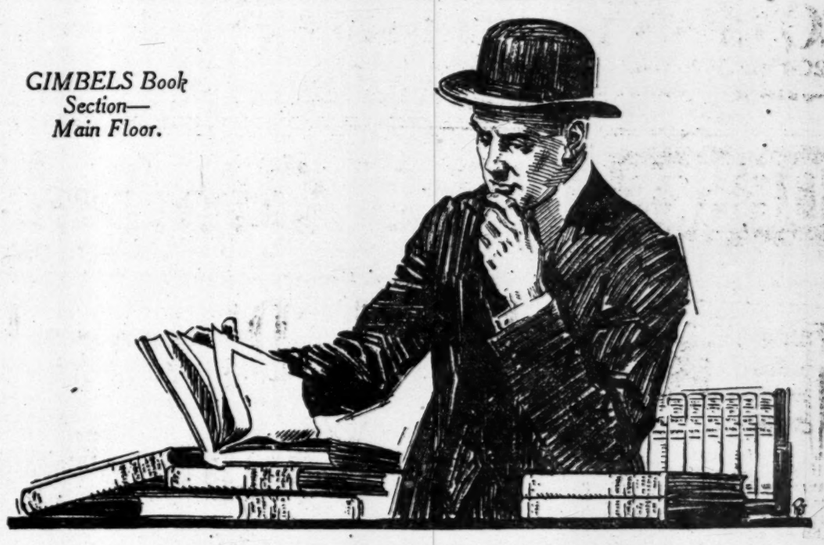
GIMBELS Book Section— Main Floor.



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THE origin of the blouse dates back so many centuries that it is difficult to trace it accurately. However, history tells us that when the army of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, was victorious, the blouse was part of its uniform, and came to be symbolic of victory.

Doubtless the Parisian couturieres had this bit of history in mind when they again introduced the blouse.

Fashion in many a season has not presented a more becoming, a more appropriate mode to grace the youthful figure. Its soft, easy swinging lines mark an interesting style development, at the same time in perfect harmony with the slender straight figure advocated as the mode.

MISSES' BLOUSE SUITS

Are varied by sashes or tailored belts, straight coat fronts, gilets or slashed peplums. Of wool tricotine, Poiret twill or men's wear serge. 14 to 20 years.

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Are effective either as tailored models or fashioned of the soft fabrics to which this graceful style lends itself. Of serge, taffeta, foulard, plain or printed Georgette. 14 to 20 years.

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The Mode of the Moment

Wrap-Coats and Capes for Misses

Fashion has accepted the picturesque enveloping lines that prevail in misses' wrap-coats and capes. Their graceful silhouette invariably tapering to ankles is attained either in artistically draped, yoke or waist-coated models. Of fashionable wool or silk fabrics. 14 to 20 years.

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MISSES' APPAREL SHOPS
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You know of some, but *why* do they drink it?

It's because coffee disagrees with them.

Next time a wakeful night or nervousness, heart-flutter or stomach disturbance follows coffee-drinking

Think of Postum

"There's a Reason"

PICTURES OF THE 27TH DIVISION.

Two pages of interesting illustrations relating to the 27th Division, with many photographs of officers and men who won war decorations, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by this Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

6.

The interest on a guaranteed mortgage is received by the investor on the day it is due like the dividend on a stock or the interest on a bond—with this difference—it is sure to come—it cannot be passed or defaulted—it is guaranteed.

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If your skin burns and itches incessantly—if your hands are chapped—don't suffer another minute's annoyance—simply anoint the tender parts with Resinol Ointment, and the itching and soreness usually disappear.

Quicker results are generally obtained by first bathing with Resinol Soap. In extreme cases anoint thicker with the ointment and bandage before retiring.

At all Druggists. For free samples write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Easy cleaning with FLOORWIPE

The clean, clear luster of your floors and woodwork is kept at its best and richest color by using S-W Floorwipe. Cleans and polishes at one wiping. Pint **40c**

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STUDY THESE PRICES OF STANDARD TIRES

30x3½	Non-Skid	$12.47
34x4	"	19.97
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All Other Sizes Equally as Low.		

Guaranteed Red Inner Tubes, 34x4, $1.59 per pair. Other sizes in proportion.

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ALLIES STILL AT SEA IN REGARD TO RUSSIA

Agree Something Must Be Done, but None Is Anxious to Act, Bonar Law Says.

QUICK PEACE A NECESSITY

Danger of Germany Sinking Into Bolshevism—Refugees Tell of Russia's Plight.

LONDON, March 6.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, replied last night to some questions raised in a debate on foreign affairs that have been in progress in the House. As regards Bolshevism, Mr. Bonar Law said that few people now had any illusions about it. The Allies were agreed that something must be done for Russia, but none of them, he declared, would recommend dispatching the necessary forces to quell the anarchy there.

As to indemnities, Mr. Bonar Law said, the Government realized that the country expected to get the best possible indemnities from Germany, and he emphasized the point that it was Great Britain's business to get every penny it could, but it was useless to hold out the hope that the indemnities would wipe out the country's immense war debt.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed that it was urgent that peace be achieved quickly, because there was real danger of Germany sinking into Bolshevism. Moreover, he pointed out that there was the greatest necessity for the Allies to get their own trade and industries going again. Therefore, the sooner the blockade was ended, given the knowledge that some other weapon could be depended upon, the better it would be for Great Britain and the world in general.

Reports of terrible conditions in Bolshevist Russia have been brought to the attention of the British Government within the last week by British subjects recently returned from there. Several of the Britishers have lived nearly all their lives in Russia and left because of the intolerable conditions.

Their evidence is unanimous that the food situation is indescribably terrible and that if means are not found to alleviate it the inhabitants may starve to death. They say that the plight of Russia is a direct result of the reign of anarchy and terror instituted by Lenine and Trotzky, and that the Russian problem has ceased to be a political question and has become a question of common humanity.

Thousands are dying daily in the great centres of population like Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa. In Petrograd alone the deaths from famine three weeks ago numbered 200 daily. Typhoid or "hunger typhus" is carrying off young and old everywhere, and in Moscow glanders is epidemic. There is no fuel for lighting and millions live in pitch darkness after nightfall. The troubles of the Russian are further aggravated by lack of coal and wood which can be obtained only by the very rich or by the favorites and parasites of the Bolshevist Government.

The famous Kremlin in Moscow, according to reports, is now used as a hoarding place for wood, fuel, and lighting materials for the Bolshevist Government. The Bolshevist food distributing system has fallen down and works only to the advantage of the Government and its supporters.

Meat, milk, and vegetables command enormous prices when they can be obtained. Horse meat sells for the normal equivalent of $10 a pound and dog flesh can be had at from $2.50 to $5.50 a pound. Cats sell readily at $3 each. There is a great lack of medicines and doctors. The Bolshevist paper money has no value in the country districts and the peasants refuse to exchange it for food. The only country produce which reaches the towns is that requisitioned by armed Red Guards.

In Petrograd three weeks ago milk was selling for $5 a pint, pork $30 a pound, butter $45 a pound, tea $125 a pound, and potatoes $3.75 a pound. For the ordinary equivalent of $1.75 at the public kitchens in Petrograd a meal of very weak soup, a piece of salt fish and a piece of dried fruit could be purchased.

MORE NEAR EAST WORKERS.

House-to-House Canvassing Force to be Augmented Next Week.

The $3,000,000 mark, one-half the quota for New York City, will have been reached in the campaign for funds for relief in the Near East by Sunday, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Chairman of the Women's Committee. On Monday morning, said Mrs. Harriman, the force of volunteer workers will be augmented for the continuation of the house-to-house canvass for contributions.

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard will address the Near East campaign demonstration at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, it was announced yesterday. Charles E. Hughes, who was to have been one of the speakers at the meeting, sent his regrets yesterday, but will send a message urging support of the committee's efforts. The other speakers at the meeting will be ex-President William H. Taft, Henry Morgenthau, and Abram I. Elkus.

MAGDELEINE BRARD

The little French girl whose wonderful piano playing causes a sensation wherever she appears

Records her art exclusively for

THE DUO-ART PIANO

JUST emerging from childhood, this dainty slip of a girl displays in her playing such verve and brilliance, such power—when the composition requires it—that the most conservative critics have marveled, and predict for her an artistic career that shall rest nowhere, save in the very front rank of the world's great pianists.

Subtle and delicate as many of Miss Brard's piano effects are, each is faultlessly reproduced in the delightful Record-Rolls played by her for the Duo-Art Piano.

This gifted young pianist is to play at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Sunday evening, March 9th. Those who hear her on that evening and all other music-lovers are cordially invited to come to Aeolian Hall, and listen to the Duo-Art's perfect repetition of her playing. Not only Record-Rolls by Magdeleine Brard, but master-interpretations by Paderewski, Hofmann, Bauer, Novaes, Leginska, and the other famous pianists may be heard for the asking.

The Duo-Art Piano is Reproducing Piano, Pianola, and regular pianoforte in one. Obtainable in the Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber. Grands and Uprights

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Cherries	Ox Tongue
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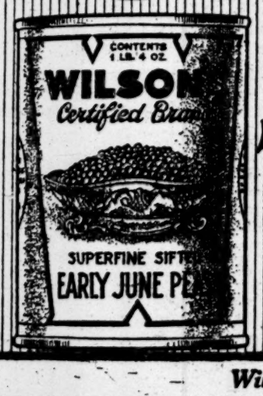

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On each can and package appears our "money back" guarantee, as shown herewith.

Before putting that guarantee on the can or package we must be sure that the *quality* is in the products.

Even *without* the guarantee the Wilson label would attest their quality. But for our "Certified" line we choose to emphasize the quality standard upon which we insist.

Try our Wilson Certified Peas, for instance—realize at last that the garden freshness of plump green peas *is* maintained for your table. Try our Certified Pork and Beans—delicious at any meal. And our Certified Red Raspberries—with their luscious juice adding to their ripe sweetness. But whatever your favorite canned fruit or vegetable may be, ask your dealer for it under our Certified brand.

Should your dealer be unable to supply you, he can quickly be stocked from any of our branches.

This mark WILSON & CO your guarantee

United States Food Administration License No. G-15249

Wilson & Co. Branches, carrying full line of products

Empire Mkt., N. Y. City	Phone Chelsea 676-281	48-50 Tenth Ave.	Pacific St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Phone Prospect 2320-1	623 Pacific St.
W. Washington Mkt., N. Y. City	Phone Chelsea 37	6 Grace Ave.	Wallabout Mkt., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Phone Williamsburg 5345-5547	202-214 Market Ave
Manhattan Mkt., No. 1, N.Y. City	Phone Greely 5067	34th St. & 11th Ave.	No. Sixth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Phone Greenpoint 3600	138 No. Sixth St.
Manhattan Mkt., No. 2, N. Y. City	Phone Greely 5852-5853-1648	607 W. 34th St.	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	Phone Jamaica 2-816	Division St. and R. R. Ave.
Harlem Mkt., N. Y. City	Phone Morningside 2513-6832	132nd St. and 12th Ave.	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	Phone Garden City 1314-1315	Mineola, L. I.
Westchester Mkt., N. Y. City	Phone Melrose 5068-3416-2417	647 Brook Ave.	Jersey City, N. J.	Phone Montgomery 3310-3311	671-673 Henderson St.
Barclay St., N. Y. City	Phone Barclay 6845	125 Barclay St.	Newark, N. J.	- - -	8 Lackawanna Ave.
Melrose Branch, N. Y. City	- - -	973 Brook Ave.	Paterson, N. J.	Phone 4868-4869	212 Van Houten St.
45th St. Prov. Room, N. Y. City	Phone Murray Hill 4900	45th St. and 1st Ave.	Stamford, Conn.		Phone 174-175

The Wilson Label Protects Your Table

They Shall Not Perish

OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE for RELIEF IN the NEAR EAST

"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass? Behold and see if there be any sorrow, like unto my sorrow."
—*Lamentations 1:11*

THE RIVER TURNED IN ITS COURSE

"In a loop of the river, near Erzinghan, the thousands of dead bodies created such a barrage that the Euprates changed its course for about a hundred yards." —*From Ambassador Morgenthau's Story.*

¶ Could anything be more pitifully suggestive?—the Euphrates turned in its course because its natural passage was blocked with poor human souls slain in a fit of passion and flung into the rushing stream by a nation that for more than a quarter of a century has tried by arson, rape, murder, forced conversion, brigandage, and deportation to exterminate every Christian man, woman and child in its midst.

¶ The story of persecuted Armenia is not a new one. It is only accentuated in this day by the supreme effort of the Turk and his Master, the Hun.

¶ In 1895-6 the Turk murdered approximately 200,000 Armenians. When the story, in all its brutal details, reached the world the world was mad with rage. Gladstone described Abdul Hamid as "THE GREAT ASSASSIN."

¶ Then we just sort of forgot all about it. Periodically, passionately and systematically the massacres were renewed here and there.

¶ But the world-war gave fresh excuse for the Turk to spill his hate on the hated Christians, and with the approval of the leaders of the Huns he determined to finish the job by massacres on a larger scale and over a wider area than had ever before been undertaken.

¶ This time he began at the root of the Armenian tree. "We will prevent a new generation of Armenians by killing off all the males. With these out of the way it will be easy to handle the women," he said.

¶ The supreme effort was begun early in 1915. In July of that year 2,000 Armenian young men were sent to a place called Harpoot, presumably to build roads. They never built any road or any part of a road. Harpoot was an ideal place for murder, and these 2,000 were massacred and their bodies thrown into a cave, all excepting a daring few who escaped. The record of this "incident" of the supreme effort is in the archives of your government.

¶ This supreme effort resulted in the killing by the sword, the bayonet and by starvation of exactly one million of these peoples who trace their Christian ancestry back to the fourth century.

¶ Weary of the slaughter, the active brain of the Young Turk devised deportation as the speediest remedy, with arson, rape, murder as special entertainment on the way to exile.

¶ The Syrian desert was selected as the place of exile. It used to be a fruitful land. It is now a desolate waste inhabited by wild tribes of the Bedouin breed.

¶ More than two millions of men and women and little children were driven from homes built by the sweat of their brow. During the deportation period every conceivable crime was committed on the persons of these helpless peoples.

¶ Please be patient with us, if we seem to repeat:

¶ "In the loop of the river, near Erzinghan; the thousands of dead bodies created such a barrage that the Euphrates changed its course for about a hundred yards."

¶ We call on you to-day for a Supreme Charitable Effort—and in the Name of God and His Charity.

¶ Let us all do our very best—and let those who have plenty support the cause of the survivors of these horrors with gifts of generous size.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT NOW

MR. CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
Treasurer Armenian and Syrian Relief,
One Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Dodge:

I am very glad, indeed, to make this little offering in the name of God and His Charity for the relief of the Armenians, Syrians and Persians. Please send me literature.

Yours for
"They Shall Not Perish"

Name .....

Address .....

B-1

E. D. Wil- & Co. New York, N. Y.

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES TOTAL 276,250

12 Killed in Action, 10 Died of Wounds On Four Additional Lists from Army

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Four army casualty lists, containing 414 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 270,484, including 4,504 prisoners who have been released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 5,706.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 12 killed in action, 10 died of wounds, 23 died of accident, 100 died of disease, 88 wounded slightly, 147 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 34 wounded severely.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 6.	Total.
Killed in action	31,340	12	31,352
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,212	10	13,222
Died of accident	3,000	23	3,023
Died of disease	20,326	100	20,426
Total	68,670	145	68,815
Wounded	190,553	269	190,822
Missing	6,343	..	6,343
Total	265,566	414	265,980

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BARRY, W. E., 354 E. 32d St.....(DD)
BURKE, J., 742 11th Av.....(WU)
COUGHLIN, E., 36 Washington Sq...(WU)
CUSIMANO, F., 58 4th St.....(DA)
DAVIS, HENRY C., 51 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
FAY, JOHN, 139 Calyer St., B'klyn...(WL)
FAY, JOHN F., 313 E. 27th St.....(WL)
FITZSIMMONS, F. J., 24 E. 131st St.—Corp.....(WU)
FRUCHTMAN, H., 850 Intervale Av.—Mus.....(DD)
GLEICH, B., 251 E. 10th St.—Sgt....(WS)
GOBERMAN, S., 577 E. 137th St.....(WU)
KNAPP, W., 1,561 Merry Av., Westchester, Bronx.....(WU)
McGARVEY, E., Jr., 178 Linden Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WL)
McGUINTY, E. C., 173 E. 90th St.—Corp.....(WU)
MENNINGER, F. J., Division Av., Richmond Hill.....(DD)
MOORE, T. F., 97 Bryant Av., Jamaica(WU)
NEARY, J. J., 149 W. 62d St.—Corp..(WL)
NIERY, JOHN, 470 Warren St., Bklyn.—Mus.....(WU)
NORTON, T. J., 257 W. 10th St.....(WU)
O'BRIEN, J. J., 1,646 11th St., B'klyn.(WU)
O'CONNELL, E., 21 Jackson Av., Long Island—Sgt.....(WL)
O'CONNOR, J. L., 217 5th St.....(WU)
PEARCE, A. H., 55 Henry St., Bklyn...(WU)
PETTY, A., 165 Sheffield Av.—Bgl.....(WU)
POTTER, R. W. T., 77 Washington St., Jamaica—Sgt.....(WS)
REILLY, MICHAEL, 311 E. 157th St..(WU)
ROSENFIELD, H. J., 1,125 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
SMITH, P., 308 Pacific St., Bklyn...(WU)
UTEMARK, ..., 1,128 Clay Av.....(WU)
WILSON, W., 105 Monitor St., Bklyn.(DD)
WINTER, H. W., 311 118th St.....(DD)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BROWN, E. G., North Hoosick.....(WU)
BROWN, JOSEPH J., Batavia.....(WL)
BROWN, WILLIAM H., Otego.....(WL)
CORELLI, SAMUEL, Gewandia.....(WU)
FITZPATRICK, J. J., Philipse Manor—Sgt.....(WU)
FRANCIS, R. W., Glen Cove—Corp....(DD)
HANMAN, HENRY J., Farnham.....(WU)
HURST, F.H., Guilderland Centre—Maj.(WL)
KINNEY, DANIEL H., Auburn.....(DD)
McNEIL, FREDERICK, Elmira.....(WU)
RADCLIFFE, HARRY L., Cobleskill...(DD)
SCAMCCA, TONY, Batavia.....(WS)
THORNTON, L. F., Marcellus Falls....(DD)
UNDERHILL, J. G., Owego—Lt.....(WL)
VAFUTI, JOSEPH, Rochester.....(WL)

ALABAMA.

FOSTER, AARON, Pittsview.....(DA)
McFALLS, GEORGE E., Florence.....(DD)
MOTEN, CORN., Jones.....(DD)
ROBERSON, C. D., Haleyville—Corp...(KA)
THOMPSON, JAMES V., Titus.....(DD)
WATSON, MOSES H., Paint Rock.....(DD)
WHITE, CHARLIE, Birmingham.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

MITCHELL, MURTCHIE, Ink.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

McFARLAND, JAMES L., Potterville..(DD)
RICE, HARRY L., Stockton.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BOOTH, ARTHUR J., Norwalk.....(WL)
DIBELLIS, THOS., South Willington..(WU)
LACONTE, OSCAR J., Waterbury.....(WU)
MATHER, RICHARD A., Montville....(WL)
MILES, P. C., Waterbury—Corp.....(WL)
PUFFLIDY, COSMOS E., Hartford—Cook(WU)
ROSSI, G. J., Windsor Locks—Corp....(WL)
RUSSELL, FRANK I., Ansonia.....(WU)
YORSK, JOHN Q., Jewett City.....(WU)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

...WELL, A. L., Washington—Sgt...,(DD)

FLORIDA.

DAVIS, LEON A., Miami—Wagn.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

DRIBBEN, P. H., Thomasville—Sgt.....(DD)
MAULDIN, ELDRED A., Thomaston...(DD)
REED, LUCKY, Madison.....(DD)
ROBERTS, ROBERT L., Suwanee.....(KA)

ILLINOIS.

ALLEN, CHARLES D., Lawrenceville..(DA)
ARRIES, L. R., Chicago—Cook.....(DW)
BERG, JACK, Danville.....(DA)
CARTER, WILLIAM H., Chicago.....(DD)
CAUMIANT, H. J., East St. Louis.....(DA)
PERKINS, EDWARD H., Quincy.....(DW)
SCHOENBAUER, JOHN C., Chicago..(DW)
TOWNSEND, CHARLEY, Middleton...(DW)

INDIANA.

JONES, GROVER, Newtown—Sgt.....(DA)
PALMER, GEORGE E., Spencerville..(DD)
PEFFLEY, GRANT E., New Ross.....(DD)
STEIPP, GUY A., Terre Haute—Corp..(DW)

IOWA.

BRANDT, GEORGE, Muscatine.....(DA)
EDGECOMB, OROL H., Missouri Valley—Sgt.....(DA)
McCAMPBELL, J. A., Keokuk.....(DW)
MYERS, ROY R., Winfield—Mch. .....(DD)
OLSON, JOHN A., Halfa.....(DD)
SUIT, FRANK H., Cantril.....(DD)
TIMBERLAKE, EUGENE, Des Moines..(DA)
WEICH, JONATHAN, Laport City.....(DD)
WHITE, W. M., Sioux City—Lt.....(KA)

KANSAS.

PRESS, FLOYD, Cuba.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

BAIRD, J. J., Ginseng—Cook.....(DD)
BLAKELY, H. E., Louisville.....(DD)
HAMMONS, BERT D., Clay City.....(DD)
PACE, VERNON G., Hardin.....(KA)
ROGAN, JAMES, Fredonia.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

CHAUVIN, MALDRED, Abbeville.....(DA)
LOUIS, ALGAR, Iberville.....(DD)
TILLMAN, HENRY, Alexandria.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, MURPHY, Venton.....(DD)

MAINE.

RYAN, ERNEST A., Liberty.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

KRITT, HARRY A., Baltimore.....(DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BENNETT, H. W., Cambridge—Bgl....(KA)
HOWE, HAROLD B., Gardner.....(DA)
ISENHART, JACOB W., Pittsfield—Bgl.(DD)
O'CONNELL, WM. J., Marlboro.....(DD)
O'KEEFE, G. I., Springfield.....(DA)
STICKLES, C. L., Lenox—Corp.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BISHOP, FRANK U., Benton Harbor..(DD)
BORESON, JOHN, Stephenson.....(KA)
BOWDEN, DAVID R., Detroit—Sgt....(DD)
BRENNAN, JOSEPH M., Detroit.....(DD)
MISCHENSKI, A., A., Posen—Corp....(DD)
SCHWALLER, A., Seven Mile Road—Wagn. .....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

JOHNSON, HERMAN, St. Paul.....(DD)
MESTUM, J. M., Audubon.....(DD)
NICHOLS, ERNEST, Spring Valley....(DD)
O'LEARY, T. C., St. Paul.....(DD)
SHAUGHNESSY, T. B., Duluth.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

BARKSDALE, F. D., Vicksburg—Sgt...(DW)
LATHAM, JAMES M., Kilmichael.....(KA)
McINNIS, ANDY, Carpenter.....(DD)
WOODS, EMMET L., Heinze.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

BENJAMIN, WILLIAM T., Holden....(DD)
JAMES, WILLIAM W., Richland.....(DD)
OVERMAN, DAVID, St. Louis.....(DD)
WALTER, OTTO, St. Louis.....(KA)

NEBRASKA.

McCARTHY, E. J., Spalding—Corp....(DD)
MILLER, GLENN, Brunswick.....(DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRENNEN, WILLIAM F., Tamworth...(DA)
CADY, LESLIE CHARLES, Claremont..(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BANADIES, NICK, Jersey City.....(DW)
BOSCO, VITT, Perth Amboy.....(DA)
BRADLEY, EDWARD J., Orange.....(DD)
CAROCCI, HORACE, Newark.....(WL)
CASSIDY, W. G., Trenton—Corp.....(WU)
GYSELINCK, C. L., Little Falls.....(WU)
LAYTON, W. O., Newark—Bgl.....(WL)
McDANIELS, H. A., Hillsdale—Sgt....(WU)
SATZGER, EDWARD, Hoboken—Corp..(DD)
TEMPLE, HAROLD R., Irvington.....(DD)

NEW MEXICO.

HUNTINGTON, M. W., Tucumcari—Lt..(DD)

OHIO.

BARTELLE, PAUL F., Toledo—Sgt....(DD)
SCHISLER, JOHN E., Warren.....(KA)
SMART, EDWARD C., Hicksville—Lt..(KA)
TROESTER, CARL P., Sidney.....(KA)
YOUNG, C. K., Westerville—Wagn.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

BOYD, SPURRIER R., Durant.....(DD)
INGRAM, ALBERT W., Oklahoma—Sgt.(DA)
WIND, FRANK P., Hydro—Wagn.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BULANOVICH, ANDY, Pittsburgh....(DW)
BURNS, WILLIAM L., Forest City....(DA)
BUSS, ELMER, Quakertown.....(DA)
CANNON, A., Philadelphia.....(DA)
GARRETT, C. H., Strickersville—Sgt.-Maj. .....(DD)
JACKSON, L., Uniontown—Corp.....(DD)
McKEAIGE, R., Clifton Heights.....(DD)
SCOTT, ALECK, Wayne.....(DD)
STEINER, WILLIAM, Pittston.....(DA)
STOFFEL, CHAS., Bethlehem—Corp...(KA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BROWN, LEROY S., Lake City.....(DD)
RICE, HENRY, Johnston.....(DD)
ROBINSON, THOMAS M., Chester.....(DD)
WHELAN, WM, J., Charleston.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BOURKE, EARNEST F., Okobojo.....(DD)
CARSTENSEN, ANDREW, Whitewood.(DD)

TENNESSEE.

BOWERS, S. M., Watauga Valley....(DA)
LEWIS, BENNIE C., Paris.....(DD)
MEEK, WILLIE R., Memphis.....(DD)
ORR, CHARLIE, Arlington.....(DW)
RICKEY, FRANK B., Memphis.....(DD)

TEXAS.

BARNS, EDWARD, Thrall.....(DD)
GALLOWAY, JOHN H., Dallas—Wagn.(DD)
HAMILTON, S. D., Sweet Water—Sgt..(DD)
INGRAM, M. T., Cedar Creek—Sgt....(DD)
LOVE, OLIVER, Spur.....(DD)
MURCHISON, W. F., Gainesville—Corp.(DD)
PORTER, C. F., San Angelo.....(DD)
RICHARDS, ELEX, Garrison.....(DD)
ROBINSON, WILLIAM A., Dallas....(DD)
TOLIVER, SELF, Wharton.....(DD)
WOOD, MEREDITH, Kemp.....(DD)

UTAH.

JACKSON, W. I., Salt Lake City—Corp. .....(DD)
PETERSON, P. D., Salt Lake City...(DD)
POWELL, JOSEPH, Springville.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

LEWIS, JAMES, Spotsylvania.....(DD)
LEWIS, WILLIE O., Sutherlin.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

BECK, AMOS, Ford .....(DA)
WHITE, ROY A., Centralia.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL L., Lodi.....(DD)
WILHELM, A. F., Oconto.....(DD)

CANADA.

GRANDALL, L. A., Dunham, Province of Quebec, Canada—Corp.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK STATE.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
ROSAR, FRANK, Buffalo	(RD)	(MA)
SHEFFER, BYRON H., Madalin, Red Hook—Corp.	(WU)	(MA)
THURBER, FRED G., Brainardsville—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

ANDERSON, LANE S., Charleston, W. Va.—Lt.	(KA)	(MA)
ROLESTAW, D., Newark, N. J.	(WU)	(MA)
BUCK, D., Cherry Valley, Ill.	(D)	(MA)
BURKE, JOHN T., Dallas, Tex.	(KA)	(MA)
CARDUBA, MANUEL, Mederia, Portugal	(Erroneously)	(DW)
CRUM, EDGAR, New Market	(WU)	(DW)
DUFFIELD, ROBERT V., Bridgeton, N. J.	(D)	(MA)
KELLEY, R. S., Opdyke, Ill.	(DW)	(MA)
LEARY, C. W., Newport, R. I.	(D)	(MA)
NELSON, L. H., Sargent, Neb.	(WL)	(KA)
O'NEILL, J. J., Philadelphia, Pa.	(RD)	(DW)
THOMAS, E., Paris, Ill.—Bgl.	(KA)	(MA)

BARRACKS IN PARIS USED AS FOOD SHOPS

Government Opens Its Great Offensive Against the High Cost of Living.

PEOPLE RUSH TO BUY

Ham Sold at 56 Cents a Pound, Compared with $1.80 Asked by Butchers.

PARIS, March 6, (Associated Press.)—The French Government's offensive against the high cost of living, led by M. Vilgrain, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Provisions, started this morning, when nine barracks were thrown open to the public for the sale of foodstuffs direct from the Government to the consumer.

The barracks, which are named the "Vilgrain Barracks," are situated in the most congested and populous poorer quarters of the city. An Associated Press correspondent visited several of them, outside of which long lines of women, hatless, and disheveled hair blowing in the chilly breeze, and blue from cold, awaited patiently their turn to be served.

The crowds were kept cheerful by the sight of great bills on the walls of the barracks, reading: "Rice, Eleven Cents a Pound," "Beans, Thirteen," "Lard, Fifty," "Ham, Fifty-Six," "Shoulders, Fifty," "Fat Backs, Fifty," "Breasts, Boneless, Sixty."

At the barracks in the Eleventh Ward the correspondent was informed by Inspector Pierre that already 1,500 persons had been served up to noon, and he expected to serve as many in the afternoon.

The people everywhere were neglecting vegetables and asking for fats, of which every one took the full quota—two pounds.

Mrs. Schmidt, manager of the barracks, asked the correspondent to translate for her the marks on various cases imported from the United States, and she led the correspondent to a storeroom where bags of beans, stenciled "New York," were piled beside huge stacks of cases of lard marked "Chicago." Finally she pointed to a case on which there was conspicuous red lettering and asked: "What kind of goods are these?"

The stenciled words read: "Stow away from boilers."

The correspondent translated, at which the manager was greatly amused. Then the correspondent pointed to small, black lettering, reading, "Hams, Wichita, Kan."

Walking to the next barracks, the correspondent passed the public market in the shadow of the Column of July, near the famous Place de La Bastille, where he asked a butcher the price of pork. This was a dollar a pound, and ham was $1.80. It was mildly suggested by the correspondent that the same goods could be obtained at half the price at the Vilgrain Barracks, at which the butcher disdainfully replied: "Yes, but it is dirty yellow American pork." But the customers departed for the barracks, and the correspondent was treated to a great outburst of uncomplimentary remarks.

One of the barracks is totally American, being formerly used by the American Army. Four of the nine barracks opened this morning belong to the American Army, the others were put up by the French.

It is expected that when the stores close at 5 o'clock this evening 25,000 people will have attended, and that not less than 50,000 pounds of foodstuffs will have been sold in Paris the first day at reasonable prices.

A groceryman near one of the barracks, in reply to a question, said: "I am in favor of low cost of living, but cannot meet these prices. Why should Vilgrain pick on me?" His receipts had fallen off more than 50 per cent. during the morning, he complained.

Returning, the correspondent noted a great line formed outside the Théâtre Français despite the early hour awaiting an opportunity to purchase reserved seats at tonight's performance at $3 each. By a strange coincidence, the play on the boards was a hitherto unproduced comedy by Victor Hugo, entitled "Shall They Eat?"

When Teacher asked what becomes of all the corn we raise I said

Post Toasties

Annual Clearance Sale

Offering Men and Young Men

$35.00, $40.00 and $45.00 Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats At $29.50

$22.50, $25.00 and $30.00 Brill Overcoats and Suits At $17.50

And $65.00 Kuppenheimer Overcoats at $48.50

Clothes of known merit, highest reputation and incomparable value, so radically reduced in price that we urge upon you the advisability of buying now, in spite of any belief you may entertain regarding future price reductions.

$17.50 Suits and Overcoats NOT on Sale at 49th St. or 42d St. Stores

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 47 Cortlandt Street 2 Flatbush Ave.
44 East 14th St. 1456 B'way, at 42d St. 125th St., at 3d Ave. Brooklyn
44 E. 14th St., 125th St., 1456 B'way and B'klyn Stores Open Tomorrow Night

All Official World's Records Broken by De Palma and His Packard Car

Packard Aviation Motor Drives Car 149.72 Miles Per Hour

Daytona Beach, Fla., February 17th—When Ralph De Palma left Daytona Beach this evening he carried with him the distinction of having broken every official world's record on the straightaway with his new racing car equipped with the *Packard Aviation Motor.*

In five days' racing, beginning February 12th, he has broken records for 1 mile, 2 miles, 3 miles, 4 miles, 5 miles, 10 miles, 15 miles and 20 miles—hanging up the startling figure of 24.02 seconds to the mile, at the rate of 149.72 miles per hour.

The Packard Aviation Motor now holds all records on straightaway and circular tracks for all distances from ¼ mile to 616 miles.

RALPH DE PALMA

World's Records made by DE PALMA with the Packard Aviation Engine

1 mile	24.02 sec.
2 miles	49.54 sec.
3 miles	1 min. 15.04 sec.
4 miles	1 min. 39.77 sec.
5 miles	2 min. 04.58 sec.
10 miles	4 min. 09.30 sec.
15 miles	6 min. 48.75 sec.
20 miles	8 min. 54.20 sec.

THIS IS THE FASTEST CAR IN THE WORLD—PACKARD RACING CAR EQUIPPED WITH PACKARD 900 CUBIC INCH AIRCRAFT ENGINE.

PACKARD RACING CAR EQUIPPED WITH 299 CUBIC INCH AVIATION ENGINE, WINNER 1918 TRACK CHAMPIONSHIP. HOLDER OF LONG DISTANCE RECORDS UP TO 616 MILES—ALL TIME RECORDS ONE TO SIX HOURS.

WHAT gives even greater interest to this achievement is the fact that many of the earlier records were long held by the German-made Blitzen-Benz car.

It seems peculiarly fitting that this new De Palma-Packard record, which breaks the last hold of the Germans on transportation records, should be achieved by the Packard Aviation Engine—the engine which was the forerunner of the Liberty Motor that broke the German supremacy in the air.

The real significance of De Palma's Packard achievement is the *Packard engineering principles* that made it possible.

No one knows better than the Packard Company what can be accomplished by intensive study with any problem of transportation—whether of passengers or freight, by motor carriage, by truck, by airplane, on land or in the air.

Think of the positive force exerted by this specialized Packard personnel of 18,000—working intensively on transportation problems!

Think what is already being done—and what more can be done in the future—to apply the lessons of De Palma's racing car in a practical way to the Packard Passenger Car and Motor Truck!

Lessons of engine design, of car design, of truck design, of balance, of the application of power,

Compare the Cars and their Mile Records

DE PALMA'S PACKARD

Nationality of Car—American
Packard Aviation Engine
Piston Displacement—904.8 cu. in.
Horsepower—260
Speed—149.72 miles per hour
Time Measured Mile—24.02 sec.
Place of Record—Daytona Beach, Florida
Date of Record—February 12, 1919
Condition—Flying Start over Measured Mile

BURMAN'S BLITZEN-BENZ

Nationality of Car—German
Benz Engine
Piston Displacement—1312.27 cu. in.
Horsepower—250
Speed—141.7 miles per hour
Time Measured Mile—25.4 sec.
Place of Record—Daytona Beach, Florida
Date of Record—April 23, 1911
Conditions—Flying Start over Measured Mile

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This country needs—*must get*—the fullest possible results from every ounce of its transportation power.

There is no immediate hope of railroad betterment.

Motor transportation—whether passenger or freight—is the one great resource.

The motor truck equipment of America as it stands could deliver *30 per cent more transportation* than it is giving today.

The Packard Company says this because it has developed the method, and put it into effect with nearly two thousand Packard Trucks the country over.

It has seen the methods work out. It has seen the *cost figures go down* month by month. It knows that the principles and methods are *right.*

The methods apply to any make of truck.

The man who has a transportation problem to solve cannot do better than discuss it with the Freight Transportation Departmnt of his local Packard Branch or Packard Dealer.

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"California Syrup of Figs"

The Safe, Pleasant Laxative

All druggists sell the genuine "California Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna." Full directions as a laxative for children of all ages are plainly printed on the bottle label. Look for the name "California" and accept no other "Fig Syrup" except that made by the originators.

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OLD CROW RYE

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America's Finest RYE

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STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

HARVEY TO MEET EITHER WAINWRIGHT OR CARHART FOR CLASS B SQUASH TITLE

HARVEY WINS WAY TO SQUASH FINAL

Young Princeton Club Player Defeats Tomlinson in National Class B Tourney.

TITLE MATCH TOMORROW

Wainwright of Yale Club Is Victor Over Wigham and Will Meet Carhart Today in Semi-Final.

H. D. Harvey of the Princeton Club won his way into the final round of the Class B National Squash Tennis Tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday when he downed J. L. Tomlinson, Jr., of the Yale Club, 15—9, 15—8. Harvey, although one of the youngest players in the tournament, displayed the steadiness of a veteran and should give a good account of himself in the final match for the title on Saturday afternoon.

S. Wainwright, another Yale Club player, won his semi-final round brackets by defeating R. A. Wigham of the Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—7. In the semi-final match this afternoon the two Yale Club racquet wielders, Wainwright and Harold W. Carhart, will clash, and the winner of this contest will play Harvey for the Class B championship.

Harvey looked for a time as if he was going to have trouble in his match with Tomlinson, for the heavy Yale player is a hard driver and has been playing a strong game. The Princeton Club player's steadiness, however, won in the end. Tomlinson was erratic and his shots were wild.

In the first game, the players became deadlocked at 9-all and it was some time before either could gain an advantage. There was some lively playing at this stage and it was Harvey's steadiness which finally outlasted Tomlinson. Harvey, as soon as he gained the advantage at 10—9, never relinquished his lead, and he ran out six aces in a smart rally.

Harvey took a commanding lead in the second game and at one time in the proceedings had Tomlinson trailing at the end of an 11—3 score. Harvey grew confident as the play progressed and his cross-court shots and terrific drives from corner to corner brought him many aces. The Yale Club player flashed a rally at this stage of the contest and began to creep up on his opponent.

The fast pace tired the Princeton player temporarily, and Tomlinson, by hard smashes, gained several aces by placements. He rolled up five aces in a row, bringing the score to 8—11, before Harvey steadied down again. Once Harvey hit his pace again his cross-court smashes and difficult placements found Tomlinson out of position. Harvey reeled off four aces in quick succession and clinched the match.

S. Wainwright had no difficulty in defeating R. A. Wigham of the Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—7. The first contest bristled with action, but Wigham had the fault of making errors at critical times. Wainwright was the steadier of the two and showed better generalship.

The summaries:

Annual Open Class B National Squash Tennis Association Championship Tournament.—Third Round—S. Wainwright, Yale Club, defeated R. A. Wigham, Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—7.

Semi-Final Round—H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, defeated J. L. Tomlinson, Jr., Yale Club, 15—9, 15—8.

WOULD TAKE NILES'S PLACE.

Herman Obertubbesing Ready to Serve on A. A. U. Committee.

Herman Obertubbesing, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Metropolitan A. A. U. and handicapper for the local district for a period of eight years up to 1918, is among the athletic officials of the local district aspiring to a place on the Registration Committee. This became known yesterday when Mr. Obertubbesing admitted a willingness to serve on the committee if his selection is acceptable to the Nominating Committee.

Obertubbesing has had considerable experience as a member of this committee in the past. He is now Chairman of the Redistricting Committee appointed at the last national meeting of the A. A. U. to reapportion the territory of the union throughout the country.

Obertubbesing, if he is selected, will fill the vacancy made by the elimination of Fred A. Niles, Jr., who formerly was Chairman of the committee. Martin A. Klein of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association has been acting as Chairman since Niles's dismissal. The committee ordinarily is composed of five members. It is likely that Klein will be retained as Chairman when the committee again acquires its normal membership.

STURGIS IS ELECTED AGAIN.

Turf and Field Club Holds Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Turf and Field Club, held yesterday in the Board Room of The Jockey Club at 18 East Forty-first Street, the following officers were elected for the year: F. K. Sturgis, President; Henry W. Bull, Vice President; John E. Cowdin, Treasurer, and Major John G. Livingston, Secretary.

An Executive Committee composed of Major John G. Livingston, Madison Grant, Henry W. Bull, and J. Searle Barclay, Jr., also was elected, and Henry A. Buck was appointed Assistant Secretary of the club.

BOXER FOR RUTGERS PLACE.

Archie Walker, Amateur, to Represent Gymnasium.

Archie Walker, former Irish-American A. C. amateur boxer, will in future represent the Rutgers Place Gymnasium in A. A. U. tournaments. This was announced yesterday when Walker, at the expiration of his one year's period as an unattached athlete, assumed his new affiliations.

Gen. Wood Won't Head Boxing Body

CHICAGO, March 6.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department of the army, who, it was announced, was to be President of a newly formed national commission of boxing control, today notified that body that he would be unable to serve as President. He said, however, that he wished to be made a member of the Advisory Council.

Nevada Boxing Bill Is Passed.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 6.—By a vote of 11 to 4, the State Senate this morning passed the twenty-five-round boxing bill over the veto of Governor Boyle, and it now becomes a law. The Assembly passed the bill over the Governor's veto last week.

Al Demaree Signs with Braves.

BOSTON, March 6.—Al Demaree, pitcher of the New York and Philadelphia National League clubs in recent years, has signed a contract with the Boston Nationals, President G. W. Grant announced today. Demaree was a free agent.

Scoville Wins from Frisch.

Frank Scoville defeated H. Frisch by a score of 35 to 33 in thirty-five innings at Thum's Academy last night in the three-cushion championship tournament, held under the auspices of the A. A. B. A. Scoville made a high run of 5, while his opponent's best effort was 7.

HAMILTON IN SEMI-FINALS.

Garden City Golfer Advances in Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6.—The Spring tournament was brought down to the semi-finals at Pinehurst today by the playing of the second match round in all eighteen sixteens. Dwight L. Armstrong of Oakmont and Louis A. Hamilton of Garden City survived in the upper bracket. Edward Styles of the North Hills and Washington Golf Clubs came through in the lower frame in company with T. J. Moran of the Rhode Island Country Club.

Armstrong had a 78 on Course 3 and defeated L. G. Spindler of Fox Hills by 3 and 2. Styles went out on the same course in 35, came home in 38 for a 73, and won against George A. Dixon, Jr., of the National Links by 7 up and 6 to play.

It is now a practical certainty that Armstrong and Styles, who are to play off their tie for the qualifying medal on Friday and Saturday, will oppose each other in Saturday's final contest.

The summaries:

First Sixteen.—L. A. Hamilton, Garden City, beat C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, 3 and 2; D. L. Armstrong, Oakmont, beat L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; Edward Styles, Washington Golf, beat G. A. Dixon, National, 7 and 6; T. J. Moran, Rhode Island, beat L. D. Pierce, Ekwanok, 1 up (19 holes).

Beaten Eight.—Donald Parsons, Chevy Chase, beat W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester, 5 and 3; W. H. Fuller, Worcester, won from F. S. Gates, Moore County, by default; Joe Bydolek, Buffalo, won from H. T. Cook, Trenton, by default; W. E. Truesdell, Garden City, beat R. A. Stranahan, Inverness, 4 and 3.

OPPOSES NEW BIG THREE.

Harvard Student Council Passes Resolution Against Triumvirate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—The Harvard Student Council, representing the undergraduate body at Harvard University, has adopted resolutions favoring a revival of peace-time football and expressing opposition to any code of rules between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton which might bring criticism from other colleges. The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, That the Student Council representing the undergraduate body of Harvard University is of the unanimous opinion that football should be resumed on a basis identical with that of former years; and,

"Whereas, Any code of rules between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton would tend to give an erroneous impression of the existence of an exclusive triumvirate and be contrary to undergraduate opinion, it is believed extremely unwise to enter into any additional limiting agreement except such eligibility rules as may from time to time appear necessary."

COLUMBIA WRESTLERS WIN.

Freshman Team Beats N. Y. U. by Score of 15 to 8,

The New York University wrestlers were no match for the Columbia freshmen in a dual meet held yesterday in the Columbia gymnasium. The Blue and White youngsters won by a score of 15 to 8, taking three bouts by falls and one by decision to two falls for the visiting matmen.

The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Batten, Columbia, defeated Antonio, N. Y. U., on decision. Time—6:00.

125-Pound Class.—Varetsky, Columbia, threw Spears, N. Y. U. Time—3:24.

135-Pound Class.—Adams, N. Y. U., threw Gregory, Columbia. Time—1:33.

145-Pound Class.—Paul, Columbia, threw Cohen, N. Y. U. Time—2:15.

158-Pound Class.—Levine, N. Y. U., threw Wright, Columbia. Time—9:25.

175-Pound Class.—Schmitt, Columbia, threw Bloch, N. Y. U. Time—1:24.

FORDHAM PREP FIVE WINS.

Defeats Rutgers Prep by Score of 28 to 22.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—Fordham Prep. defeated Rutgers Prep. here this afternoon in a fast basket ball game in the Rutgers College gymn by the score of 28 to 22. Kennier and Delaney, the Fordham forwards, were the stars of the contest and accounted for eleven goals from the floor. Dittmore, the Rutgers right forward, played a strong game for the losers.

Change Date for Tennis Meet.

The Schedule Committee of the National Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday a change of date for one of the four national championship tournaments of the coming season. Play in the National Clay Court titular tournament will begin on Monday, July 14, instead of July 7, as originally scheduled. No change in the scene of the championship will be made, the contests being held under the auspices of the South Side Club of Chicago.

BASEBALL SUIT IS POSTPONED AGAIN

Little Chance Now That Hearing Will Be Held Before Major League Clubs Go South.

Once more the $900,000 suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club against Organized Ball has been postponed. It was to have been heard next Monday, but another case has taken its place on the court calendar in Washington and it is not unlikely that the case will drag along another few weeks.

The postponement is a disappointment to the baseball officials because they hoped to have the hearing finished before the clubs went South on their training trips. President John A. Heydler of the National League has been working on the case for several weeks and the postponement interferes with the routine affairs of the clubs.

All the club owners were to have gathered in Washington next week, when it was expected that several trades which have been pending would be closed. The deal which the Giants have under way for Catcher Synder has been held up because the player is not yet out of the army. President Stoneham of the Giants had a conference with Rickey in Chicago a few days ago. Rickey expects to be in this city this week, when a three-cornered trade may be made between the Giants, St. Louis and Chicago.

It is still rumored that Rogers Hornsby, the St. Louis shortstop, will change his baseball address and will land in either New York or Chicago.

With the training season only two weeks away there are still many holdouts among the major league clubs. Owen Bush, the Detroit shortstop, is the latest to refuse to play unless there is more salary attached to his contract. Dave Bancroft, the shortstop of the Phillies, is another hold-out who is so dissatisfied with his contract that he has returned the document and asked President Baker to trade him to another club. Babe Ruth, the Red Sox slugger, is still outside of the fold. He talked with Manager Barrow in Boston yesterday, but came to no agreement. It seems that Ruth wants a higher salary because he was used in so many positions last season. The contract which was sent to him is satisfactory to him as a pitcher, but he also wants a bonus for his ability as a pinch hitter, another bonus for his talent as an outfielder, and a little more bonus because he shows such skill at first base.

The deal for the sale of the Newark club of the International League to H. F. O'Connell of Montclair has been dropped and the Dave Fultz circuit is again in an unsettled position. The prospective buyer states that there seems to be some uncertainty about the territorial rights of the new league to Newark, and he does not want to take up a proposition which might involve any uncertainty.

The Yankees were somewhat staggered by the announcement that the Giants were going to go over to Philadelphia for the opening game in aeroplanes, but they quickly recovered yesterday. Secretary Harry Sparrow announced that the Yankees were thinking about going to Florida by submarine. Sparrow says that the players should be considered, and he is negotiating with a concern which is building a fleet of pleasure supersubmersibles to take the Yankee club to Florida waters at the end of the month. These new deep-sea boats will enable the ball players to travel in something like the style to which they have been accustomed.

Pitcher Ray Keating was sold yesterday by the Yankees to the Boston Braves. Pitcher Neal Brady, who has been out in Toledo for the last two seasons also signed his contract yesterday. Alex Ferguson has been demoblilized and called at the Yankee offices yesterday.

Manager Huggins expects great things from Ferguson this season. He pitched last season for the Bridgeport Club of the Eastern League and won sixteen games and lost only three. Pitcher Bob McGraw, who has been overseas, has been mustered out of the army at Camp Grant, and will sign his contract in a few days.

George Gibson, who was Manager McGraw's right-hand man for several seasons, and is now manager of the Toronto Club, will go South with the Giants and will coach the New York pitchers at the training camp in Florida.

BIDDLE AND MORTIMER WIN.

Defeat Harris and Goldman on Palm Beach Tennis Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6.—Craig Biddle, paired with Stanley Mortimer of Tuxedo, furnished the feature of today's play in the semi-finals of the men's doubles in the annual tennis tourney. They had a lively three-set battle with Fred Harris of Brattleboro, Vt., the former college star, and Manfred Goldman of New York.

The opening set found Harris and his partner taking points almost at will, as Mortimer was slow to get going and made constant errors. The set went to Harris and Goldman at 6—1. Mortimer steadied down in the second set and began using his fast service to good advantage and also registered severe overhead strokes for kills. Biddle played his usual steady game, getting everything that came his way and the second set was the reverse of the first in score.

Biddle and his partner in the third set smashed their way along at top speed, scarcely giving their opponents an opening, and the latter failed to tally a game, the set going against them, 6—0.

The summary:

Men's Doubles.—Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and Stanley Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated Fred Harris, Brattleboro, Vt., and Manfred Goldman, New York, 1—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Men's Singles.—G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated A. H. Chapin, Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 6—0; Fred Harris defeated Fred Inman, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Rawson Wood, West Side, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, New York, defeated Mrs. H. C. Clark, Delaware City, Md., and E. L. Kingsland, New York, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. G. L. Morris, New York, and G. Bryan, Bridgeport, Conn., defeated Miss Annetta Tilford, Tuxedo, and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chapin, Springfield, Mass., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, New York, by default; Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Deal, 6—0, 6—1.

FEHER LEADS FAST FIELD.

Starts from Scratch and Wins Yorkville A. L. Road Race.

Alexander Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C. scored an impressive victory last night in the Yorkville Athletic League handicap road race, held over the Hungarian-American A. C. course of about four and one-half miles. Feher started from scratch, with Sam Frierich and B. Richman, both of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.

Feher and Frierich overtook the leaders in a field of twenty rivals when about three miles had been covered. From then until within a short distance of the finish the two scratch runners raced as a team. Feher unloosed a strong closing sprint near the end of the race, however, which gave him the premier prize by about twenty yards. The winner's time was 24:30.

The order of finish follows:

A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., (scratch,) 24.30; S. Frierich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (scratch,) 24.36; L. Vass, Hungarian-American A. C., (1:00,) 25:40; M. Sekete, Hungarian-American A. C., (2:00,) 26:46; B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., (1:00,) 25:49; C. Erlenbach, St. John's C. C., (1:30,) 26:17; B. Richman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (scratch,) 24:48; L. Bascom, St. Thomas A. C., (2:30,) 27:20; L. Szadek, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 28:21; J. Mandek, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 28:23; T. Mulhearn, St. John's C. C., (3:30,) 28:24; F. Pastyik, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 28:26; L. Schwartz, Hungarian-American A. C., (2:00,) 27:00; J. Schwed, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 28:53.

HUSTON CLIMBS IN BILLIARD TOURNEY

Amateur Champion Goes Into Second Place by Defeating Allison, 300 to 196.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Champion Corwin Huston of Detroit went into second place in the national amateur balkline championship by defeating Harvey Cleland Allison of the Detroit Athletic Club, 300 to 196, at the Chicago Athletic Association this afternoon. It was a knockabout battle which went forty-six innings, a redeeming feature being a good finish by Huston, who made 128 points in his last eight innings. This brought his average to 6 24-46.

Huston started this spurt after he counted only 2 points in eight innings. At this stage it looked as if the Michigan men would have the longest game in the tournament. The champion got the balls going at the foot of the table and with only an occasional long drive he climbed toward the half century mark. His fiftieth point was a smash which left a three-cushion shot. He gathered the balls again at the foot and set out after the high run mark of 85. He was going well until at 69, the black ball curved out of position, and he had to play a one-cushion shot off the red, which was tight in the corner. He missed by a hair.

Allison plugged along and at the twentieth inning the score was tied at 108. He slumped in his next ten innings, and Huston getting a lead of 45 points was never threatened.

Dave McAndless, of the Chicago Athletic Association, won his fifth straight game tonight, defeating J. E. Cope Morton of Philadelphia, 300 to 212. Morton counted double figures six times, but later slumped while McAndless came stronger, winding up with an unfinished run of 45.

McAndless has yet to play Collins, but the latter has to play Huston tomorrow and will have to win both games in order to tie McAndless.

The scores:

Allison—5 0 6 9 9 3 13 5 2 8 3 5 6 2 0 14 5 0 4 9 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 14 1 0 1 1 8 4 0 7 2 4 1 0 15 0 3 21 3 1—196. Average, 4 12-46; high run, 21.

Huston—1 0 1 5 47 0 3 0 3 10 8 0 20 1 1 4 2 0 1 1 3 3 9 0 0 21 13 4 1 8 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 60 1 1 0 0 22 20 0 16—300. Average, 6 24-46; high run, 60.

Morton—1 0 11 3 8 22 36 0 20 0 2 34 16 0 2 10 8 0 0 2 10 13 2 0 0 12—212. Average—8 4-26. High run—36.

McAndless—11 4 2 8 17 4 5 7 3 27 1 5 30 0 18 4 39 0 22 1 39 1 16 0 1 45—300. Average—11 14-26. High run—45. (Unfinished.)

STARS TO FLASH IN MEET.

Great Array of Athletes in National Senior Title Games.

One of the greatest collections of athletic stars ever assembled for an indoor A. A. U. championship meet will strive for titles tomorrow night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, at the annual senior indoor national championship meet. More than 150 entries have been received, including more present and past champions and prominent athletes than have been attracted to this titular competition in many years.

THREE NEW RACING STAKES.

Values of Others in Jamaica Meetings Increased.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club, which conducts the racing at Jamaica, where the metropolitan season is inaugurated, has arranged a program which calls for more and better racing during the Spring and Summer meetings this year. This was disclosed yesterday in the announcement of the handicap and stake events made by Secretary Walter C. Edwards.

To the usual program three new stakes have been added this year. Besides this, the values of three of the fixtures of other seasons have been increased so as to make all of them $5,000 events.

The new stakes events will be run off during the second meeting, from June 12 to 21. The first of these is the Rainbow Handicap of $3,000 for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs. The others are the Olympic Selling Stakes of $2,000, for four-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, and the Montauk Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs.

The Southampton Handicap, a fixture of other seasons for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, and carrying a value of $3,500, has been increased to a $5,000 stake. The same increase has been made with the Stuyvesant Handicap for three-year-olds at one mile. The Colorado, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, has been increased from $3,000 to $5,000.

There will be seventeen stake and handicap events during the two meetings, the first of which will be from May 15 to 21. Seven events will be run off in the open meeting and ten in the one following. Among the events at the first meeting will be the Paumonok Handicap, for three-year-olds, at six furlongs; the Kings County Handicap, and the Newtown, Highland, Colorado, Suffolk, and Montauk Stakes.

For the June meeting there will be the Excelsior Handicap, the Long Beach Handicap, Southampton Handicap, Stuyvesant Handicap, Rainbow Handicap, and the Garden City, Youthful, Olympic, Rosedale, and Greenfield Stakes.

In all there will be $60,000 raced for in the seventeen events.

GREENLEAF MAKES A GAIN.

Increases His Margin Over Concannon in Pool Match.

Ralph Greenleaf again increased his lead over Joseph Concannon yesterday as a result of the blocks played afternoon and evening in their pocket billiards tournament at Daly's Academy.

Greenleaf took the afternoon game by 100 to 56, bowing to Concannon in the evening when the latter won by 115 to 100.

Greenleaf now leads by 167, his total score so far being 800, as against Concannon's 633.

In the afternoon game Greenleaf made a high run of 56, while Concannon's best effort was 28. Concannon's high run in the evening game was 39, while his opponent's high was 35. The match is to continue today and tomorrow.

Brussel Wins at Balkline.

Sydney Brussel triumphed over Julian Rice last night in the invitation handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn by a score of 140 to 101. Brussel made a high run of 20 and averaged 4 16-31. Rice's high run was 19, and he averaged 3 8-31.

DOUST WILL LEAD DAVIS CUP TEAM

America's Decision Not to Challenge for the Famed Tennis Trophy Regretted in Britain.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 6.—Competition this year for the Davis Cup, the draw for which was announced today, is not considered satisfactory by English lawn tennis enthusiasts in the absence of America, which has abstained from challenge on the ground that it would not be sportsmanlike to seek to wrest the trophy from Australia before 1920, owing to the latter's losses in the war.

Since the American decision, Belgium, the British Isles, and France have challenged in the order named. It is recognized by tennis players here that the United States, with its abundant talent, had only to compete to be certain of winning. The Williams - McLaughlin, Murray-Tilden combination, for instance, it is believed here, would probably sweep the board.

The composition of the British team is uncertain. It is considered doubtful that Norman Brooks, after nearly five years of war service, will feel brisk and lively enough to compete in the world event. Stanley N. Doust, whose regiment was recently demobilized, is now practicing here, and will probably lead the Australian team.

HIGH RUNS BY ESTABROOK.

He Sets Tourney Record in State Three-Cushion Title Play.

A new high-run record for the New York State championship three-cushioned carom billiard tournament, under the auspices of the N. A. A. B. P., at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn, was established yesterday by S. Estabrook, who returned clusters of 6 and 5, displacing the best previous mark of 4.

Five games were played throughout the day, two in the afternoon and three in the evening. Estabrook defeated C. Shongood in the first afternoon tilt by 30 to 29 in sixty-seven innings. This was the closest game of the tournament. Estabrook made his run of six in the forty-fourth inning, and in the fifty-fifth inning registered five. The other afternoon game resulted in a victory for G. Edwards over J. Connor by a score of 30 to 16 in fifty-nine innings. Edwards had a high run of 5.

The evening winners were J. Howard Shoemaker, national amateur pocket billiards champion; J. Connor, and J. R. Langdon. Shoemaker defeated Langdon by 30 to 25 in sixty-four innings; Connor scored over Ardie Wickers by 30 to 20 in seventy innings, and Langdon, in his second game of the evening, outscored J. Donnelly by 30 to 25 in seventy-two innings.

Plaisted Remains as Crew Coach.

Fred Plaisted will remain in charge of the Columbia University crews, inasmuch as no action was taken yesterday on the appointment of a coach by the university Committee on Athletics.

As a more material expression of welcome, a certain father suggests that we could with propriety hint at the joy with which an order on us for a complete civilian outfit would be received by the boys returning from the other side.

Order forms sent immediately upon request.

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Not all sizes.

First Democratic Election in Germany. A unique day in Berlin was the one when the people turned out to vote for a popular government. The story of it is in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

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CRAIG GIVES GROWTH OF CITY DEBT LIMIT

Increase of More Than $44,000,000 in Borrowing Capacity Since Jan. 1, 1918.

$25,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS

Controller's Resolution Would Put Tighter Rein on P. S. C. in Letting Subway Contracts.

In a report of the Committee on Finance and Budget of the Board of Estimate yesterday Controller Charles L. Craig set forth at length the city's financial condition. The unincumbered debt-incurring power of the city, as of March 1, 1919, he said, was more than $60,000,000.

There has been an increase in the city's borrowing capacity of more than $44,000,000 since Jan. 1, 1918, while in addition to the $60,000,000 there is a reserve of $6,744,450 for water front and rapid transit improvements. The report says:

"During the year 1918 the Controller constantly exerted his efforts to bring about an improvement in the debt limit of the city. On Jan. 1, 1918, the margin of debt-incurring power, free from all incumbrances, was $18,410,078.01. As a matter of fact there were outstanding liabilities not reported, and therefore not deducted from that sum, amounting to $1,775,883 needed to pay for lands acquired by the Bronx Parkway Commission and $100,000 for the improvement thereof, making a total of $1,875,883. If this sum had been deducted, the actual free debt margin Jan. 1, 1918, would have been $16,543,195.91.

"On Jan. 1, 1919, the unencumbered or free margin of the city's debt limit was $52,069,392.55. In arriving at this there had previously been provided and deducted the sum of $10,000,000 appropriated on Dec. 30, 1918, for new school buildings and sites, together with about $500,000 previously authorized for other school purposes and $5,000,000 for various other permanent improvements. It will, therefore, be seen that during the year 1918 by a careful conserving of all of various elements which expand the city's debt incurring power and a continuous restraint upon the creation of new liabilities, except where such were imperative, there has been a net membered that contingent liabilities for expansion of the city's free and unencumbered debt limit of $35,356,206.64.

Expansion of Debt-Incurring Power.

"There will be a further expansion of at least $9,000,000 of the city's debt incurring power on March 1, 1919, due to increases in the aggregate of assessed values of taxable real estate. The city's free debt limit on March 1, 1919, will therefore be in excess of $60,000,000. In connection with this, it is to be remembered that contingent liabilities for rapid transit and dock purposes amounting to several million dollars, have already been deducted in arriving at the unincumbered or free margin above specified, so that rapid transit and waterfront improvements may be authorized to the extent of $6,744,450.93 without diminishing the free debt margin of $60,000,000 available as of March 1, 1919."

The Controller further announced that during the next three years at least $25,000,000 will be expended for construction and equipment of public schools. More than $10,000,300 already has been given to the Board of Education. Requirements for the subways are placed at $50,000,000 for the next three years.

The Public Service Commission has asked for $25,000,000 for this year alone, but the Controller said it was not necessary for the purposes of the commission that lump sum appropriations of this character shall be made. He outlined plans to curb and control future expenditures of the commission, so as to give the Board of Estimate almost complete functions over the commission.

The Controller stated that he had great difficulty in preparing his financial estimates because of what he termed the "obstructive tactics" of Travis H. Whitney, Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Figures that he has been able to obtain, the Controller said, show that work still to be done under Contract No. 3 with the Interborough Company will cost $13,055,300, while under Contract No. 4, with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, work estimated to cost $17,314,000 remains to be done. Overhead charges of the Public Service Commission are estimated at $17,000,000. Interest during construction is estimated at $11,000,000, all the items totaling $58,369,300. The report continues:

"The foregoing does not include anything for claims of contractors for damages suffered for which the City of New York is alleged to be liable, on construction work for which appropriations have heretofore been made.

"The Public Service Commission has urged that such contracts be canceled and that new agreements be made with the contractors to finish their work on a cost basis. This course your board has not concurred in; and these questions were disposed of pursuant to an understanding reached at a conference between all of the members of the Public Service Commission and all the members of your board on June 15, 1918. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the liabilities that the city may have to meet because of such claims."

In an additional report the Controller made public the suggested expenditures desired by heads of departments during the remainder of the Hylan administration, and asked that they be discussed and criticised. The amounts suggested are $127,345,153, income producing, and $128,182,681, non-income producing. The Controller admitted that it will be impossible to make anything like the expenditures suggested.

232 MILES IN 101 MINUTES.

Gen. Kenly in Record Flight Here from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 6.—Major Gen. William L. Kenly, head of the Bureau of Aeronautics, took part in a record airplane flight today, which began at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., and ended at Hazelhurst Field here at noon, covering the airline distance of 232 miles in one hour and forty-one minutes.

The trip was made in a De Haviland bombing biplane, piloted by Major William Ocker of the Aero Corps. The officers came here to attend the Aero Show in New York and said that they made no attempt during the flight to establish a new record. With a similar plane the best flight up to January had been one hour and forty-eight minutes.

Four hours afterward came a Martin bombing biplane, piloted by Captain Francis of the Aero Corps, who had as passengers from Washington, U. S. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, and Major Tom Connally, Representative from Texas. The time of the second plane was not given. These arrivals also went to the Aero Show. Senator Pittman and Secretary Crowell found the flight so pleasant that they decided to return via airplane today or tomorrow.

Labor Board Upholds B. R. T. Men.

The National War Labor Board, in a recommendation made yesterday at a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin, found that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been prohibiting its employes from joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Another recommendation made yesterday of local interest was in the case of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America vs. the United Press Association and the International News Service. The employers did not submit the question and the board did not feel authorized to modify or annul existing contracts. It recommended, however, that conferences be held for the consideration and adjustment of this and other differences.

Lost and Found Advertisements on next to last page.

ELECTION A REBUKE TO THE FILIBUSTERS

So John H. Wilson Views His Victory Over Republicans in Butler.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTLER, Penn., March 6.—John H. Wilson, attorney of this city, is the first Democrat from Butler County to be elected to Congress in fifty years. He has just defeated John M. Jamison of Greensburg for the place lately held by Edward E. Robbins, who died a few months ago. Mr. Wilson in his campaign literature had pledged himself unswervingly to support the President, and today he said:

"I am heartily in favor of any plan of a League of Nations which will work out our great international obligations and perform our moral duties to the rest of the world. I have the utmost faith in the sagacity and wisdom of President Wilson and will support him in all his measures looking to universal peace, in which he has been the beacon light and a shining example of what the principles of these United States stand for.

"I take my election also as a rebuke to the filibustering tactics of a few men who retarded the progress of a good Government such as we have in Washington. I believe that the voters realized the issues of this campaign to be for or against the great humanitarian policies of President Wilson, and I am happy to be on the side that approves such a man as he."

STAMFORD, Conn., March 6.—Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today sent the following telegram to John H. Wilson of Butler, Penn., elected to Congress last Tuesday:

"I extend to you my hearty congratulations upon your election to Congress. Your signal victory on a League of Peace platform, in a strong Republican district, is reassuring evidence that the great majority of the American people, without regard to party politics, are prepared to give support to the President in his efforts to bring about an international covenant based upon the cooperation of all free Governments to prevent a recurrence of war."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Another special election for a seat in the incoming Sixty-ninth Congress will have to be held as a result of the announcement by Representative Charles C. Carlin, for six terms a member from the Eighth Virginia, or Alexandria, District, that he will not qualify as a member of the new Congress, to which he was elected last November. Announcement of Mr. Carlin's decision was made by him last night in a letter to the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce. He has notified the Governor of Virginia, who will call a special election. Mr. Carlin is resigning to resume the practice of law and because he says it is impossible for him to retain his health and bear the physical strain of remaining in Congress.

Robert Walton Moore, one of the best-known interstate commerce lawyers of the country, formerly a member of the Virginia State Department, announces himself a candidate for Mr. Carlin's seat.

To Aid Jews with Relatives Abroad.

That Jews on the east side may send remittances to relatives abroad without cost the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Fund for Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, announced yesterday the opening of a branch office at 98 Second Avenue, to be used exclusively by New York Jews. The countries to which remittances may be sent include Russian Poland, Lithuania, Rumania, Galicia, Kourland, and Palestine.

Throng Hears Caruso in "Prophete."

Signor Caruso had a great audience for his only appearance of the week at the Metropolitan last evening in Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," heard for the fifth time in the current season. With the tenor were also Matzenauer, Muzio, Rothier, Mardones, Diaz, Schlegel, a familiar cast, and Bodanzky conducted. Caruso is to close the opera visits to Brooklyn tomorrow night, when he appears at the Academy there in a fir performance of Verdi's "Forza d Destino."

Ivor Novello, Composer, Arrives.

Ivor Novello the co-composer of "K the Home Fires Burning," arrived yesterday from England on the liner Matetania after serving four years in the British Air Forces, in which he was First Lieutenant. Mr. Novello is the composer of "Theodore & Co.," "Arlette" and "The Golden Moth," running now at the Vaudeville Theatre in London and other musical comedies.

He said that "Arlette" would be produced in New York later by Laurillard & Grossmith.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

Hofmann Plays with Philharmonic.

Josef Hofmann played the E minor Concerto of Chopin with the Philharmonic Society Orchestra at Carnegie Hall last night. When this great artist interprets the compositions of his fellow-countryman the power and beauty of his playing are their consummate taste. And he has plenty of predecessors who distinguished themselves in this particular work. We recall Annette Essipowa, during the season of 1875-1877; Rafael Joseffy in 1879; De Pachmann in 1890; Paderewski in 1891, and Leopold Godowsky in 1894. Godowsky today is the Chopinist par excellence. But the Premier of Poland preferred the concerto in F minor, as did the naughty fairy of the keyboard, Vladimir De Pachmann.

The most subtle interpretation was that of Joseffy's. It seemed his personal property this concerto, although Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler delivered it with more fire and Moriz Rosenthal with more brilliancy. Curiously enough, it is the most Chopinesque interpretation in Rosenthal's repertory; the reason is that he studied it with Joseffy at Vienna in the seventies after he had enjoyed at Lemberg the instruction of a Chopin pupil and editor, Pan Mikuli. Joseffy received his tradition from Carl Tausig, the great, some say greatest, among piano virtuosi. He, too, was a Pole. No one plays Chopin like the Slavs, and if the pianist can boast a few drops of the blood of that race which George Du Maurier calls the "precious quintessence," then the synthesis is irresistible.

Chopin, according to his critical contemporaries, played this second concerto of his—erroneously called his first—in an incomparable manner. His sonorous tone, which was sufficiently vigorous in his prime; the vaporous atmosphere with which he enveloped the slow movement, and the almost miraculous clarity, nuances and Sarmatian spirit of his performances set blazing the admiration of Warsaw, Vienna, Paris. Balzac said that if he Polish chamber had drummed with his fingers on a table he would make music, so exquisite was his tactile sensibility. Of the romance in E major Chopin wrote to his friend:

"It is intended to convey the impression one receives when the eye rests on a beloved landscape that calls up in one's soul beautiful memories—for instance, on a fine moonlit Spring night." It was the memory of a beloved face that inspired the larghetto of the F minor concerto; the face of the beautiful singer, Konstantia Gladowska, to whom it is dedicated. Luckily she marries the other fellow. In this case Josef Grabowski, a rich merchant, and no doubt consoled his latter years by playing Chopin for him, or, worse, talking about his affection for her.

It was Joseffy, however, who disengaged the Ariel-like quality of the E minor concerto. In it he spiritualized the timbre of his instrument, until it was no longer a box of wires, keys, and hammers, but a veritable Stradivarius. When he introduced the Tausig version, with its piling up of formidable passagework, and still more formidable orchestration—in which the hand of Richard Wagner was actually concerned—the true—Chopin evaporated.

The original score and the old-fashioned orchestration of Franchomme remain the best. Josef Hofmann thinks the same, for with the exception of the beneficent cuts in the opening tutti, he plays the concerto as Chopin penned it; presents us with a mellow day-light Chopin, a perfectly painted, perfectly framed picture, being proper perspective, and plastically modeled in lovely tones. It is a sane reading and performance his, and last night it was charged with serene charm in the romance and dazzling speed in the rondo. Nevertheless, Rafael Joseffy was unique in the composition.

We are happy to note that Mr. Hofmann did not introduce the Tausig interlocked octaves in the coda of the rondo, adhering to the triplet unisons, which are more effective. Mr. Stransky's accompaniment was not rhythmically incisive.

The New World Symphony, by Dvorak, concluded the evening; but the novelty was by Harold Morris, a Tone Poem, which Mr. Humison informed us in his program notes was inspired by the East Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore. It is, if not a shapely or comely composition, full of passionate strivings, and is scored in the warmly colored style dear to the younger men. Dissonances abound; they are harmless. Tristan was made to step in syncopated rhythm. Toujours Tristan! It's high time the original actor returns to the lyric boards and these wraiths vanish. Mr. Morris has talent, has science, though not much to say. But he is young, and youth is greater than counterpoint. There was great applause for Josef Hofmann, and he made several trips from stage door to the piano to bow his acknowledgments. The same program will be repeated this afternoon.

COURBOIN SHOWS GENIUS.

Belgian Organist Delights at His First Recital in New York.

Charles Courboin, a name that will be better known in New York, for he is of national reputation already, made his first public appearance here at Aeolian Hall last evening in a program of organ music by Pietro A. Yon. Nine of the local organist's works were played by his friend and guest, notably the "Sonata Cromatica" for the first time, and a "Concert Stody" in which the virtuoso visitor's thrilling toes—he has transcendent pedal technique—his lifted hands flying over four manuals like Heifetz's over four strings, and his Toscanini memory, for he played without printed notes, made instant impress on his audience of critical musicians. Even the lights were darkened as for Paderewski.

Belgium's flag hung with America's over the stage, on which a bust of Washington above was flanked with palms and banners of the other allies. Courboin, a "Belgian Bach" caught young, a powerful six-footer whose touch is of a delicacy comparable to the surgeon's, sat far at the side of the stage, emerging only to bow or to announce an encore, the D minor toccata and fugue of Bach. Courboin's genius is not alone for the precious few; he has the gift of moving crowds, as in Mr. Yon's "American Rhapsody," also new, with its light-foot toccata on "Dixie," its muted "Deep River" that drew tears, and its final "Star-Spangled Banner" that brought the house upstanding with dynamic emotion. Mr. Courboin should be heard again, and often.

RODERICK WHITE PLAYS.

Violinist, Released as Aviation Lieutenant, Reappears in Recital.

Released from military duty, though still in uniform yesterday, Roderick White, who for a year has been stationed as a Lieutenant of Aviation at Taylor Field, Alabama, volplaned from Olympus to Parnassus, from the service to the stage, to reappear as violinist in a matinee recital at Aeolian Hall. He is, as before the war, an artist of high aims, as are his two famous brothers, Stewart Edward White, the novelist, and Gilbert White, the painter.

Roderick White chose a musician's program—Greig's sonata in F, a Vieuxtemps concerto in F sharp minor, and pieces by Randegger, Kreisler, Adamowsky, with his own arrangement of Wienlawski's "Saltarelle." He was warmly greeted on his return.

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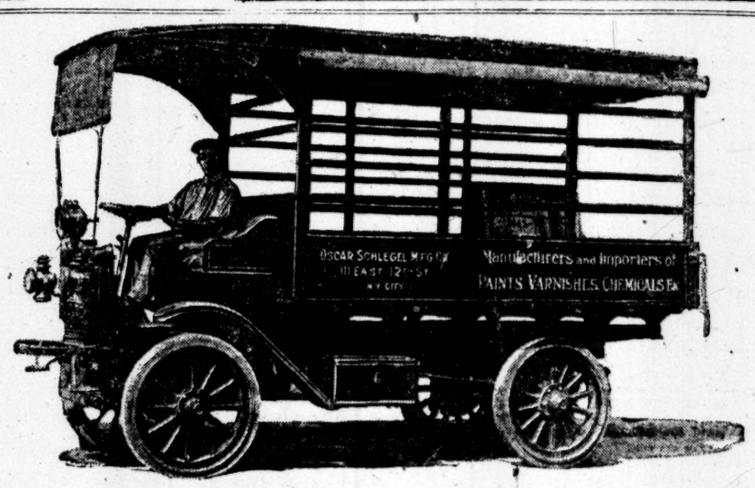

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Central 47th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. A Musical Play—Different. Somebody's Sweetheart Sun. Eve. Concert | Sophie Tucker & Co. | Ralph Hors | Sam Ash

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. Jolly Musical Romance Some Time with ED. WYNN

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

Original Monologues BEATRICE HERFORD MONDAY MATS. at BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MAT. MAR. 10 AT 3:30 P. M.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & SAT., 2:30. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

Ex-President TAFT Saw Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy A LITTLE JOURNEY And in a public speech delivered before the audience said: "I ENJOYED THIS PLAY IMMENSELY. MY HANDKERCHIEF IS WET AND MY SIDES ARE ACHING." Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Vanderbilt Thea., 48th E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 134.

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JANE COWL in THE CROWDED HOUR 100% HUMAN Selwyn Theatre W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

TEA FOR THREE 100% COMEDY Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

SELWYN Seats Now (Clef Club Concert, Sun., Mar. 9) Jazz Program! Handy's 'Blues.'

"TOBY IS PRICELESS."—Times. TOBY'S BOW with NORMAN TREVOR. GEORGE MARION, DORIS RANKIN, etc. Comedy Thea., 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.

PRINCESS Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. Evenings at 8:20. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—N. Y. Herald. OH, MY DEAR!

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 55. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:15 This Week LA VEINE and Next

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. W. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents Marjorie Rambeau (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

Broadhurst 44th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:15. Riotous Musical Comedy MELTING OF MOLLY

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Tom'w. EYES OF YOUTH, with Alma Tell. Next Week..... LITTLE SIMPLICITY

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette | BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. | Dear Brutus. "To have this play in New York is indeed good fortune."—Eve. Sun.

2 Winchell Smith & John L. Golden Hits GAIETY B'way & 46 St. LIGHTNIN Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY at 2:30.

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. 3 WISE FOOLS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS DADDIES

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Cohan&Harris' Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Biggest Success Since the "Merry Widow" The Royal Vagabond A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE

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Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MRS. FISKE in Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans A comedy of moonshine, madness and make-believe

Longacre W. 48 n'r B'y Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written Three Faces East With Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

STANDARD, B'way, 90th St. Mat. Today, 25-50c FRITZI SCHEFF in "Glorianna" Next Week: "FROCKS AND FRILLS"

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AMUSEMENTS.

44TH ST. THEATRE, just west of Broadway. Evs. 8:00. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. AL JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 150 in 2ND YEAR IN N.Y. Sinbad 2ND YEAR IN N.Y.

44TH ST. THEATRE—SUNDAY NIGHT New York Symphonied Orchestra of 50 Will Marion Cook, Cond'r, Ragtime, Jazz & Syncopated Melody, 12 Soloists. Seats now. 50c to $2

39TH ST. Thea.; Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. The Laugh Play KEEP IT TO YOURSELF "Very much peppered French Farce."

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:45. The Laugh Mecca of Wiseacre Square. THE PUBLIC GIVES 21 GUNS OF APPROVAL FOR THE FUNNIEST OF FARCES A Sleepless Night HUMOROUS ENOUGH TO BE PUT IN THE ARCHIVES OF FAME

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. A Tabasco Dash of Musical Comedy GOOD MORNING, JUDGE All Girls, Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:20. "ABSORBING."—Mail. THE NET

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 LAST 5 WEEKS JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30. WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET "Easily the unique event of the dramatic year."—Louis V. De Foe, World.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 7TH BIG MONTH Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers UNKNOWN PURPLE

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

NORA BAYES Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. LAST 11 TIMES NORA BAYES in Her Joyous Musical Play LADIES FIRST

Sun. Eve. Concert | Adelaide & Hughes | Anna Wheaton & Harry Carroll | Nonette others

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th | Phone 9590 Col. | Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS. TONIGHT, 8:15 & Sat. Mat. at 2:15. ROBIN HOOD TOM'W EVE. at 8:15. BOHEMIAN GIRL

BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. WHITESIDE LAST 3 TIMES in THE LITTLE BROTHER with TYPHOON POWER. Beginning NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now. PENNY WISE A new comedy with Molly Pearson

KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS A. E. Anson Chrystal Herne Lee Baker Albert Bruning "The Riddle: Woman"

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LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1 WM. HODGE in Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. "A Cure for Curables." Next Week Walker Whiteside, "The Little Brother"

EAST IS WEST with FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Beginning next Sunday Matinee, Seats Now "With Allenby in Palestine" For full particulars see The Globe tonight.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs at 8:15 MATINEE TOMORROW & WED., 2:15. THE SEASON'S HEARTIEST LAUGH! Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Hilarity The VELVET LADY

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. "Ullo! 'ere's a 'Ip." With MR. and MRS. COBURN The Better 'Ole

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SHOWS

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. FRANCES STARR In "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN The MARQUIS de PRIOLA

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER!

Harris W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. The Play of 1,000 Thrills Follow the Crowd to THE INVISIBLE FOE

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Nights 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. JULIA SANDERSON Sam Hardy Maud Eburne JOSEPH CAWTHORN "The CANARY" Doyle & Dixon

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. STUART WALKER Presents THE BOOK of JOB MAT. TODAY 2:30. & Lord Dunsany's "The Tents of the Arabs."

Century Theatre Evenings at 8:30. Wed., Sat. & Sun. Mats., 2 Lowell Thomas one of the N. Y. Globe's foreign representatives, just back from a two months' tour of Germany, is telling the first eyewitness story of The German Revolution Thrilling Motion Pictures. SEATS $1.00 to 25 cents to holders of coupon out from The Globe. Tickets at Box Office or McBride, 165 B'way.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

Tonight, 8:15, Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, De Luca, Bada, Cond., Polese.

Sat. at 2, Mirelle, Barrientos, Howard; Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier, Ananian, Cond., Monteux.

Sun. Eve. Concert 50c. to $2. Magdalene Brard, Plunkett, Marsh; Crimi, Werrenrath, Cond. Hagenau.

Next Mon. at 8:15, Barber of Seville. Barrientos; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Malatesta, Cond., Papi.

Wed. at 8, (1st Time,) The Legend. Ponselle, Howard; Althouse, D'Angelo. (1st Time,) Temple Dancer. Easton; Kingston, Schlegel, Shaeswin, Braslau, Sundelius, Althouse, Chalmers, Cond., Moranzoni.

Thurs. at 8, Boine Flammetta, Farrar, Perini, Ellis; Lazaro, Rothier, Didur, Cond., Monteux.

Fri. at 8:15, Marta, Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta, Cond., Bodanzky.

Mon., Mch. 17, Mat. at 3 (75c to $3) Coq d'Or. Garrison, Sundelius; Diaz, Didur, D'Angelo. Gallt-Bolm, Bonfiglio & Entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux. Seats Now On Sale.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tom'w at 2. Last Performance Forza del Destino, Ponselle, Gentle; Caruso, Montesanto, Cond., Papi. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PEACE FESTIVAL by the ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. WALTER DAMROSCH, Musical Director CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 CHORUS OF 250. ORCHESTRA OF 100. Program Illustrating "Conflict, Victory, Peace" Tickets on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

N.Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., March 9, at 3. WINIFRED Christie Piano SOLOISTS SASCHA Jacobsen Violin Mendelssohn, Saint-Saens, Bruch, J. Strauss. Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART Fifth Avenue at 82d Street SECOND SERIES OF FOUR FREE CONCERTS. SATURDAY EVENINGS—March 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th, at 8 o'clock. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by DAVID MANNES. NO TICKETS REQUIRED. Museum open from 10 A. M. to 10:45 P. M. Restaurant until 8 P. M.

PHILHARMONIC JOSEF STRANSKY....Conductor Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30. Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN Chopin Concerto, "New World" Symphony. Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Eve., 8:30. Soloist RAOUL VIDAS VIOLIN ALL TCHAIKOVSKY PROGRAM "PATHETIQUE" SYMPHONY. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Mar. 9, at 3 VIOLIN RECITAL EFREM ZIMBALIST Tickets $2.00 to 75c. Now at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Mar. 11, at 3 Seats Now. Song Recital—ADELE PARKHURST

LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st St. and Lexington Ave. Beginning Monday, March 10 for six weeks German Classic Operettas Management Rudolf Christians. Opening Night, "Der Vogelhaendler." Seats (50c-$2.50) now at Box Office.

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HIPPODROME, SUN. EV., MAR. 16 (St. Patrick's Eve.) at 8:15. Concert by JOHN McCORMACK SPECIAL

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THIS IS PASSING STRANGE.

We hold this truth to be self-evident: that if in joining the League of Nations the United States would surrender "vital points of sovereignty"; if in joining the League we should abandon the Monroe Doctrine; if the war powers of Congress and the control of Congress over our armament would be surrendered to the League; if control of immigration would pass from the United States Government to the League;—then, the question of accepting or rejecting the League of Nations plan is the most compelling and momentous of all the questions now awaiting the decision of the American people.

That being true, and it is quite beyond controversy, then the deliverance of the Nation from all these perils must be the thought and purpose uppermost in the minds of the people. In any by-election to Congress, for instance, no trumpery issues of local politics, no merely personal preference for one candidate over the other, would determine the choice to be made. If the voters have been persuaded by the speeches of Senator KNOX and Senator LODGE, for instance, that this danger to our sovereignty, to our very existence as an independent nation, really impends, then they would cast their votes, so far as they were able, to elect an opponent of the League. If the choice were between candidates of the two leading parties, they would naturally elect a Republican, for the Republican leaders have set themselves in opposition to the League. Wherever the electorate has been convinced by the speeches against the League, we should suppose the majority for the Republican candidate would be imposing.

It therefore follows, either that Senator KNOX's speech has not convinced the people of his own State or that the voters of the Twenty-second Congressional District in Pennsylvania are indifferent to the fate of the Nation, to its sovereignty, to the Monroe Doctrine, to the threatened impairment of the constitutional powers of Congress. For in the election held in that district on Wednesday JOHN H. WILSON, Democrat, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Republican Congressman elected last November, Mr. E. E. ROBBINS. In the November election Mr. ROBBINS had a majority of 7,231 over his Democratic opponent; Mr. WILSON, Democrat, was elected on Wednesday by a majority of 473. Only once since the Republican Party was organized has it failed to carry this district; that was in 1912, when the party was divided by the Progressive movement. Here is a change of some 7,700 votes in a Republican Congressional district in the leading Republican State.

Mr. WILSON was elected on a platform approving the League of Nations, urging the voters to uphold the President. We leave it for opponents of the League to admit or deny that the election of Mr. WILSON is evidence in support of the President's declaration that the American people approve the League of Nations plan. We content ourselves with the affirmation that the result of the election in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District proves at least that the speeches of the Republican Senators against the League and their "round robin" have failed to carry conviction to the hearts of the voters of that district.

THE DRY MAN'S BURDEN.

Opinions differ as to whether our army went to Europe on a moral crusade. At any rate, it is showing a lamentable laxity of crusading zeal just now. Reports from Coblenz have told us that the German population of the occupied zone is permitted to drink light wines and beer; and that, so far from realizing the heinousness of this condition, our army authorities, after a time, extended the period during which such baleful beverages might be sold from four hours a day to seven.

What sort of crusading is this? What kind of mandatory should we be for a backward nation if we allowed it to continue to wallow in barbarism, instead of introducing our own higher civilization? How can we expect Germany to reform herself if we allow her people to remain in slavery to light wines and beer? If we were real crusaders our army would, more in sorrow than in anger, remove all possibilities of temptation from the thirsty Rhinelanders, and give them Chautauqua lectures on the moral superiority of the land of the free.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

With so much of affectionate welcome as it had the physical opportunity to give, New York greeted yesterday the returning advance guard of the 27th Division. Proud of all American soldiers, New York is proudest of her sons. These are all home troops. They are the old National Guard. Their glorious part in the momentous campaign with their British comrades in Flanders and Picardy is not only a noble chapter in the history of the war, but it belongs to the family record and domestic history of New York State. These regiments, in whose changed names we still remember the older ones, still pick out our favorite 7th or 22d, or what not, are quartered in our hearts.

What kind of men these are, what their achievements, what laurels they bring back, what fit, not partial or overstrained praise, is their meed, let British witnesses tell. Of the 2d American Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, Field Marshal HAIG wrote to its commander, General READ, Oct. 20, 1918. He told of its "very valuable and gallant services." "Called upon to attack positions of "great strength held by a determined "enemy, all ranks of the 27th and "30th American Divisions displayed "an energy, courage, and determination in attack which proved irresistible. It does not need me to tell "you that in the heavy fighting of "the last three weeks you earned the "lasting esteem and admiration of "your British comrades in arms, "whose success you have so nobly "shared." General RAWLINSON, commander of the Fourth British Army, wrote his "appreciation of the great gallantry and fine soldierly spirit," of "the surprising gallantry and self-"sacrifice of the regimental officers "and men," of "the zeal and unity "of purpose which has throughout "animated the whole corps." The Commanding General of the Australian Corps spoke of "the splendid gallantry and devotion" of these Americans. He dwelt on their "fighting qualities," the great results of their breaking a "formidable portion of the "Hindenburg line. It is undoubtedly "due to the troops of this corps that "the line was broken." "They will "have their place in history, and "must always be a source of pride to "our people."

How the tides of victory and defeat ebbed and flowed on the Knoll, how our New Yorkers won Guillemont Farm and Quennemont Farm, how they went through all the complicated, labyrinthine devilries of the Hindenburg line and the St. Quentin tunnel, how in the bloodiest battle of the west they fought with a cool, skillful, steady, intelligent, and finally resistless enterprise and daring—this is but the most stirring book in the brilliant epic which we all love to read and read again.

Too many of those brave lads whom New York cheered so passionately, it seems years ago now, as they marched on Fifth Avenue, will not come back. "In those brave ranks I only see the gaps." All the deeper must be our feeling for the survivors. A little army of them got back and went to camp yesterday. The rest of them will soon be here. On March 20 New York will give them a greeting worthy of her pride in them and their deeds.

COST OF CRIPPLING THE RAILWAYS.

No railway regulator was ever so rabid as to propose reduction of rates and fares below the point necessary to pay interest and wages. Under present conditions, bondholders get nearly a half billion and wage earners roughly five times that. Together they get nearly two-thirds of what the railways collect from rate and fare payers. The division of the railways' income has not been calculated exactly later than 1917, before the war increases of rates and wages, but in 1917 the railways had less than 9 cents left in each dollar they collected, after they had paid all expenses except dividends, reserves, and surplus. According to the latest report of the Interstate Commission, "The total amount accrued "in dividends reached its maximum "in 1911. * * * Since 1913 the "proportion of stocks paying a divi-"dend has declined." According to the official figures, the income available for dividends and surplus in 1913 was $189,716,240. That is properly reducible by intercompany payments, for dividends paid by one railway to another do not reach the public directly. Without allowance for that consideration, it remains true that the worst that can be said of the extortion of railways is that they earn about legal interest upon stock watered in degrees about which there are differences of opinion. However heinous that stock juggling is, it remains true that the reduction of rates has cost the country more than it is worth, and that would remain true if the reduction had been carried to the point where the railway shares received no dividend whatever.

Reduction of rates benefited only shippers. Their freight bills were added to their costs and prices charged, and consumers never knew of the rate reductions. But everybody knows of the painful results of the reduction of railway credit. It has stopped construction of railways, although the country has not stopped growing. The idea was that we had too many railways because railway speculators made too much money. That has been so well cured that the country is now as much underbuilt in its railways as it is in its housing. For the lack of dividends the railways are now embarrassed in finding the billion dollars which they ought to spend in the supply market. That is the largest volume of orders in sight in the biggest basic industry we have, the iron trade. The maximum total of dividends ever paid is trivial compared with the prostration of twenty billions of railway capital and the many more billions in associated industries. They are hungry for orders, but unable to get them because of the reduction of rates years ago and the recent increase of wages by which some two million railway workers were raised to the eminence which they share with shipbuilders. So little did the increase of rates benefit the railway shareholders that the Government is now debtor of the railways by $381,000,000. Yet the Government is now proposing that the railways should borrow to repay what the Government calls its "advances" to the railways.

Not by way of faultfinding with the past, which is beyond recall, but for the sake of understanding the present problem, it is worth while to see just how the rage to reduce rates because dividends were excessive has produced present conditions. The railways were unable to finance themselves with the issues of shares because there are not a dozen which could issue them at par. Consequently there has been a flood of issues of short-term notes, at high rates of interest, for the issue of long-term bonds at such rates would be destructive. There is no trouble about operating revenues. It is a question of covering capital expenditures, for construction, for equipment, for betterments to increase earnings. The Director General is right in his reluctance to meet the difficulty by retrenchment. The case rather calls for expansion. There is as much need for foresight now as there was lack of it when the rate increases were being refused.

It is a pity that it is necessary to play a fiddle which has but a single string, but it is necessary. Even now the Interstate Commission has shown no change of mind about its policy. Commissioner MCCHORD has charged the railways with depreciating their own credit. How else could the railways secure attention for the reversal of the policy now shown to be erroneous? Early in the current decade the Commission refused rate increases upon its prophecy of good times for the railways. Has that prediction been realized? In 1917 the Commission said that nothing was needed so heroic as the railways' request for 15 per cent. increase. Now, letting bygones be bygones, is it not fair to ask whether there would now be any railway question if the Commission had seen the merit of the railways' argument? Has it been worth while to cure the railways of enterprise, and to compel them to finance themselves by interest rather than dividends? The greatest need for the solution of the railway problem is perception of the need of a statute of limitations for past errors by all concerned, and a declaration for the future that railways should be enabled to finance themselves.

HELP THE CZECHS.

The Czechoslovaks, for reasons of necessity, have been keeping up informal diplomatic relations with their German neighbors. Now a certain Vice Consul SCHWARTZ has been arrested for activities which may indicate that the German diplomat has not yet changed his spots. He did his best to foment insurrections of the German minority in Northwestern Bohemia, supplemented by Bolshevist riots in the cities; and German troops—they may or may not have been authorized by the Ebert Government, but even if they were only filibustering bands they might have been fairly numerous—were to cross the frontier at the same time and try to upset the Masaryk Government. The plot failed because the Czechs, whose talent for secret service work has always triumphed easily over German clumsiness, discovered it in time. The disposition of the Germans, both within and without the new Czechoslovak republic, to do what they can to undermine it still remains.

There are two things the Allies can do to help a people which is the most highly developed of Slav races, and which rendered very considerable contributions toward the winning of the war. One is to hurry the Czechoslovak army back from Siberia, the other is to get food and raw materials into the country. This latter work has been delayed, first by the obstructionists of Vienna and later by the quarrel between Italians and Jugoslays. There is some reason to hope that both of these factors of delay are on the way to be eliminated, at least so far as they affect the Czechs. And they ought to be eliminated, for if the Czechoslovaks have enough to eat and their factories are enabled to get under way once more the stability of the Government will be greatly strengthened. If we do not give them what help we can, we may presently realize that the saying that the master of Bohemia is the master of Europe is as true now as it ever was. We cannot afford to let the Germans control Bohemia again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Like Only the Ideals.

A notable peculiarity marking every one of the witnesses who have defended Bolshevism before the Overman committee is the willingness they show to admit that they admire only what they call the "ideals" of the Bolshevist leaders. When it comes to discussion of Russian Bolshevism in action—the acts done and permitted or not prevented by LENINE, TROTZKY, and their subordinates—then these witnesses all take refuge in the plea that the Russians have a right to work out, free from foreign interference, their own ideas of social and political government. Asked if they would like to see Bolshevism tried here, they either evade the question or say that they would not.

The latter statement, in effect, is an admission that they would not like, themselves, to be subjected to Bolshevist rule. As for the ideals of the Bolsheviki, none of the witnesses defines them with any definiteness, and all are carefully silent in regard to the fact that the benefits and blessings of Bolshevism are to be restricted to a single class—the proletariat. Nobody else is to have any rights or privileges, and that sufficiently explains why these witnesses, not one of whom belongs or ever belonged to the proletariat class, are out of harmony with what is, after all, the chief of Bolshevist aspirations—to extend Bolshevism all over the world.

Another thing in which these people agree is in protesting that now they are not in receipt of Russian money, and only a few of them confess ever to have taken it. How they can devote so much of their time to unpaid propaganda is somewhat mysterious.

Real "Reds" Should Be Heard.

Before the Overman committee stops its investigation it should put on the stand at least a few witnesses of another sort—witnesses who would defend the acts as well as the ideals of the Bolsheviki. They could be found in almost any of our larger cities—and in not a few of our jails—and their testimony would enable the country to judge Bolshevism much more clearly and accurately than does that of these cautious persons who keep to generalities and theories, and condemn, though so mildly, about everything the Bolsheviki have done. They are a half-hearted lot, without the courage of what they pretend to be their convictions, and they tell only what is already known and cannot be denied. There is practically nothing to be learned from them, and they present only a minute fraction of the "other side" for which, very properly, the committee is seeking. For the whole of that other side the Senators should go to the real "Reds," not to parlor Socialists, who love Bolshevism only when it is a long way off. Then would there be heard from Senator NELSON and perhaps others some comments on the testimony as taken that would be even more interesting than those they now make when their anger and disgust are excited by what they hear.

Submitted to Expert Judgments.

There is a most essential difference between the announcement of an invention or discovery by a man like ROY A. WEAGANT of the Marconi Company and those not more astonishing that have been made by some other men who have claimed that they were about to revolutionize this or that industry or art. The difference is that men like Mr. WEAGANT utilize the first opportunity that comes to them—after seeing, of course, that their patents are in order—not only for proving that they can do what they said they could, but for explaining just how they do it.

They do not deal in secrets, indulge in mystical talk, or offer stock to people who know nothing about either science or business. Instead, they follow the plan exemplified by Mr. WEAGANT Wednesday evening—they gather around them a company of experts and specialists, and to these good judges they proceed to demonstrate and explain their achievement.

The way is excellent and its results are conclusive. That common folk will not get much or very clear knowledge from what Mr. WEAGANT said at his meeting of electricians and engineers is of no importance; he was understood by those who heard him, for they understood his language; the rest of us can take his words and theirs that he has conquered "static" and so made radio telegraphy far more dependable than it has been in the past.

Incidentally, he has reduced its cost, and that, too, is something, these days.

ART NOTES.

Beginning March 3, and running for two weeks, Pratt Institute is holding an exhibition of the lithographs of Bolton Brown. During the exhibition and in the same gallery, a fully equipped lithographic press with stones, &c., will be operated. John Sloan, George Bellows, Albert Sterner, Abel Pann, and others will at different times make drawings on stone, and Mr. Brown on successive days will etch, roll up, and print them, all in the presence of as much of the public as chooses to be there. Thus a practical lesson will be given concerning the nature and resources of the art of lithography, an art that still is sadly neglected in spite of the efforts of a fine little band of craftsmen to give it its place.

Ballet Girls and Pink.

Louis Kronberg is showing his recent paintings at the Knoedler Galleries. As in the past, he makes the stage his world and sees his figures under artificial light. For this he pays a price in the character of his color. It is the color of the theatre as the theatre always has been, but not as it always will be. A peculiar acid pink in conjunction with a particularly sinister green has been a feature of the color of the ballet, and Mr. Kronberg has mastered this color scheme with great cleverness. It is a part of the stage picture just as the tarletan skirts and excessive makeup are. And it has a sharp, somewhat crude beauty which within the last few years has given way to the deeper harmonies of the Russians. In one painting, a little study of the nude, the artist has been freed from theatrical convention and has indulged himself in a beautiful arrangement of dusky red and warm gray.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Aspiration Born on the Battlefields That Looks to Statesmen for Something Better Than War.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Since I have been in America one conversation has dominated all other subjects of thought. It is the ideal of a League of Nations, associated with the personality and purposes of President Wilson in his interpretation of that scheme for the reshaping of the world's relationships. At dinner tables this topic is on the board before the grapefruit has been removed for the soup. It interrupts one's attention to comic episodes on a variety stage, and one is involved in whispered discussions while a belle of New York sings "sob-stuff" in the limelight. It creates a storm in the teacups of ladies from 4:30 to 6:30 in the afternoon when light music is being played in the salons of great hotels.

No class of people is definitely divided on this subject from any other class. Its controversy cuts athwart political parties and social cliques. Intellectually it divides husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and lifelong friends, who reveal an intensity of emotion on this subject so that they flare up into a fire of argument until it is extinguished for a little while by the laughter of those charming and good-natured people who are startled by their own vehemence.

The attitude and acts of President Wilson are hotly criticised or warmly defended, and, after my first surprise, as a stranger ignorant of political opinion in the United States, I can now see the issues involved. The critics of President Wilson—and there are many among the intellectuals of New York—complain bitterly that he has not taken the nation into his confidence, that he is asking them for a blank check on behalf of pledges which he is making without reference to them—pledges which may involve the United States in European quarrels contrary to all their traditions and interests—and that, by tactlessness and an autocratic spirit, he has flouted Congress to such a degree that they refuse to submit any longer to this challenge of their power and rights.

On the other hand, the President's admirers say that all this criticism is fastening on to small matters which have but little significance compared with the vast responsibilities which President Wilson is shouldering with a high and simple courage for the sake of American prestige and power in this reshaping of the world's destiny; and that beyond any doubt he has the mass of the American people behind him in his attempt to safeguard humanity from the evil which overtook it in 1914.

As an Englishman here in America, after being an onlooker of war for four and a half years, I confess I am distressed by the violent conflict of thought at present seething among the American people, and threatening to wreck the hopes of all those other peoples who have been scorched and tortured by the fires of that infernal strife in Europe. But one thing is comforting after an analysis of these passionate opinions, as expressed to me by many different types of American citizens—both men and women. It is that through all this division of intellectual argument there is beyond any doubt a general agreement of spiritual purpose. The soul of America, as I have seen it, is not at this moment touched by selfishness. No man in my hearing has ever hinted at a desire for commercial or political advantages which the United States might seize out of the troubles of Europe. On the contrary, hard business men, and professional men like New York lawyers, speak, not for my benefit, but among themselves as I have heard them, with an unconscious and simple idealism, profoundly touched by emotion, in spite of common sense, practical, and direct words which have no "flummery" in their way of speech.

Their criticism of the League of Nations, if they are against it, is not based on mean views, but on the fear, first, that it will be a mere political machine superimposed upon the peoples of the world without their spirit behind it, and without real power to restrain the evil purposes of nations ready to treat the League as another "scrap of paper" when it suits them; secondly, that it will break down the traditional isolation of America and involve the people of the United States in petty quarrels, leading to war, so that her spirit and her armed power will be used not, as in this war, for the safety of civilization and the supreme needs of humanity, but as a party to the petty and ignoble quarrels of rival States. They are afraid of being "dragged in"—to the old European jungle-world of hook and claw and the prowling of the Beast in search of weaker prey.

I do not blame them, for it is a fearful thought to these people who before the war watched the secret intrigues, the hatred and ambitions of small kingdoms, and the alliances of great powers in Europe, with disdain and disgust. But what the American people I have met do not understand—what it is difficult for them to understand—is the passionate yearning of great masses of people for American aid in liberating them from the repetition of horrors through which they have passed in agony.

Among the soldiers of the French Army, as well as among those of the British Army, there was, from the beginning, a sense of despair that civilization itself should have been dragged down to such depths of degradation in the filth of the battlefields with their wholesale slaughter of youth and of life's beauty and decency. Their hatred of the Germans who were the direct cause of this did not blind them to the larger truth that the whole structure and philosophy of Europe had been damnably guilty, and that if it had been different—O God, in some way different!—not even the Germans would or could have let these devils loose upon the boyhood of the nations and upon women and children.

Over and over again in the early days French officers and men said to me with a thrill of passion in their voices: "If I thought this Thing would ever happen again I would strangle my child in its cradle to save it from such torture." This was said to me not once, nor dozens, nor scores of times, by bloody and bandaged men, but hundreds of times. It was the common, general, passionate thought. And hundreds of times on the British front, in trenches and in dugouts and in officers' messes, our own men spoke to me in a similar line of thought. Deeper than their hatred of the enemy who had brought this thing upon them was their hatred of statesmen and politicians and men of wealth and learning who had failed to foresee the horrors ahead, who had gone on in the foolish old way supporting balances of power, framing secret alliances, influencing national hatreds and rivalries, and maintaining the old philosophy of material Force to hold or to grab, with weakness and inefficiency even in that view of life and its meaning. Young English officers of good family argued passionately in the face of death that all our social structure was wrong and that there would be no hope for humanity for which they were going to die—they know that—unless some new relationship between nations could be established, giving at least some postponement and respite to the spasms of slaughter between periods of so-called "peace," which were but a preparation for new massacres of youth.

That conviction has not been killed by victory. It is in the hearts of the living as it was in the souls of the dead—and I write of what I know. It is in the hearts of multitudes of women who gave their first-born—and sometimes their second, and third, and fourth—to the devouring monster of War. It is hot in the brains of millions of workmen who watch the politicians of the world with increasing hatred and distrust, because of their failure to avert the frightful catastrophe, and their tinkering now with problems which must be handled largely and with an unshrinking courage, in order to make the world clean of the foul outrage against civilized ideals on those corpse-strewn fields in France. Not only clean in that way, but clean also of old social evils which come largely from the crushing burden of militarism, so that, this being lifted, men and women of the people, the Nobodies who are Everybody, may enjoy more beauty of life, get more of the fruits of labor, and build their homes decently, without fear of seeing them in ruins, and free of even the spectre of the wolf at the door.

It is for those instinctive reasons that the great Masses of Europe look to this proposal of a League of Nations with hope, if not with faith. It is all vague to them; they cannot understand by what machinery it will be made possible and powerful, but they believe that, at last, some new arrangement will be made by the statesmen of the world in the interests of the peoples whom they used as food for guns, cannon fodder. Let us be frank and put it straight and square like that, because that is the naked and terrible truth working in the minds of millions.

If the League of Nations fails, as it may, because it is the most daring effort to lift the organization of human society to a higher plane of hope, and that is not easy of achievement, there is only one alternative. For a time I thought there were two alternatives, the first of which was a new combination of alliances, leading certainly to another race for armaments and another grouping of powers until the time came for the next inevitable war, far more terrible in its sweep of slaughter than the one now passed. But I am certain now that there is only one alternative. What will happen if the League is not established with the impulse of the world's democracy behind it is as clear as sunlight to discerning minds who are in touch with popular passion born out of the sufferings of the war. What will happen is the wild revolt of many peoples against their established forms of government in the mad hope that by anarchy they may gain freedom of their souls and bodies and of their unborn children to enjoy the fruits of labor in larger measure than now, and in safety against the devastating terrors of modern warfare.

The alternative to a League of Nations, democratic in its foundations, and powerful by the understanding and faith of peoples—machinery from above will be of no avail—is Bolshevism. For Bolshevism is the revolt of the mob against leaders who have betrayed it, and against classes who have resisted a new philosophy of life which seeks to replace the fetish-worship of old cruelties by wider brotherhood. It is the madness of mobs, driven to insanity by despair and fear. I have heard the mutterings of that menace in Europe, not only in Germany where the dragon has raised its head, but also in England where it is beginning to stir. America has the supreme chance of any power in the world today because she is looked upon by the peoples of Europe as a fair, unselfish, and democratic arbitrator, aloof from their rivalries, and untainted by the disease which infected their civilization. American people that I have met do not realize this immense power of their mission, nor do they understand that to the European masses, when President Wilson speaks, he speaks, in their belief, for America herself. Over here, in New York, many people repudiate the assertion that the President speaks for America, and say that he has no authority behind him. If that is so and Mr. Wilson fails and fails, America may lose this great chance in the history of mankind; and in any case, if, with President Wilson or without him, the League of Nations fails, then the world will, in my belief, crash into the gulfs of widespread anarchy.

"Babushka" No Monarchist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Catherine Breshkovsky is being grievously misreported in some of the papers. She is astonished to see how different these reports are from what she really said. As an extreme instance, she tells me she said the other day that she would gladly work twenty years more to keep Russia from having another Czar, and one of the papers made her say that she would gladly work twenty years more to get the Czar back!

I asked her if it were true that women in Russia are required to accept husbands chosen for them by the Government. She answered:

"One or two small Soviets proclaimed some such foolishness; but nobody would obey. It was never proposed for all Russia, and it was never carried out anywhere."

She also denied that women have been "nationalized," or made "common property," or that the Government puts any compulsion upon them in matters of sex. She said to me: "Women have more freedom in Russia now than they ever had before."

As Mme. Breshkovsky is strongly opposed to the Bolshevist Government her denial of this particular charge may be taken as conclusive. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 21, 1919.

A CHARM OF FAERY.

When beneath the midnight sky
And a pallid, waning moon
All this world lies hushed and still,
Far off on a haunted hill
Faery harps begin their tune.

Harpers, strange and silvery folk,
Plucking at their golden strings,
Moon-up, moon-down, all night long
Play a haunting, age-old song,
Born of forest whisperings.

Just before dawn breaks, when still
Misty shadows cloud the sky,
For deaf ears which have not heard,
Hearts their music has not stirred,
All the Little People cry!

Mortals who the harper charm
Chance to hear—the old folk say—
Will go safely all their years—
Neither sorrow's blight nor tears
Shall molest them, all fitly way!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

PLAN WORLDWIDE UNION.

Misses Schneiderman and Anderson Will Start for Paris Monday.

The hope of establishing the foundations for an International Working Woman's Conference was expressed yesterday by Rose Schneiderman, President of the Woman's Trade Union League, in speaking of her mission to the Peace Conference, where, together with Mary Anderson, Assistant Director of the Woman in Industry Service of the Department of Labor, she will represent the 100,000 organized women, members of the Woman's Trade Union League of the United States. Miss Schneiderman and Miss Anderson sail on Monday.

"We are going to spend some time in England in conference with the representatives of the General Federation of Women Workers and the Woman's Trade Union League," said Miss Schneiderman yesterday. "Then we expect to leave for Paris to meet the representatives of the organized women of France. After that we intend to submit our proposals to the Peace Conference.

"We are hoping that our visit may serve as the starting point for a permanent International Working Woman's Conference, which will include in its membership women representing the organized workers of the civilized world. I feel that some such organization is necessary, on lines similar to the one which the international trades union men maintain. Of course, the best way would be if women had membership in the men's labor organization, but until that takes place I think the next best thing to do would be to have an international organization of our own."

The reforms which the women delegates will attempt to have the Committee on International Labor Legislation adopt and write into the treaty of peace include political, social and industrial standards. Among the industrial standards are those providing for compulsory education of children to the age of 16 and part time education up to 18 years, abolition of child labor, an eight-hour day and a forty-four hour week, no night work for women, one day of rest in seven, equal pay for equal work, equal opportunity for men and women in trade and technical training, social insurance against sickness, accident, industrial disease and unemployment, provision for old age and invalidity pensions and maternity benefits.

Other reconstruction policies include the following: The "restoration at the earliest possible moment of fundamental political rights, of free speech, free assembly and free press and the removal of all wartime restraints upon the interchange of ideas and movements of peoples among the communities and the nations," the inauguration "of the principle of self-government in the workshops, in all industry, public and private, and the right of the workers to organize shall be recognized and affirmed."

The full enfranchisement of women will be urged so that they may have "political, legal and industrial equality." The other aims include the establishment of universal social standards, a single standard of morality, the protection of motherhood and "the guarantee to every child of the highest possible development."

The suggestion will be made that a Commission on Demobilization in every country, on which labor should be represented, should draw its plan so that the armies should not be demobilized in greater ratio than they can be absorbed in industry.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM GAINS.

64 House Members Now In Move to Opose Sectionalism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Sixty-four Democrats have joined the movement to free their party from the charge that it is sectional and dominated by the South through Congressional committees and Cabinet places. At another meeting of those in the movement today Representative J. Y. Sanders of Louisiana said that more than a majority of the Democratic members of the next House favored the plan to put more Northern men in places of responsibility.

It became known that four Cabinet officers favored the proposed organization of the party in the next Congress, and that within a few weeks their influence would be exerted publicly. While it is understood that the reorganizers are not opposed to Mr. Kitchin remaining as ranking democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, they are unalterably opposed to Champ Clark becoming Democratic floor leader. Representative Hull of Tennessee and Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois are being considered for that place.

In a statement Representative Sanders denied that the reorganizers had decided to support Mr. Rainey for floor leader. He said:

"The statement circulated and published in some papers that our organization has agreed on the Hon. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois as minority leader of the Sixty-sixth Congress is absolutely without foundation in fact and is misleading as to the purpose for which we have organized. We are organized for the sole purpose of effecting the strongest possible consolidation of Democratic strength in the next House of Representatives. We are organized to promote a principle and not in the interest of any individual.

"We have not agreed on any man for leader, nor have we agreed on the personnel even of the Steering Committee, for which we intend to make a fight. We have simply organized in an effort to bring to the attention of the Democratic membership of the Sixty-sixth Congress the conditions as we see them.

"We hope and expect that when the Democrats assemble in caucus they will indorse the general principle for which we stand, a Steering Committee, and that that Steering Committee will be composed of men from every section of the Union, representing the best thought of the Democratic Party, able and willing to lead the Democrats successfully in the ensuing sessions.

"Any statement from any source that we, as an organization, or any of us as individuals, have agreed on any one as leader, or that we have agreed on any one even for the Steering Committee, is wholly without foundation."

$50,000 GIFT FOR BILLIKOPF.

Executive Director of Jewish Relief Receives High Tribute.

Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the American Jewish Relief Committee, received yesterday at the home of Henry Morgenthau, 30 West Seventy-second Street, a check for $50,000 in recognition of his services as head of the Relief Committee since January, 1915.

In response to the high tribute paid him by Mr. Morgenthau and upon accepting the check, he said: "This fund which you have so generously presented to me is given without condition. You and the other contributors are unconcerned as to the use to which I put this money. After much thought, however, I have concluded that I cannot in conscience do other than devote the interest upon this principal to furthering various social service causes. I hope with this yearly income to be able to strengthen some of the enterprises in social service in which I am so profoundly interested."

In introducing Mr. Billikopf, Mr. Morgenthau called him the "Marshal Foch of the army of solicitors of the Jewish Relief Committee" and told of the good work of the head of the committee in getting Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and other Jewish philanthropists interested in the relief of stricken Jews in Europe. In concluding, he said: "It was resolved by some of us that we would show our thanks to you by presenting you with a purse which would convince you of the real depth of our feeling for you. The contributors to this fund have simply gratified their desire to convey to you their affection and esteem."

Jacob H. Schiff and Judge Irving Lehman also spoke of the work of Mr. Billikopf and the regard in which his friends keep him. Others present included Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Jacob Lit of Philadelphia, Felix Warburg, Frederick Levy of Kentucky, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Grant Straus, Felix Fuld, David Brown, and Rabbi Nathan Krass.

Mr. Billikopf will sail tomorrow on the Rotterdam to study the economic conditions in Europe for the Relief Committee.

RULE OF SENIORITY RIGIDLY OBSERVED

House Republicans Give Every Ranking Committeeman a Chairmanship.

DECIDE TO HONOR MANN

Will Offer Him Floor Leadership—Longworth Deplores Reactionary Tendency of Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Progress in carrying out the seniority succession rule in the composition of the House committees, decided upon yesterday by the Committee on Committees, representing the Republican membership, was made today. All ranking Republican members of the present committees will inherit chairmanships, and the Ways and Means Committee will be increased to twenty-five members, fifteen of which will be Republicans and ten Democrats, with Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan as Chairman, it was announced tonight by Representative James R. Mann, temporary Chairman of the Committee on Committees.

There is a strong trend, despite the sentiment recorded against his continued control of Republican affairs, to select Mr. Mann as Republican floor leader. The Committee on Committees, dominated by the old influences, it was announced today, will offer the floor leadership to the defeated candidate for Speaker. It is expected that he will refuse the place and throw his influence to Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania. There is a great lack of harmony manifested in the deliberations, and a movement is being started to upset some of the recommendations of the committee in the next caucus.

Progress Backward.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who was the moving spirit for a change in the seniority rule when enforcement of the rule would elevate a man unfit for Chairmanship, today issued a statement attacking the system, in which he said that the Committee on Committees did not represent the spirit of the new Republican Party, which elected Representative F. H. Gillett as Speaker over Mr. Mann. Mr. Longworth's statement, issued after the committee had decided to follow the rule laid down by ex-Speaker Cannon, follows:

"The Committee on Committees has made extraordinary progress. The Chairmanship of every important committee in the House has been settled, and the personnel of most of them practically settled. Little remains to do except to ascertain the preferences of some of the older members with regard to transfers from one committee to another, and the placing upon the various committees of the first-termers.

"We have made, I repeat, extraordinary progress, but has it been in the right direction? I am afraid not. To my mind our progress has been backward, instead of forward, backward to the days of so-called Cannonism, and then some. Mr. Speaker Cannon was an exponent of the seniority rule, but he justified it by frequent exceptions in the interest of efficiency. He never appointed Chairmen of important committees whom he believed to be obviously unfit. When it seemed advisable to strengthen a committee, he selected, as between candidates from a State, the man whom he believed to be best fitted, notwithstanding the fact that he might have served fewer consecutive years than another.

"We have followed the seniority rule to the letter. We have selected as chairman of every important committee the man who happened to stand first on the list, whether he was fit or obviously unfit. We cannot go into a State and select the best man from that State for membership on a committee of vital importance. We are bound to select that man who has been longest in consecutive service. We shall have to appoint on some of the most important fighting committees in the House men who have perhaps never sat in Congress before. We are acting not as a committee charged with the duty of organizing a House which shall have to write the most important legislation in our history. We are acting as a convention whose rules and precedents have been cut and dried beforehand and where a small group of States can control its every act or move.

Contest by a Few States.

"Under the system adopted at the last Republican conference, every State having a Republican member of the next House is represented, and each State votes according to its number of Republican Representatives. Thirty-six States are represented, with a total vote of 238, so that 120 is a majority. Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Michigan together cast 126 votes, or 6 more than a majority. Thus, seven States can outvote twenty-nine. Three States—Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois—which contributed together only one additional Republican Congressman, have only one less vote than twenty-five States.

"Take the States that were responsible for the Republican control of the House of Representatives—Ohio, with a gain of 6; Indiana, with 4; Kansas, with 4; Nebraska, with 3; Missouri, with 3; Colorado, with 2, and Washington, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Rhode Island with a gain of 1 each these States are outvoted by the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois by a substantial majority. In other words, under this system, three States, with a gain or only one Republican member, cast eight more votes than eleven States which contributed a gain of twenty-seven. It's not h

FOR EXTRA TARIFF USED AS DEFENSE

Taussig Commission Would Give President Power to Enforce Equal Treatment.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT

Considered Premature to Take Stand on Most-Favored-Nation Clause Pending Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Early enactment of legislation authorizing the imposition of additional tariff duties at the discretion of the President, to enforce equality of treatment in international tariff matters, is recommended by the United States Tariff Commission in the report it has just submitted to President Wilson as a result of its investigation of reciprocity and commercial treaties.

Concerning the position which the United States should take regarding the most-favored-nation clause the commission makes no recommendation, considering it premature for the United States to commit itself at this moment either to the maintenance without modification of the country's traditional most-favored-nation policy or to the advocacy or adoption of a different policy. The Taussig Commission emphasizes its opinion that any policy adopted by the United States should have for its object the prevention of discrimination and equality of treatment for American commerce and citizens on one hand, and, on the other, the frank offer of the same equality of treatment to all countries that reciprocate in the same spirit and to the same effect.

"The United States," says the commission, "should ask no special favors and should grant no special favors. It should exercise its powers and impose its penalties, not for securing discrimination in its favor, but to prevent discrimination to its disadvantage."

The report, submitted by Dr. F. W. Taussig, Chairman of the commission, who will sail Saturday for Paris for work with the Peace Conference, is signed and indorsed also by Thomas Walker Page, David J. Lewis, William Kent, William S. Culbertson, and Edward P. Costigan, the other members of the commission. The study made of reciprocity and commercial treaties, with the conclusion and recommendations made by the commission in this report, will be submitted to the American Peace Commission, and will be used in determining the American position at Paris in relation to international commerce.

"An opportunist attitude was natural so long as the United States kept aloof from foreign complications and was intent upon avoiding them," says the commission. "Now, however, the situation is completely altered. The United States becomes committed to far-reaching participation in world politics. The American Government can no longer shape its commercial negotiations solely with reference to the results of each particular arrangement. It must consider the world at large and must shape its commercial policy in conformity with the political and humanitarian principles which govern its general attitude in the international sphere.

"So far as commercial policy and commercial negotiations are concerned, the evidence presented in the present report indicates that a policy of special arrangements, such as the United States has followed in recent decades, leads to troublesome complications. Whether as regards our reciprocity treaties or as regards our interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause, the separate and individual treatment of each case tends to create misunderstanding and friction with countries which, though supposed to be not concerned, yet are in reality much concerned.

"When each country with which we negotiate is treated by itself, and separate arrangements are made with the expectation that they shall be applicable individually, claims are none the less made by other States with whom such arrangements have not been made. Concessions are asked; they are sometimes refused; counter-concessions are proposed; reprisal and retaliation are suggested; unpleasant controversies and sometimes international friction result."

Dealing with equality of treatment and insisting that a clear and simple policy is needed for the future, the commission says:

"A great gain would be secured, now that the United States is committed to wide participation in world politics, if a clear and simple policy could be adopted and followed. The guiding principle might well be that of equality of treatment—a principle in accord with American ideals of the past and of the present. Equality of treatment should mean that the United States treat all countries on the same terms, and in turn require equal treatment from every other country. So far as concerns general Industrial policy and general tariff legislation, each country—the United States as well as others—should be left free to enact such measures as it deems expedient for its own welfare. But the measures adopted, whatever they be, should be carried out with the same terms and the same treatment for all nations."

In the application of any general principle of this kind, the commission asserts, there may be occasion for qualifications or exceptions to the principle of equal treatment.

"Some allowance," it asserts, "for exceptional treatment not consistent under certain circumstances with the principle of equality of treatment has been made by almost all countries in connection with discussions and negotiations with reference to the most-favored-nation clause. Special treatment, or the concession of special rates of duty, has been regarded as admissible, particularly in two sets of cases.

"First, it has been on occasions recognized that where one country has a long frontier line in common with another country, the unique ties of geographical connection give ground for exceptional arrangements. Considerations and exceptions of this kind are exemplified in the relations between Spain and Portugal, and those between Canada and the United States.

"Second, special political ties and political responsibilities have led to commercial relations also of a special character. Such were the relations that existed for a considerable time between the United States and Hawaii, and such are now the relations between the United States and Cuba. But these cases of exception, whether they are universally admitted to rest upon valid grounds or are debatable, do not make it impossible to carry out, with reference to the great mass of international relations and negotiations the principle of equality of treatment.

"It must be further admitted that, just as special political ties may lead to exceptional treatment, so also the severance of normal international relations may be followed by exceptional treatment.

"As matters now stand, the United States has no way of bringing pressure to bear, or rather none that is immediately available. If not accorded equality of treatment by other countries, this country is almost helpless. There has been provided no authorization for action on the part of the Executive. If the United States wishes to exercise pressure upon another country for bringing that country's measures into conformity with demands of the United States for equality of treatment, the slow-moving process of legislative enactment alone is now available.

"Measures for securing just treatment by other countries may take one of two forms. The first of these is that of concessions, or concessional arrangements, by which reductions of duty may be conceded to countries which grant the United States equality of treatment. The second is that of additional duties, in the nature of penalty or retaliatory duties, made applicable to countries which fail to give the United States satisfactory treatment. Each of these methods has its advantages and disadvantages."

The commission asserts that if the granting of a concession be carried out with full effect and full accord with the principle of equality of treatment, the concession must be extended to all countries which conform to the principle. A disadvantage of the concessional method, when the concessional schedule includes a considerable number of items, is that it causes the effective tariff schedules of the country, in respect to those items for which concessional rates are provided, to consist mainly of reduced rates of duty, and involves, if carried out fully and with the desired effect, a lowering of the general tariff.

The chief disadvantage of additional duties is that, employing something in the nature of a threat, "it seems combative in principle, unfriendly in appearance, and therefore irritating." But the commission declares a distinct advantage of this method in that it does not affect the general tariff rates of the country which uses it.

"Under the existing tariff system of the United States," says the commission, "that of the tariff of 1913, the method of additional duties would seem to be the only one that could be put at once in operation. For the time being it may be presumed that no concessions below the rates of 1913 are likely to be proposed by the Executive or considered by Congress. Congress could provide for additional duties, the design being not to bring about any substantial changes in the tariff rates, and certainly not to entail increased prices to consumers, but to secure fair reciprocal treatment from foreign countries.

"The method of additional duties is that which can be put into effect by the United States at once, without disturbance of its general tariff policy, and without committing the country definitively as regards the permanent commercial arrangements which may be evolved as part of the coming international settlement. The necessary flexibility can be secured by leaving the actual imposition of additional duties to the discretion of the President, who shall act always in conformity with a stated general principle and subject to general limitations defined by statute.

"Indeed, either system, the concessional or the additional, can be safely applied only when there is a provision for elasticity in its application and administration. It would seem indispensable that a considerable degree of freedom be left to the executive department. The restrictions within which that freedom shall be exercised must be prescribed according to the judgment of Congress. They may take the form of limiting the additions or penalties to stated ad valorem supplements to the existing duties, or to stated ad valorem duties, (or equivalent specific duties,) on articles appearing upon the general free list. The early enactment of legislation authorizing the imposition of additional duties at the discretion of the President is accordingly recommended by the Tariff Commission.

"Concerning the position which the United States should take with regard to the most-favored-nation clause the commission now makes no recommendation. There has been shown in the body of the report sharp diversity between the usage of the United States and that of most other countries in the interpretation of that clause; and there is also diversity of opinion as to its present and future value. An attentive, even exhaustive, consideration of its form and interpretation, and of its substantive effect, will be necessary in the course of the coming international readjustments. The extent to which the clause may be embodied henceforth in commercial and tariff agreements will depend largely on the general character of those adjustments.

"The other policies which the commission recommends for immediate consideration may be adopted consistently with the use of either of the two main forms of the most-favored-nation clause. It seems to the commission premature for the United States to commit itself at this moment either to the maintenance without modification of the country's traditional most-favored-nation policy or to the advocacy or adoption of a different policy.

"Finally, it cannot be too much emphasized that any policy adopted by the United States should have for its object, on the one hand, the prevention of discrimination and the securing of equality of treatment for American commerce and for American citizens, and, on the other hand, the frank offer of the same equality of treatment to all countries that reciprocate in the same spirit and to the same effect. The United States should ask no special favors and should grant no special favors. It should exercise its powers and should impose its penalties, not for the purpose of securing discrimination in its favor, but to prevent discrimination to its disadvantage."

MORTIMER TRIAL TO GO ON.

Defense's Contention That Indictment Is Faulty Set Aside.

The trial of Miss Edith Mortimer of Roslyn, L. I., who is charged with manslaughter for having caused the death of two persons while driving her automobile in Flushing on Oct. 19, was continued yesterday in the Queens County Supreme Court after Justice Aspinall refused to dismiss the indictment on grounds presented by the defense that the indictment was faulty.

The prosecution scored a point when it got upon the record statements by Miss Mortimer just after the accident. This testimony was contributed by Abraham Wasserberger, son of the man who was killed. He said that Miss Mortimer, after viewing the wreck, said to Captain Mercier Poree, the French officer who had been her companion on the drive: "We have no business here. We are insured. Let the insurance company take care of this." This was corroborated by Robert Price Bell, a Flushing attorney.

Miss Mortimer sat at a table in the court room near her parents, and her array of counsel, headed by John B. Stanchfield. She listened attentively as Bell told of having examined the wheel of her car after the accident and found it all right. Another who told of the defendant's reference to the insurance company was Peter Smyth, a Flushing policeman. After the accident he said the young woman said: "There is no need to arrest me. Can't the insurance company take care of all this?"

Priscilla Jackson and James McKew testified as to the speed at which the Mortimer car was going. The former said it was "terrific." The latter estimated it at thirty-five miles an hour. Miss Mortimer's car first struck an auto truck, then a small touring car, and it is the contention of Miss Mortimer that after striking the truck a tire blew out and this made the car unmanageable and caused the collision with the second car, killing two. McKew testified that after the second collision, the car went off at a tangent and brought up against a tree. It was then, he said, that the tire exploded. Medical Examiner Dr. Howard W. Neal testified that Nathan Wasserberger died from a fractured skull, caused by being hit by the Mortimer automobile.

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HILARY A. HERBERT OF NAVAL FAME DIES

Secretary During Cleveland's Second Term Succumbs in Tampa, Fla., at 85 Years.

DANIELS WIRES TRIBUTE

Lawyer Who Served Sixteen Years in Congress Was a Colonel in Confederate Army.

TAMPA, Fla., March 6.—Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy during President Cleveland's second term, died here today at the age of 85. He had been in feeble health for several years. Secretary Daniels telegraphed his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Micou, that one of the newest and finest destroyers would be named the Herbert, in honor of her father's services to the navy. Mr. Daniels also said in his message:

"The death of your father is a personal grief to me. He had been so helpful and kind to me and had given me such wise counsel and assistance. When the history of the navy comes to be written, his vision and his large contribution to it will make one of its brightest pages."

Hilary A. Herbert was born at Laurensville, S. C., in 1834, was educated at the Universities of Alabama and Virginia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He served in the Confederate Army in the civil war, and at its close was Colonel of the 8th Alabama Volunteers.

After the war he practiced law in Alabama until his election to Congress in 1877, of which he remained a member until he resigned to become Secretary of the Navy in 1893. He returned to law practice in 1897, this time in Washington, D. C., and at the time of his death was senior member of the firm of Herbert & Micou.

During his term in Congress he was an ardent advocate of tariff and civil service reform and was a consistent opponent of free silver. He was the author of several works on the problems of the South before and after the war.

BIG BRITISH AIRSHIP ON TRIAL FLIGHT

Dirigible That Will Try to Cross the Atlantic Has a Successful Test.

LONDON, March 6.—Great Britain's largest airship, the R-33, which is to attempt a transatlantic flight, made a trial today and covered thirty miles in half an hour, landing successfully, in spite of unfavorable weather.

The airship is of the rigid type of dirigibles, 670 feet long, and during her flight preserved a perfectly even keel.

Judge William H. Holt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—Judge William H. Holt, former United States District Judge in Porto Rico under President McKinley's Administration, died today at his home in Pewee Valley, near here. He was 76 years old.

Salmon, Thomas S. Smith, I. P. White, J. J. Wohltman, H. Masterson, and J. E. Whitley.

The services will be held tomorrow at 10 A. M., at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM F. PITTMAN, a salesman for the Fleischmann Yeast Company, died in his sixty-first year on Tuesday at his home, 406 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS J. HEWITT, 49 years old, in the sheet metal and iron business in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 639 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

HARRIS GOLDEN, a retired shoe manufacturer of Manhattan and a member of Williamsburg City Lodge, I. O. B. A., died of influenza on Wednesday at his home, 128 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. He was 54 years old.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, for several years connected with the Montague Street branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and a member of Nassau Lodge, No. 536, F. and A. M., died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 263 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. JOSEPH ABBOTT, senior partner in J. Abbott & Sons, department store, Passaic, N. J., died at her home in that city on Tuesday in her eighty-second year.

MALCOLM GIFFORD of Hudson, N. Y., President of the Gifford-Wood Company, manufacturers of ice harvesting machinery and elevator conveyances, died on Wednesday at a local sanitarium.

JOSEPH FRIEDE of 736 Riverside Drive, dropped dead yesterday from heart disease while walking through East Eighteenth Street. He was a member of the firm of Goldstein & Newburger, woolen manufacturers.

Mrs. NANETTE W. REID, a widow, died on Wednesday at the age of 101 years at her home in Virginia, Ill. She is survived by a sister who is 97 years old and by seven generations of descendants.

PAUL VINCENT HALLEY of 428 West 122d Street, died on Wednesday in Bellevue Hospital of pneumonia, aged 45 years. He had been a proofreader on THE TIMES for three years. From 1899 to 1904 he saw active service in the Philippines as a Sergeant in the 27th Volunteer Infantry, and then left the army to act as correspondent for the Manila newspapers in the Russo-Japanese war.

ALBERT A. DOCTOR died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, 23 West Ninety-ninth Street, aged 45 years. He had been an insurance broker for many years. Always interested in horse racing, he was the owner of several throughbreds, including Rostand, Stamping Ground, and Sand Marsh.

Mrs. CATHERINE R. DEWHURST, widow of Charles H. Dewhurst, a builder, died at her home in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, aged 49 years.

JOSEPH E. ELLERY, who had been in the advertising novelty business for thirty-four years, died suddenly last evening in his office at 381 Fourth Avenue. He was a descendant of William Ellery of Rhode Island, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Ellery lived at 220 West 110th Street.

Born.

SALZER.—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Salzer of 925 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter on March 5, 1919.

Married.

DENNIS—PHILLIPS.—On March 4, by the Right Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, Bishop of Southern California, Amarilla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Phillips, to Frederic James Dennis of New York.

PULLING—PULLING.—At Sumnit, N. J., March 3, by Rev. Walker Gwynne, D. D., Louise Hardenbergh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pulling, to Mr. H. Edward Pulling of New York.

Died.

AKIN.—March 6, at New Bedford, Mass., Margaret M. Akin, wife of Thomas R. Akin, St. Louis, Mo.

ALLERT.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1919, at his home, 54 Woodruff Av., Harold F. Allert, beloved husband of Nellie May Allert, in his 35th year. Funeral service will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, at 8 o'clock.

BERNHEIM.—On March 4, 1919, at his residence, 52 West 71st St., Charles L., in his 83d year, after a prolonged illness. Funeral from his late residence, Friday, 10 A. M.

BOTHWELL.—Suddenly on Tuesday, March 4, 1919, Catherine Clark, widow of Rev. Dr. George W. Bothwell. Funeral services will be conducted at her late home, 570 East 28th St., Paterson, N. J., on Friday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

BRILLIS.—Henry M. Brillis of Souther & Brillis, suddenly, at his home, 574 West End Av., on Monday and was interred at his old home in Wheeling, W. Va., Wednesday. His widow was Miss Emma Gutman, also of Wheeling.

Died.

BUCKSBAUM. — At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 5, 1919, Moses R., beloved husband of Rosa Bucksbaum. Funeral services will be strictly private at his late residence, 82 Leslie St., on Friday. Kindly omit flowers.

BUSCHHOFF.—On Thursday, March 6, Tessie M. Buschhoff, nee Myers, beloved wife of Emil, mother of Milton and Robert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Myers, sister of Herbert Myers. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's funeral chapel, 208 Lenox Av. at 120th St., Friday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

BUSCHHOFF.—Tessie M. Members of N. Y. Lodge No. 15, U. O. T. S., are hereby notified that our sister, Tessie Buschhoff, passed away on March 6. Funeral from Sam Rothschild's Funeral Parlor, 208 Lenox Av., Friday, 2 P. M.
ALICE ISAACS, President.

CAMPS.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1919, Jennie C., wife of the late Horatio Camps. Funeral services at her late residence, 397 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

CONKLIN.—On March 3, suddenly, at Leavenworth, Kan., Mary, beloved wife of Roland R. Conklin. Services will be held at Rosemary Cottage, Huntington, L. I., Saturday, March 8, at 11 in the morning. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 9 o'clock.

DE NOYELLES. — On Wednesday, March 5, Alice Mildred, infant daughter of Marshal N. and Madeline K. de Noyelles. Funeral private.

DOCTER.—Suddenly, at his residence, 230 West 99th St., on March 6, in his 45th year, Albert A., beloved husband of Florence Rose, (nee Toplitz,) and devoted father of Emma Rose and son of Rosa and the late Simon Docter and brother of Sophia Docter and Dora Hayman. Funeral private.

ELLERY.—Suddenly, on March 6, Joseph Edgar, son of the late Epes E. and Mary J. Ellery, age 61 years. Funeral notice later.

FINCKE.—Helen, wife of James C. Fincke, March 5, at Churchville, Penn. Funeral and interment private.

FOOTE.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1919, at his residence, 252 West 85th St., Thomas M. Foote, Jr., husband of Josephine Jarvis, and son of the late Julia Jerome and Thomas M. Foote. Funeral private.

FOSTER.—On Thursday, March 6, after a short illness, Charles Foster, beloved husband of the late Hannah Foster and father of Mortimer C. Foster, Mrs. Milton L. Ernst, and I. Ira Foster, in his 71st year. Funeral from his late residence, 302 West 92d St., on Sunday, March 9, at 10:15 A. M.

FRIBOURG.—On March 6, in her 76th year, Louisa, beloved wife of the late Marx Fribourg, and mother of Arnold, Louis, Edwin, Nathan, Rosalie Fribourg, Bertha F. Solomon, and Emma F. Ellenberg. Funeral from her late residence, 350 West 121st St., on Sunday, March 9, at 10 o'clock.

FRIEDE.—Joseph S., on March 6, 1919, suddenly, beloved husband of Sonia and devoted father of Leo Solon, Lena, Clara, Belle, and Pauline Dreyfuss. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 736 Riverside Drive.

GEOFFROY.—Suddenly, in New York City, March 6, 1919, Nicolas Geoffroy of Chelsea, N. Y. Funeral private.

GIFFORD.—At 20 West 61st St., New York City, on March 5, 1919, Malcolm Gifford of Hudson, N. Y., in the sixty-third year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, 2 P. M., March 8. Please omit flowers.

HAFF.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1919, William Penn Weeks Haff. Funeral services will be held Sunday, March 9 at 3:30 P. M. at his late residence, 268 Merrick Road, Freeport, L. I. Burial at convenience of family. Long Island papers please copy. Sunday trains leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, 1:40 P. M.; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:38 P. M.

HALLEY.—March 5, 1919, Paul Vincent, son of Margaret Halley, aged 45 years. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 8 A. M. Church services and interment, Morristown, N. J. Members New York Times Chapel Typographical Union No. 6 invited.

HECKMANN.—On Monday, March 3, 1919, Lula Heckmann, (nee Steffens,) beloved wife of the late Henry F. Heckmann, in her 52d year. Funeral services at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Asmussen, 11 Hanson Place, (near Atlantic Av. subway station,) Brooklyn, postponed until Friday, March 7, at 8 P. M. Memphis papers please copy.

HEIM.—I. Julius, suddenly, on March 6, beloved husband of Henrietta, and devoted father of Milton, Blanche, Elsie, Hilda, Tobias, and Jerome, in his 64th year, at his home, 600 West 144th. Notice of funeral later.

HELLAWELL.—On Thursday, March 6, 1919, John Hellawell, aged 80 years. Funeral services to be held at his late residence, 789A Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 8, 1919, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

HERZBERG.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1919, at his residence, 181 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Professor Constantin Herzberg, in his 86th year. Services Friday evening, March 7, at 9 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

HESSLER.—March 6, 1919, Margaret, wife of Peter K. Hessler, mother of George W., Sophia, Freda, and Anna Hessler. Funeral services at her late residence, 140 West 109th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

KALISCH. — Suddenly, Solomon, beloved father of Annie Schwalbe and Abram Kalisch. Funeral from his late residence, 2,459 8th Av., near 151st St., Friday, March 7, 2 P. M.

KASSEBOHM.—Lola M., beloved daughter of Frederick A. Kassebohm and Adele Kassebohm, and sister of Dr. F. A. Kassebohm, at her residence, 95 West 119th St. Funeral private.

KELLER.—John W., on March 5, 1919, aged 63. Funeral Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 46th St., near 5th Av., Saturday, March 8, at 10 A. M. Members of National Democratic Club will assemble at clubhouse 9:30 Saturday morning. Members of the Class of Yale, '79, Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and members of the Tammany Society are invited to attend the funeral.

KLEY.—On March 6, 1919, Helen, daughter of Louis and Anna Kley, in her 28th year. Funeral from her late residence, 2,135 66th St., Brooklyn, Friday, March 7, at 10 A. M.

LATHROP.—At Morristown, N. J., March 6, 1919, Louise Gibbons, daughter of the late Frank and Isabel Lathrop. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEVY.—Beatrice, beloved wife of William Levy, mother of Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Stollmack, sister of Flo Isaacs, Evelyn Grossman, and Mack Stollmack, in her 24th year, Thursday, March 6. Funeral from her late residence, 655 West 160th, on Friday, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEWIS.—Samuel L., in the 89th year of his age, beloved husband of Deborah and devoted father of Estelle and the late Susette Lewis Vergara. Funeral private. Flowers gratefully declined.

LILLY.—On March 6, 1919, at 522 West 140th St., of pneumonia, J. Sellman Lilly, husband of Belle Thompson Lilly. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUGHLIN.—On March 5, 1919, Peter James, beloved husband of Anna Loughlin, at his residence, 110 Morningside Drive. Requiem mass Corpus Christi Church, 121st St., near Broadway, Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Service Elks Club at 11 o'clock.

LOUGHLIN.—Peter J. Members of New York State Shorthand Reporters' Association: It is with deep regret that I announce the death of our respected former President. Funeral services at Elks Club, 43d St. and 6th Av., Saturday at 11 A. M. All members please attend.
F. N. APPLEGATE, President.

LOUGHLIN.—Peter J. Members of Society of Certified Shorthand Reporters: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our beloved member at Elks Club, 43d St. and 6th Av., at 11 A. M. Saturday. All members please attend.
WILLARD B. BOTTOMS, President.

McCARTHY.—Frank J., beloved son of Catharine McCarthy and the late Thomas J., (Barry O'Neil,) on March 5, at his residence, 113 West 109th St. High requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Saturday, March 8, 1919, at 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

Died.

McFARLANE.—William B., on Thursday, March 6, at Woodside, Rocky Hill, N. J. Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., Trinity Church, Rocky Hill.

McGRATH.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1919, Elizabeth A. McGrath, (nee Quentin,) beloved wife of Joseph P. McGrath. Funeral from her late residence, 237 East 87th St., Saturday, at 10 o'clock; thence to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St.

MALLORY.—Entered into peaceful rest at Winter Park, Fla., on Tuesday, March 4, Henry Rogers Mallory, beloved husband of Cora Pynchon Mallory and son of the late Charles H. and Eunice Clift Mallory, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, N. Y., at 3:30 P. M., Saturday, March 8. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:18 P. M. Interment private. Returning, trains leave Rye for New York at 4:26 and 5:25.

MANNING.—At Washington, D. C., March 6, 1919, Mary Bowers Warren, wife of the late John A. Manning, born Feb. 27, 1836. Funeral services at Earl Chapel, Troy, N. Y., Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

MILLER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 5, 1919, Brockholst Kip Miller, son of Isaac L. and the late Wilhelmina Walbridge Miller. Services private.

MYNDERSE.—At Lake Hill, Scotia, Schnectady, New York, March 5, 1919, Herman Vedder Mynderse, M. D., beloved husband of Helen Louise Douw and son of the late Dr. Barent A. Mynderse and Albertina Ten Broeck, aged 57 years. Funeral at his residence, Saturday, March 8, at 2:30 P. M.

PENNEO.—On Thursday, March 6, 1919, at his residence, Hotel Judson, 53 Washington Square, New York City, Louis Ormond Penneo. Funeral services will be held at August Eickelberg's Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St., on Sunday afternoon, March 9, 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

PENNOCK.—George Barnes, beloved husband of Emma Cowperthwait, at Hahnemann Hospital, on Wednesday, March 5. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Philadelphia and Bordentown, N. J., papers please copy.

PHILIP.—On Thursday, March 6, at her residence, 315 West 139th St., Anna Loretta, (nee McGinty,) beloved wife of Randolph Philip. Solemn requiem mass on Saturday at 10 o'clock at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, 141st St., near 7th Av.

RAYMOND.—On March 5, 1919, Frances I., beloved wife of Howard A. Raymond. Services at her late residence, 851 West End Av., Friday evening, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Pittsfield, Mass.

RICHARDSON.—At his residence, 403 West 126th St., March 6, 1919, Rosell L. Richardson. Funeral Saturday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, 121st St. and Lenox Av.

ROSE.—Lillian Friend, beloved wife of Herman, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Friend, on March 6, at her residence, 555 West 173. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDERSON.—On March 6, 1919, Julia Marvin Sanderson. Funeral service at Hulberg's Parlor, 265 West 125th St., Saturday, 10 A. M.

SAVIDGE.—March 5, Charles D., beloved father of Nellie Wilson, Mabel Cross, Winifred Sheffield. Funeral service Friday, March 7, at 2:30 P. M., 340 West 47th St.

SCHIFF.—At Orange, N. J., March 5, 1919, Perra Hammel Schiff, wife of David Schiff, in her 33d year. Funeral services at late residence, 50 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J., on Friday, March 7, 1919, at 2 P. M. Automobile cortege. Interment in cemetery of Congregation of Sharey Teffilo.

SCHIMPER.—Entered into peaceful rest on Wednesday, March 5, Frederick C. Schimper, beloved husband of Amelia K. Schimper, (nee Berman.) In the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 420 Riverside Drive, New York, on March 8, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHLEICH.—Paul, aged 38, beloved husband of Margaret Schleich, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and will be buried from his late residence, 212 East 202d St. Funeral services at the Church of St. Philip Neri, 202d St. and Concourse, 10 A. M. Friday.

SMYLIE.—On Tuesday, March 4, 1919, suddenly, from pneumonia, Marjorie Ely Smylie, daughter of Mrs. Edmund Le Roy Dow and the late Major Charles A. Smylie, U. S. A. Funeral services at 4 P. M. on Friday, March 7, 1919, at her late residence, 47 West 57th St. Interment at Ely Homestead, Livingston, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, March 6, Carolyn Sullivan of Dayton, Ohio. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

SWICK.—Hertha, on Wednesday, March 5, at her residence, 414 West 146th St. Funeral Friday, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, March 5, 1919, James Taylor of James Taylor & Sons, Inc. Funeral services at his late home, 431 West 162d St., on Friday, March 7, at 8:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

VOGEL. — On March 5, Charles, beloved father of Irving, Gertrude, Mrs. Florence Dwitz, Mrs. Lillian Rosenfeld. Funeral service Friday, 2 P. M., from I. Well & Son's Chapel, 120 East 116th St.

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Died.

WARD.—At his residence, 522 West 143d St., on March 4, James, beloved husband of Rose Mary Ward, (nee Cahill,) and father of Mary, James, Edward, Laurence, Rose and Mrs. Edward J. Cahill, Jr. Requiem mass on Saturday, at 10 A. M., at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Kindly omit flowers.

WEIST.—Suddenly, on March 6, Dr. Harry H. Weist at his residence, 32 East 64th St., age 50 years. Services at 11 o'clock, March 7.

WILLIAMS.—At his residence, 16 East 67th St., New York City, on Thursday, March 6, 1919, George Lombard Williams, in his 74th year. Interment at Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo and Boston papers please copy.

WITHERS.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in the 50th year of his age, Gedrge Bowyer Withers of British Guiana, son of the late Robert Jewell Withers of London, England. Funeral services at All Angels Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Friday, March 7, at 1:30 P. M. English papers please copy.

WOOLLEY.—Mary E., beloved wife of Joseph H. Woolley and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Whiting of East Orange, suddenly, March 6. Funeral from her late residence, 61 Buchanan Place, Bronx, Saturday, March 8, at 2 P. M.

YAWKEY.—William Hoover. Funeral services at his late residence, 12 East 87th St., N. Y. C., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

ZEILLER.—On March 6, 1919, Annie B., (nee Dahmer,) wife of Earnest J. Zeiller. Services at her late residence, 964 Morris Av., Sunday, March 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

In Memoriam.

DAVIES.—Julien Townsend Davies, beloved husband of Marie Rose de Garmendia Davies, born Feb. 2d, 1870; died March 8, 1917. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, at 10 o'clock in the morning on Saturday, March 8. His friends are invited to attend.
MARIE ROSE DE G. DAVIES.

PHYFE.—W. H. P. In tender memory of my beloved brother, who departed this life March 7, 1915.
DUNCAN PHYFE.

Unveiling.

COHN.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of Daniel Cohn will take place Sunday, March 9, at 3 P. M., Mount Neboh Cemetery, Paterson, N. J. Train leaving Jersey City Erie Station at 1:30 P. M.

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We shall be glad to discuss the facilities of this new department personally with those who may be interested.

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Each winter, for more than thirty years, we on the Jones farm have followed this recipe with all its exactions of generous quality. Just choice young pork, delicately flavored with the mild pungence of pure spices—that's all there is in Jones Dairy Farm Sausage. There are no cereals or preservatives.

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Claremont Market, 836 Amsterdam Avenue.
Crown Market, 326 Columbus Ave.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices of Stocks Advance Sharply as Plans Are Shaped to Aid Railroads.

A complete change of front was displayed by the stock market yesterday owing to the number of factors which stimulated new buying and also hastened the covering of short sales made the day before. Frequently the most potent influences behind market movements are not discernible to the casual observer of price alterations when they first get under way and this appeared to be the case in late dealings yesterday. It was not until some time after business came to a close that detailed information was obtained in regard to a suggestion by railroad bankers that a great syndicate of banks and banking houses be formed to supply $500,000,000 to the carriers during the present emergency, but the plan was known during the earlier hours to many persons in the financial district, and their purchases may have had important effect on stocks as a whole. The industrial list was bid upward with a great deal of power at times, net gains running from 1 to more than 4 points, and all the way along the railroad shares were in demand. Many of them gained a point or more. Besides the particular development in respect to railroad financing, the speculative community was put in position to look forward with renewed confidence toward the roads by the strengthened impression that the Director General was taking active measures to handle the situation with the help of both the bankers and the War Finance Corporation. The railroad equipment issues were brought into a better light by the measures taken to help the railroads, and the steel stocks seemed to reflect something of the opinion advanced by Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation that a period of prosperity lay ahead. Judge Gary has emphasized his views on several occasions since the armistice was signed, but not before in so impressive a manner, considering that he addressed the largest meeting of steel producers held in many months.

While the Street seemed to pay only moderate attention to the conference of steel makers, it may be that the decision of the manufacturers to co-operate with Secretary Redfield's committee over steel prices will have a considerable effect on business in the future. Support is lent to this expectation by the fact that the producers accepted the invitation practically without debate, whereas a few days ago trade sentiment seemed to indicate that sharp differences of opinion over an effort to artificially stabilize prices would develop. It is not hard to conceive that if adequate funds are quickly supplied for railroad betterments and improvements purchases of rolling stock, rails &c., will expand in a short time to a vast tonnage. In normal periods the railroads are the leading customers of the steel mills, and if they were able to go ahead without delay on the Director General's program for 1919 at prices lower than those current, general public buying might be stimulated to an important degree. The final test of the recommendations to be made by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce will come from the public, and the steel men doubtless decided that, while market conditions were making progress in righting themselves, still nothing should be left undone which might hasten the day when consumption of steel products would expand toward a normal level.

Call money lent at 4½ per cent. during most of the day with a slightly stiffer tendency in the afternoon. In case the bankers are empowered to assist the railroads through a great money "pool," the money market should supply new phases for study in the next two weeks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 5	High 5½
Low 4½	Low 5
Renewals 4½	Renewals 5
Last 4½	Last 5¼

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5¼	Sixty days.....5¾
Ninety days.....5¼	Ninety days.....5¾
Four months.....5¼	Four months.....5¾
Five months.....5¼	Five months.....5¾
Six months.....5¼	Six months.....5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¼
Commercial paper, and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	—.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.47⅛	5.47⅛	5.47⅛	..
Cables	5.46⅛	5.46⅛	5.46⅛	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅞
5.1813 Paris	5.47⅛	5.46⅛
5.1813 Belgium	5.76	5.74
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.10
Peking	121.50	121.25
Shanghai	112.50	112.75
40.29 Holland	41½	41¼
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36¼	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.50
Yokohama	20.90	21.05
19.30 Spain	20.90	21.05
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.00	28.20
Copenhagen	25.90	26.10
Christiania	27.00	27.20
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00
44.42 Rio	25.875	26.00
5.1813 Switzerland	4.88	4.84
51.46 Russia, (currency)	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.15	14.30
500 rubles	14.05	14.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.71¾	$4.73¾	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $593,267,785; balances, $58,171,783; Treasury credit balances, $770,471; Federal Reserve credit balances, $40,917,735.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.3750 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¼d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,734,677	$106,897,852
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	13,365,346	772,321,726
Miscellaneous	20,963,078	816,980,178
Miscellaneous revs.	2,187,814	309,365,615
Total receipts	$39,250,917	$2,005,565,366
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	89,926,923	9,878,077,829
Excess of total rcts. over total disb.	47,540,943	154,540,173
Total expenditures	129,177,840	11,383,643,195

British Bank Statement.

LONDON March 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Pounds.

Total reserve decreased	1,134,000
Circulation increased	756,000
Bullion decreased	377,330
Other securities increased	1,934,000
Public deposits decreased	122,000
Other deposits increased	9,568,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,303,000
Government securities increased	8,990,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.52 per cent.; last week it was 26.51 per cent.
Rate of discount 6 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	651,305	224,625	529,028
Year to date	27,052,207	27,012,990	34,418,343

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
23¼	23⅝	300	Advance Rumely	23	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
61⅝	62	500	Advance Rumely pf	61	61¾	60⅞	61⅝	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,400	Ajax Rubber	74½	75	73⅞	74¾	+1⅝
3⅜	3½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	...
1⅞	2	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
35	35¼	5,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33½	35¼	33½	34⅝	+1⅛
101⅜	102¼	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
32	36	200	Am. Banknote	35	35	35	35	+2
73¼	74	400	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	74	72¼	74	+2¼
46⅝	47	1,000	Am. Can	46½	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
102½	103	200	Am. Can pf	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	91½	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	90½	91⅝	90½	91⅝	+1⅛
44⅞	44½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅞	45	44	44	— ⅛
14	14⅛	13,500	Am. Druggists	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	3,100	Am. H. & Leather	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
99	99½	7,500	Am. H. & L. pf	96½	99⅞	96½	99	+2⅞
45½	45⅝	3,500	Am. Ice	44⅝	46	44⅜	45⅝	+1⅜
63	64	1,400	Am. Ice pf	63⅜	64	63⅜	63½	+ ⅛
60⅞	61	2,800	Am. International	60	61	60	61	+1½
46½	47	700	Am. Linseed	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46½	+ ⅛
88½	89¼	200	Am. Linseed pf	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	66¾	2,900	Am. Locomotive	65	66¾	65	66¾	+1⅝
49	50	200	Am. M.lst pf.c.of d.	49	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	10,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	66⅝	68⅝	66⅜	68⅝	+1½
93½	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94	94	94	94	+1½
86	86¼	4,400	Am. Steel F'dries	87	87	85	86¼	+1½
118⅝	118½	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	117½	118½	117½	118⅝	+1½
115	117½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
112½	113	4,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	111	112⅞	111	112⅝	+2½
105	105⅛	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104⅝	105⅜	104	105⅛	+ ⅛
195½	197	100	Am. Tobacco	195¼	195½	195¼	195¼	— ¼
100⅜	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	1,800	Am. Woolen	62	63	62	62⅜	+ ⅛
41½	42	3,100	Am. Writing P. pf.	41¼	42⅜	41¼	41⅝	+1⅛
60⅛	60¼	8,300	Anaconda Copper	59⅝	60⅞	58⅞	60½	+ ⅞
1⅞	1⅝	2,700	Assets Realization	1	1⅝	1	1⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	8,400	Asso. Dry Goods	24	26⅝	23⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
62	63	200	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf.	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
59	60¼	200	Asso.Dry Gds.2d pf.	59	60	59	60	+1⅝
92	92½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92	92	92	+1
103½	104	900	At., Gulf & West I.	102⅝	104	102⅝	103¾	+1⅛
79¾	79½	10,400	Baldwin Loco.	78	79⅝	78	79¼	+1¼
46⅝	47	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	46½	48	46½	47⅜	+ ⅝
55¼	56	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	...
117½	119	100	Barrett Co.	117	117	117	117	...
1½	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
64⅞	66½	600	Bethlehem Steel	65	65⅞	65	65⅞	+1
66⅛	66¾	11,400	Beth. Steel, class B.	65½	66½	65½	66¼	+ ⅛
105	105⅜	500	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	300	Booth Fisheries	19½	20	19½	20	...
22⅝	23¼	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	23⅝	200	Do. cfs. of dep.	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
10	10¼	900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	10	10½	10	10	...
6	6½	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19	19¼	600	Butte & Superior	18⅝	19¼	18	19	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	600	California Packing	53	53½	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
27¼	27½	2,100	California	27	27⅝	26⅜	27½	+1
73½	74	1,400	California	73	74	73	74	+ ⅛
58	63¼	500	Calumet & Ariz.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57½	+ ⅛
160	162	100	Canadian Pacific	160½	160⅞	160¼	160½	+1⅛
93	93⅜	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	...	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
67⅞	68	14,500	Central Leather Co.	66	68	65½	68	+2⅝
32	32⅜	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
124	125	900	Chandler Motor	122½	124	122½	124	+1
57½	58	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅝	57½	56⅝	57½	+1
7⅞	8½	100	Chi. Great Western	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
35½	36	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	35	36	35	35½	+ ⅛
69	69½	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf.	68¾	69⅜	68¾	69	+ ⅛
97	97	200	Chi. & Northwest n.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
75¾	76	300	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	75¼	76	75¼	76	+ ⅛
65¼	66	600	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¼	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅛
18½	19	2,400	Chile Copper	18½	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	1,400	Chino Copper	32½	34¼	32½	33⅝	+1⅛
38½	39	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	39	39	39	39	+ ¼
25½	26	700	Col. & Southern	25	28	25	28	+1
44½	44½	1,000	Columbia Gas & El.	43¾	44¼	43¼	44¼	+ ⅛
94½	95	100	Consolidated Gas	94½	94½	94½	94⅝	— ⅛
6¾	6½	300	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
78⅝	79	2,900	Continental Can	79½	79⅞	78½	78⅝	...
48⅜	48½	4,700	Corn Products Ref.	47¾	48½	47⅝	48⅜	+ ⅛
62	62½	6,100	Crucible Steel	60⅝	62½	60⅝	62½	+1¾
22¼	22⅜	1,400	Cuba Can Sugar	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	+ ⅛
74	74¼	2,000	Cuba Cane S. pf.	72½	74	72½	74	+1½
94½	96	100	Deere & Co.	95	95	95	95	— ¼
105	106	100	Del. & Hudson	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¼	—1⅛
7⅞	8	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
60½	60½	9,700	Distillers' Secur.	58½	60⅝	58½	60⅛	+1⅜
12¼	12½	400	Dome Mines	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
16⅜	16⅝	2,100	Erie	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	...
28¼	28¾	300	Erie 1st pf.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
52	53	100	Fisher Body	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	2,500	Gaston, W. & W.	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
103	104	30	Gen. Chemical pf.	104	104	104	104	...
53	53½	600	General Cigar	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
153⅝	156	16,400	General Motors	152	155⅞	152	155⅞	+4⅜
85⅜	86	200	General Motors pf.	85⅜	85⅜	...	85⅜	...
84½	84½	300	General Motors deb.	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	+ ⅛
69½	69⅝	3,000	Goodrich Co.	67½	69⅜	67½	69⅜	+2⅛
68	68¼	500	Granby Consol.	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
92½	93½	900	Great Northern pf.	92⅜	93	92⅜	93	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅝	1,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	39⅛	39⅜	39	39	...
42¾	43⅜	1,400	Greene-Can. Cop.	41⅜	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
56	56	100	Gulf States Steel	54	54	54	54	—1½
7⅞	8¾	100	Gulf Mob. & North	8	8	8	8	—1½
31	35	200	Gulf, Mob.& Nor.pf.	33	33	33	33	—1
97	97½	100	Illinois Central	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	5,000	Inspiration Copper	44	45¾	43½	45¼	+1⅛
5¼	5⅝	1,300	Interboro Consol.	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	18½	700	Interboro Con. pf.	18⅝	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
114	116½	100	Int. Harvester new	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
24	24¼	2,000	Int. Mer. Marine	23½	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅛
103	103¼	15,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	102	103¼	102	103	+1¼
27⅝	28⅜	4,500	Int. Nickel	25⅝	28⅝	25¾	25⅝	— ⅝
67⅞	68	4,700	Int. Paper	44½	47⅝	44½	45⅞	+1½
70	73	200	Int. Paper pf., sta.	72	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ⅛
3	5	200	Iowa Central	3	3	3	3	...
35⅝	36	800	Jewel Tea	36½	36½	35½	36	— ⅜
90	92	100	Jewel Tea pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
19	20	400	Kansas City South.	19	19¼	19	19	...
51½	53	100	Kansas City So. pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1
122¾	123	31,200	Kelly Springf. Tire	120	123¾	119¼	122¾	+3
...	...	100	Kelly Springf. T. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+1½
20¼	30½	6,100	Kennecott Copper	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅞
67	67¾	100	Lackawanna Steel	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
25½	26	3,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	25¼	26	24¾	26	+ ¾
55¼	55½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	55	55¼	55	55	...
48⅝	49⅝	1,800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48½	49⅝	47½	49⅝	+ ⅝
99	105	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	+3
35	36	300	Maxwell Motors	35	35	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
58½	59	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	+1
25½	25¾	700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	24¾	25½	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
68	68½	600	May Dept. Stores	68½	68⅞	68½	68⅞	+1⅛
183	183¼	69,200	Mexican Petroleum	177⅛	183¼	177	183¼	+7⅛
22⅞	23	200	Miami Copper	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	...
42½	42¾	900	Midvale Steel	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	+1
10	11	100	Minn. & St. L. new	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+1
89	91	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅛
6	6½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
11½	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
24	24¼	4,300	Missouri Pacific	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	52¼	300	Missouri Pacific pf.	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
75	76	200	Montana Power	75⅞	76	75⅞	76	+1⅛
30¼	30½	200	Nat. Acme	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
115⅞	116	100	Nat. Biscuit	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛
15½	16⅜	2,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15½	16⅜	15½	16¼	+ ⅛
51¼	51½	2,000	Nat. Enam. & St.	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
9	9¼	1,100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
105⅞	106	500	Nevada Con.	105⅞	106	15⅞	16	...
29	29	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
73	73¾	600	N. Y. Central	73	73¾	73	73¾	+ ⅛
45	45	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf.	45	45	45	45	...
20¼	20⅝	200	N. Y. Dock	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
28	28½	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28	28½	28	28¼	+ ¼
103	103¼	500	Norfolk & Western	103	103¼	103	103	— ⅛
91½	92¼	300	Northern Pacific	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	+1
36½	36¾	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	36½	36¾	36½	36⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅜	2,100	Do. rights	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	100	Ontario Mining	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8½	8⅝	400	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
..	..	900	Do., rights	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	...
27	27½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	27	27	27	27	...
80⅝	82	28,000	Pan-Am. P. & T.	80⅝	82½	80	81⅜	+2½
140	143	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	140½	142½	140½	142½	+2½
44⅝	44⅞	100	Penn. R. R.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	40⅞	200	People's Gas, Chi.	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	35	100	Philadelphia Co.	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
44¼	44⅜	9,500	Pierce-Arrow	44¼	44⅜	42⅝	44¼	...
17⅛	17⅞	1,000	Pierce Oil	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
46	47¼	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	46	47¼	46	47¼	+1½
86	86	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
35⅞	36⅛	2,100	Pitts. & West Va.	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+1½
80	81	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
66½	67	500	Pressed Steel Car	65¼	66½	65¼	66½	+1⅜
115⅝	115⅞	100	Pullman Co.	115⅝	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞	...
51	53	100	Punta Alegre Sugar	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
75¼	76	4,700	Railway Steel Sp.	75¼	76⅝	75	75¼	...
19⅞	20	1,300	Ray Con. Copper	19½	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	9,900	Reading	81¾	82⅝	81¾	82¼	+1½
77½	77⅞	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	76½	77	76½	77	+ ⅛
93⅝	93⅞	6,500	Royal Dutch t r.	94	94	92½	93⅝	+1⅛
12¼	12½	400	St. Louis-San Fran.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	1,500	Saxon Motor	9⅞	10½	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
17	17⅜	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
171	171½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	171½	171⅞	171½	171½	— ⅛
10	10⅜	1,900	Shattuck-Arizona	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
35½	35¾	2,000	Sinclair Oil Refin.	35⅞	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
100¾	101	11,100	Southern Pacific	100	100⅝	99½	100⅞	+1¼
28¼	28⅜	3,100	Southern Railway	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1
67⅞	68	200	Southern Ry. pf.	68	68	68	68	—1
60	60¼	8,500	Studebaker Co.	59	60⅜	58⅝	60¼	+1⅞
51	51½	2,000	Stutz Motor	48	51	48	51	+2½
35¼	36	100	Superior Steel	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	13	100	Tenn. Cop. & C.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
194	194¼	5,600	Texas Co.	192	194½	192	194	+1½
32½	33	6,700	Texas & Pacific	31⅝	33½	31⅝	32½	+1½
86⅜	87	6,600	Tobacco Products	85⅜	87	85⅜	87	+1½
6½	6⅝	14,700	Do., rights	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
76½	80	400	Union Bag & Paper	75½	76	75½	76	+ ⅛
131	131½	2,500	Union Pacific	130	131⅝	130	131¼	+1⅛
74	74⅜	600	Union Pacific pf.	74⅛	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	41⅛	600	United Alloy Steel	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
132⅞	134⅞	12,400	United Cigar Stores	132⅞	134⅞	132⅞	134½	+2¼
95	95½	100	United Drug	95½	95½	95¼	95½	+1¼
94½	95	300

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STEEL MEN ACCEPT REDFIELD PROGRAM

Indorse Proposals Looking to a Stabilization of Business Conditions.

GARY NAMES COMMITTEE

Representatives of Manufacturers Will Confer with Industrial Board of Department of Commerce.

Representatives of manufacturers of iron and steel from all parts of the country, at a meeting at the Waldorf yesterday, voted to co-operate in the plan put forth some time ago by Secretary of Commerce Redfield, with a view to bringing about a stabilization of business conditions. After the acceptance of the proposals by the steel men Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, who presided, appointed the following committee to confer with the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce: Judge Elbert H. Gary, James A. Farrell, Charles M. Schwab, John A. Topping, Alva C. Dinkey, L. E. Block, James A. Burden, Eugene G. Grace, C. H. McCullough, Jr, H. C. Dalton, A. F. Huston, James A Campbell, and Willis L King. This, with only a few exceptions, comprises the personnel of the Special Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute which assisted the Government in its operations in the war period. No date has been set for a conference with the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce which was appointed by Secretary Redfield to carry out the stabilization plans as outlined by him.

Much surprise was manifest in the financial district when it became known that the steel men has accepted the Redfield proposals, especially when it was learned that there had been practically no opposition from any quarter. Only a day or two ago skepticism was expressed in iron and steel circles as to the feasibility of the Redfield plan which provides in the essential for a stabilization of industry by the quoting of prices which will prove attractive to the Government in its purchase of materials for the railroads and for shipbuilding. It is the belief of the Secretary of Commerce that this purchasing by the Government will restore confidence and bring about a readjustment which will allay the apprehension of consumers of iron and steel generally.

In his address to the steel men at the opening of the meeting Judge Gary said that he had been of the opinion that if the business men and others interested in business conditions retained their composure there would gradually be a return to normal conditions. The publication of the plan of Secretary Redfield, he asserted, would naturally affect business conditions until there could be a successful co-operative movement calculated to inspire confidence and activity. In view of these remarks, it is considered probable that the committee appointed from among the steel men will take up the questions involved as soon as possible with the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce.

After the unanimous approval of the Redfield plan had been voted by the steel men present, who numbered about 125, George N. Peek addressed the meeting. The steel men are the first to give approval to the suggestions of the Secretary of Commerce on the stabilization of industry. In reality it was something of a test case, as the steel men were the first approached on the subject. The plan, however, is one that is to be applied with greater scope, and it is believed will be placed before other important industries in the near future.

Judge Gary in his remarks yesterday said in part:

"The steel industry is still more or less the barometer of trade. It involves large production, large amounts of working capital, large numbers of employes, and has a decided influence upon the commercial and financial interests of the country. We occupy positions of great responsibility. What we do at this meeting may have an important bearing upon the whole business situation. We must not, we will not, intentionally make a mistake. During the war we have been called upon to do great things, and we have cheerfully and faithfully responded. I think we are bound to say we have in the main been treated fairly. We have served the Government to the best of our ability, and governmental representatives have, in positive language, commended our efforts.

"Those who have been personally consulted, including all the members of the Board of Directors of the institute who could be reached, have decided to recommend to this meeting that we promptly accept the invitation of the Government to co-operate, so far as proper and consistent, in the cause which has been presented and has been assigned to the Industrial Board, made up of Mr. Peek as Chairman, and other equally worthy men who may be depended upon to act fairly and intelligently. If you should today submit your interests to a comparatively small committee, that committee would come into conference with the Industrial Board and make an effort to agree upon prices intended to be just toward all who might be interested in the results, including seller, purchaser, and the general public.

"It is intended, as usual, to give opportunity for full discussion, and I ask you to withhold final judgment as to your action until the last speaker has been heard and the last reason expressed.

"There is ahead of us large business prosperity. We may hasten or retard its progress, depending upon our attitude. If we avail ourselves of the opportunities offered we will succeed. We must be resolute, fair-minded, and confident. We must apply the spirit of co-operation whenever practicable. We must have faith in ourselves, in each other, and in our country. Peace has not yet been established throughout the world, and this fact more or less adversely affects industry. Still, we have reasons to expect an early settlement of most, if not all, of the important differences between nations.

"A League of Nations will soon be agreed upon, for the sentiment in its favor is well-night universal among the civilized peoples of all countries. The criticisms which are found in the speeches recently made in the Congress of the United States, with possibly slight exceptions, were not intended to be understood as opposing a practicable and workable agreement between leading countries which will result in preventing future prolonged international conflicts. The objections made relate to some of the conditions and terms contained in the covenant, or constitution, which has been reported for consideration by the General Council, and in most cases to proposed forms of procedure. Surely the great men who participate in the Peace Council will find a basis and a method for carrying into effect what they, and the hundred millions whom they represent, most earnestly desire.

"And then, after peace is declared and made secure and with cordial and reasonable co-operation between the Government and business interests, we should realize the greatest prosperity in our experience."

Call Kelly-Springfield Meeting.

The Directors of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company yesterday announced that a special meeting of the stockholders had been called for March 31 to pass on a proposal to increase the capital of the company from $5,029,000 to $10,000,000. In a circular letter directed to the stockholders, the President of the company, Van H. Cartmell, says that it is inadvisable at the present time to increase the cash disbursements on the common stock, but that it is proposed, if the capital increase is allowed, to pay, beginning May 1, a quarterly 3 per cent. stock dividend on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1 a share.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.82	61.37	61.71	+ .40
25 industrials	87.61	86.04	87.48	+1.30
50 stocks	74.71	73.70	74.59	+ .89

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 5	74.08	73.58	73.70	— .77
Mar. 4	75.15	73.94	74.47	— .57
Mar. 3	75.51	74.64	75.04	+ .49
Mar. 1	74.83	74.19	74.55	+ .20
Feb. 28	75.06	74.13	74.35	— .59
Feb. 27	75.53	74.47	74.94	+ .34
Feb. 26	74.96	73.78	74.60	+ .69
Feb. 25	74.28	73.58	73.91	— .34

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	75.51	Mar. 3	73.58	Mar. 5	74.59
1918.	69.76	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917.	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.35
1916.	90.73	Mar. 14	83.49	Mar. 1	87.52
1915.	65.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	75.53	Feb. 27	69.73	Jan. 21	74.59
†1918.	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.57
Full Years.					
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	85.83
1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.45	—.15 —.83	+1.10

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 5	77.60	—.18	Feb. 25	78.04	—.14
Mar. 4	77.78	—.15	Feb. 24	78.18	—.07
Mar. 3	77.93	..	Feb. 22	Holiday.	
Mar. 1	77.93	—.08	Feb. 21	75.25	+.03
Feb. 28	78.01	—.07	Feb. 20	78.22	—.01
Feb. 27	78.08	+.06	Feb. 19	78.23	+.14
Feb. 26	78.02	—.02	Feb. 18	78.09	+.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	70.01	Jan. 3	77.45	Mar. 6	77.45
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	76.35	Mar. 6	76.35
Full Years.					
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.79
1917.	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.84
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

DIVIDENDS ARE LOWERED.

Porphyry Group of Coppers Reduction Not Unexpected.

Directors of the porphyry group of coppers—Utah, Chino, Ray, and Nevada—at meetings yesterday made material reductions in the dividends of all four companies. The Utah dividend was reduced from a quarterly rate of $2.50 three months ago to $1.50 a share. Chino fell from $1 to 75 cents, Nevada from 75 cents to 37½ cents, and Ray from 75 cents to 50 cents. All of the dividends are payable March 31 to stock of record March 14. The reductions in dividends were not unexpected. Conditions in the copper industry have been known to be unfavorable for some time. The present dividend declarations on these stocks are now well below the payments which were being made in 1917, and approximate closely the disbursements which were in force in the pre-war years.

In discussing the reduction, Charles Hayden, a Director in the porphyry companies, said:

"The recent quarterly report set forth clearly the general situation of the copper market. It is the belief of the Directors that they are best serving the interests of the shareholders when, in view of the fact that they may desire to carry considerable copper until such time as it can be profitably marketed, that a conservative action on dividends such as taken today is the proper one. The porphyries are all in strong financial condition, but it is desirable in view of the payment of taxes, of these dividends, and of the possible using of Treasury reserves for the carrying of copper, that this position should be maintained. A really substantial buying of copper appears to have been developing the last week at around current prices."

SURPLUS AT MARKET PRICE.

Government Arranges for Commercial Sale of Copper and Nitrate.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A tentative agreement has been reached between copper producers and the War Department under which the producers will sell the Government's surplus stock at prevailing market prices, charging only the actual cost of selling. In making this announcement today War Department officials said the Government's surplus would be distributed within fifteen months in connection with producers' stocks, a minimum amount being disposed of monthly on the basis of a percentage of producers' total sales.

An agreement under which surplus Government stocks of sodium nitrate will be disposed of at the market price with the Government bearing the actual expense of sales also was announced today. Government nitrate will be sold to fill practically all orders until import restrictions are removed. After that the importers will sell on the basis of one pound of Government nitrate to every two pounds of commercial nitrate.

NIETO TO MEET MORGANS.

Will Confer Again on Rehabilitation of Mexican Finances.

Rafael Nieto, acting Secretary of Finance of Mexico, who is here in the interests of the Mexican Government, will confer today with J. P. Morgan and other members of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the matter of arranging a plan for the rehabilitation of Mexican finances. Mr. Nieto will be accompanied by his counsel, former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, who has been retained as legal adviser to the Mexican financial mission.

Mr. Morgan is acting as head of the international committee recently appointed to safeguard the interests of American and European investors in Mexican securities. Thomas W. Lamont, also of the Morgan firm, who is now at Paris, representing the United States Treasury as financial expert in the peace proceedings, will become head of the international committee upon his return to this country.

PLANS FOR VICTORY LOAN.

Out-of-Town Bankers Visit Federal Reserve Headquarters.

Representatives of twenty-one Northern New York banks, members of the Federal Reserve, were entertained at the Reserve Bank yesterday. The delegation, which included about fifty bankers, was shown through the bank and its workings were explained. It is understood that plans for the forthcoming Victory Loan campaign were also gone over.

Within a few weeks bankers' delegations from several parts of this Reserve district have been in town, and it is said the groundwork for the loan campaign has been laid.

Railway Steel Spring Earnings.

The Railway Steel Spring Company's 1918 annual report shows gross earnings of $25,182,031, an increase of $1,276,317 for the year. The net earnings, before Federal taxes and interest charges, were $8,019,019. After preferred dividends, interest on funded debt and a reserve of $1,500,000 for Federal taxes, there was left $2,481,099 available for the common stock, equivalent to $18.37 a share, compared with more than $24 a share in 1917. The reserve for Federal taxes is greater by $1,000,000 than the amount set aside in 1917.

Allis-Chalmers Declares Dividend.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and in addition ¾ of a per cent. on account of back dividends. This payment leaves 3¼ per cent. in arrears on the preferred stock. The dividend is payable April 15 to stock of record of March 31. Charles Hayden of New York and Dr. C. E. Allbright of Milwaukee were elected to the Board of Directors.

URGE 7 PRINCIPLES TO REGULATE ROADS

Chamber of Commerce Resolutions Give Them as Basis for Railway Legislation.

IN FAVOR OF HIGHER FARES

Blow at Credit of Utility Companies Feared—Want Municipal Aerodrome Established.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York adopted resolutions yesterday urging that Congress consider seven principles, of which the Chamber approved, in legislating new laws for railroad regulation, and at the same time went on record as in favor of increased fares for local transit companies.

The resolutions, which followed reports by the Chamber's Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, were enthusiastically approved. In urging the perusal of seven principals set forth, the Chamber also urged Congress not to extend the period of Federal control to five years, and to make it impossible for a sudden return of the carriers to private ownership until remedial legislation had been provided to meet altered conditions. The resolution which was adopted read in part:

Resolved, That as prerequisites for the establishment of such a sound economic basis for national transportation any legislation passed by Congress looking toward the solution of this problem should provide:

(1) An unqualified assurance to private capital of a rate structure which will provide a minimum and adequate return.

(2) An opportunity for private capital to earn more than a minimum, in order to preserve the spirit of enterprise and to stimulate private initiative.

(3) Simplified and centralized regulation, free from the conflicts and waste of the former multiple system.

(4) The repeal of all legislation compelling uneconomic operation and preventing consolidations and unification not inimical to healthy competition.

(5) Federal regulation of railroad security issues, for the protection of the investing public.

(6) Federal regulation of wages as well as of rates.

(7) The earliest return consistent with safety to the various interests involved of the management of railroad properties to their corporate officers.

The report on the local transit situation stated emphatically that if the companies are allowed to drift further into bankruptcy and disaster, a serious blow will be struck not only at the credit of public utility companies generally, but at the credit of New York City. The resolution adopted follows:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York does hereby communicate to the authorities of the city and State the feeling of its members concerning the seriousness of the situation presented, and request them to hasten such measures of relief as will remove the existing menace to the credit, the convenience and the growth of the city which are involved, in recognition of the economic fact that transportation cannot be rendered at less than cost without imposing undue burdens upon taxpayers, security holders, and the traveling public.

President Alfred E. Marling told members that a monkey wrench had been thrown into the machinery which has been operating to put through a treaty between this State and New Jersey surrounding the development of New York Harbor. This, he asserted, had been done by the Corporation Counsel of the city, who asked that the entire matter be approved by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. A resolution was adopted that the Chamber would do everything in its power to have the amendment ratified and the plan put into effect.

A resolution was also adopted that the Chamber recommend to the proper authorities an investigation of the advisability of establishing a municipal airdrome for land and seaplanes to meet the needs of aviation for commercial purposes and general travel through the air.

FORD'S NEW CAR ALL HIS OWN

To Make Cheapest Auto Because He Was Forced to Disburse Dividends.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 6.—Further details of Henry Ford's plans to build a new type of automobile at less cost to the purchaser than any now extensively sold were published today. Mr. Ford, who is on his way to Detroit, contemplates the early erection of a parent plant at Detroit or some point where water power will be available. This plant, he said, he hoped to operate within a year. Then he plans to erect other factories.

The new company, which will be owned entirely by Mr. Ford and his family, was decided upon, he said, because of court decisions requiring him to disburse in dividends certain money of the Ford Motor Company which he had individually wished to hold as a cash reserve.

DETROIT, March 6.—Officials of the Ford Motor Company declared today they had no knowledge of plans of Henry Ford to manufacture a lower-priced automobile. Mr. Ford resigned as President of the Ford Motor Company Jan. 1 of this year, being succeeded by his son, Edsell B. Ford. On Feb. 7 the State Supreme Court sustained a decision directing the Ford Company to distribute $19,275,385 in a special dividend. The suit was brought by John F. and Horace E. Dodge, minority stockholders.

$72,000 for Stock Exchange Seat.

Stock Exchange memberships established a new high price record for the year yesterday when one was posted for transfer for $72,000. The seat was bought by Harry S. Graham, the membership being sold for the estate of the late Walter S. Gurnee. The membership held by Merwin Gray was posted for transfer to Raymond Chauncey for $69,500, and $70,000 was the price of the seat of Edward Morgan, deceased, to Edwin Weisl. Culver B. McWilliam, Herbert L. Carlebach, and Arthur G. Somers were elected members of the Exchange.

Guaranty Trust's Statement.

The Guaranty Trust Company showed in its financial statement, issued yesterday, that total resources as of Feb. 21 amounted to $754,422,617. This was an increase of $51,639,780 over the aggregate reported on March 14 last year. Deposits on Feb. 21 totaled $382,219,167, an increase of $44,856,051 since March 14, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William Salomon & Co. are making a public offering of the unsold balance of $1,080,000 Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, at 94 and interest, yielding about 6.40 per cent.

P. W. Chapman & Co. and Ames, Emerich & Co. are offering $1,400,000 Charcoal Iron Company of America 7 per cent. serial gold debenture notes maturing from Sept. 1, 1919, to March 1, 1924, at prices to yield about 7 to 7½ per cent.

John R. Ogden of F. B. Keech & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, was elected yesterday a Director of the Harriman National Bank.

Edwin N. Chapman of the Stock Exchange firm of Chisholm & Chapman has been elected a Director of the Continental Bank.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed transfer agents of stock of Louis Dejong & Co. and registrar of stock of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation.

William West & Co. are offering first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Jacksonville Gas Company, due Jan. 1, 1942, at 85 to net the investor 6¼ per cent.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the preferred and common stock of the International Products Company.

On Both Sides of the Atlantic

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ENGLAND, FRANCE and SPAIN are completely covered by seven of our own offices. Correspondents are located in all other parts of the world. Thus we are enabled to offer the broadest kind of foreign banking service. Our facilities are at your disposal through the medium of your own bank, if you so desire.

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Capital and Reserve Over $32,000,000

Income Tax Information

Our pamphlet on the new Federal Tax Law is designed to assist those who are obliged to render returns. A copy will be sent on request.

Garfield National Bank
23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

The 5 Unit Plan

CONJOINING

5 Shares of Stock of
5 Corporations Engaged in
5 Distinct Industries in
5 Different Localities

Illustrated in Circular A-246

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Investment Bankers
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Bldg. Tel. Spruce 381
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK FIRE PROTECTION CO.
First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as substituted Trustee under New York Fire Protection Company Mortgage dated August 1, 1905, desires to purchase two (2) of the above bonds and will receive written offers of same to twelve o'clock noon March 10th, 1919, at its office, 37 Wall Street, New York City. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

Dated New York, March 7, 1919.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.
MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave. & 60th St.
LONDON OFFICES 32 Lombard Street, E. C. 5 Lr. Grosvenor Pl., S. W.
PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
TOURS OFFICE Rue Etienne Pallu, 7

Condensed Statement, February 21, 1919

RESOURCES

Real Estate (140 Broadway, 60 Liberty Street, Madison Avenue and 60th Street)	$5,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,755,000.00
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates	81,069,505.39
Public Securities, including British and French Treasury Bills	58,705,920.42
Other Securities	51,596,545.48
Loans and Bills Purchased	357,908,740.71
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	106,130,369.70
Exchanges for Clearing House	15,571,787.54
Foreign Exchange	21,657,270.29
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	50,340,947.36
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	4,686,530.44
	$754,422,617.33

LIABILITIES

Capital	$25,000,000.00	
Surplus Fund—required by law	5,000,000.00	
Additional Surplus not required by law	20,000,000.00	$50,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		3,525,660.15
Due Federal Reserve Bank against U. S. Government Obligations		26,000,000.00
Notes Secured by Liberty Bonds Rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank		16,288,215.44
Accrued Dividend		729,000.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		10,708,007.82
Foreign Accounts		10,046,776.50
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		50,340,947.36
Accrued Interest Payable and Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		4,564,842.23
Deposits		582,219,167.83
		$754,422,617.33

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

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We Specialize in

Standard Gas & Electric Co.

Common and Preferred
Conv. 6s, 1926

Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston.

The Transition of Submarine Boat

from a "war bride" to a most important factor in post-war shipping. Its present financial status and its future prospects discussed in Special Report No. 51-A. Also interesting data on the following:

Cities Service Bank Shares
Commonwealth Petroleum
Keystone Tire & Rubber
General Asphalt
Island Oil
Allen Oil

Write for Copy.

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Ordinary Stock
Par Value £1

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Central Petroleum Pfd.
Edmunds & Jones Co.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec.

Bought, Sold, Quoted

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BOSTON MARKET SECURITIES

Swift International
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Fisk Rubber
Libby, McNeal, Libby
Splitdorf Electric
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Douglas Shoe
New England Fuel Oil
Hendee Manufacturing
International Cotton
U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd.
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Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

New Revenue Law

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60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

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of New York.
80 Broadway 54 Wall Street
BRANCHES
5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
5th Avenue at 58th Street
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

FINDS EXAGGERATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Reserve Board's February Review Suggests Readjustment Is Coming Slowly.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS GOOD

Prices Sagging Gradually—Textile Industry Stagnant—Metal Market Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In its review of business and industrial conditions for February the Federal Reserve Board states that financial conditions have been quiet and reassuring, with discount rates stable on the whole, that banking conditions in general show a condition of greater ease, and that bank operations show a marked increase in volume.

The board feels that the general situation "establishes a favorable basis upon which to build the processes of modification and alteration that are now at work in various fields of effort," and that, so far as labor and employment conditions are concerned there has "probably been thus far overanxiety and exaggeration with respect to this matter."

"While progress in the readjustment of business to peace conditions is reported by the board's representatives, in the several districts, to have been made during February," says the statement, "and while the advance in different parts of the country is reported generally gratifying, some uneasiness is expressed by the public at large because the progress is not more rapid.

"Although the readjustment process is still far from having reached completion, there is much evidence that the factors which must be reckoned with in bringing about the desired reorganization of business and financial relationships are co-operating in a fairly satisfactory way.

"'Although business is by no means on a settled basis,' reports the First Federal Reserve District, 'confidence is returning.' In the Third District the process of readjustment 'has made progress,' while elsewhere in spite of some difficult conditions, approach to a settled status has been distinctly marked. In the Seventh District it is stated that 'both labor and capital are co-operating to continue the orderly readjustment now under way.' This general situation establishes a favorable basis upon which to build the processes of modification and alteration that are now at work in various fields of effort.

"'Labor and employment conditions ever since the signing of the armistice with Germany have been regarded as constituting the fundamental problem of business readjustment and coupled with them the reintroduction of a moral footing for prices. Reports as to labor unemployment have been numerous in the press, but the reports of Federal agents show that there has probably thus far been over-anxiety and exaggeration with respect to this matter. From several of the manufacturing districts of the Federal Reserve system it is reported that labor conditions are far from satisfactory, and that there is considerable unemployment; but it is also noted that the condition does not seem to have grown worse during February. The process of absorbing unemployed labor is certainly proceeding with some degree of success. While the existence of unemployment is admitted by most of the Federal Reserve agents, it appears that the surplus of labor is smallest in the South and Southwest, while in only a very few districts is it reported that serious labor controversies are in progress.

"As to wages and their readjustment to the new conditions, the trend is by no means uniform or decisive. In the South and Southwest there are no indications of any reduction in the wage scale, while in the North and East employees are demanding higher wages, notwithstanding the existence of considerable unemployment. Some revisions of wage scales are reported from the Middle West, but there is as yet no general revision of wages downward, although there are indications of a tendency to let wages settle to a definite level which shall without question be higher than that existing before the war.

Wages-Prices Question.

"There has been a tendency to provide labor for a greater number of persons by eliminating overtime or establishing short time. The connection between wages, prices and costs is well recognized, and it is the view of manufacturers in general that wages should not go down faster than prices. Such revisions as are occurring, therefore, are frequently parallel, wages and prices receding in like measure. The opposition of labor to any reduction in wages is very general and extremely positive, but in some cases it is accompanied by the modifying statement that cuts in wages must not go further than changes in costs of living.

"The price question is inevitably of commanding importance, not only to the employe but also to the community as a whole. The Secretary of the Treasury has called attention in his letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to the necessity of reducing costs of living. Alterations have, however, proceeded only very slowly. Sauerbeck's index number for British prices shows up to Feb. 15 a recession of 5.3 points from the peak of 197, reached toward the close of the war. The general index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the period ending Jan. 31 has declined four points from the peak of 206, reached during November and December, 1918.

"The board's analysis of the prices furnished by the Bureau of Labor shows that a recession of about three points has occurred in the group of raw materials, where the index number for the period ending Jan. 31 declined from 198 to 195. The index numbers for all of the subgroups included under the head of raw materials have likewise declined. In the subgroup of mineral products the reduction has been from 182 to 177, largely due to the decided cut in the price of copper.

"During the month the market for metals generally has shown a sharp decline, with decided weakness at the end of the month. Lead, zinc, and copper have shown marked recessions, while grains, except wheat, have likewise fallen off sharply. Prices in iron and steel are largely nominal, although tentatively quoted the same as at the opening of the year, and the policy of the trade is to leave the initiative as to price concessions to the consumer. Firm bids for desirable business will probably be met by most producers.

"In manufacturing, the problems of the readjustment situation are naturally more obvious than elsewhere. One of the most difficult problems is presented by the textile industry. In District No. 1 curtailment of woolen mill production is still in progress, while in District No. 3 readjustment is still proceeding and values are unsettled. The cotton industry is even more directly affected. In New England the cotton market is at a complete standstill, so far as the raw material is concerned, while the mills that are operating are running only a few days each week, and profits have been reduced to a minimum or have disappeared. In the Third District demand for yarns has reached a minimum figure and prices have declined sharply.

"Shoe production business is in a complete state of stagnation, while it is estimated that the mills in both North and South have about a three months' supply of raw cotton still on hand. Cancellations have occurred in various lines, while in a number of specialties, such as underwear, manufacturers continue to suffer from slack business."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	98⅝	99⅛	6.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.60
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99⅜	100⅛	5.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅜	99½	6.00
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	64	66	..
Do rubles	6½	Feb.14,'28	126	131	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	57	59	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'20	99½	100¾	6.70
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'21	99	100	7.00
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'22	99	100	7.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100⅝	100¾	5.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Aug., 1921	91	93	9.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅛	102½	5.65
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	99½	6.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	100½	101	5.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	101½	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	143⅛	102½	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1922	102⅜	103¼	6.15
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97½	99½	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100⅞	100⅝	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	101	101⅛	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	101¼	101⅜	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	101	101⅛	6.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101¼	101⅜	6.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100⅜	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	89	90½	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98¾	99¼	6.20
Chi. Pn. Tool.		Oct., 1922	96	97	7.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.		Oct., 1923	95½	96⅛	6.90
Chi., R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	95¾	95⅞	5.75
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅛	6.55
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100⅛	5.45
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	101¾	102¾	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99	99¼	5.50
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97½	98⅜	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	96	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.85
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100⅝	100⅝	5.55
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98½	99¼	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sept., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
L. G. & E.	7	Sept., 1920	97	99¼	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	6	May, 1922	85½	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept., 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.40
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	9.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97½	5.75
P. S. C., N. J.	7	Mar., 1922	98	99¼	7.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¾	102	4.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	103	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¼	104	6.00
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	95	7.50
Shawing, W.	6	Dec., 1919	101¼	103	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99½	6.25
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	6.80
Swift & Co.	6	Aug., 1921	99⅞	100	6.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U.L.& Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7½
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sept.15,'22	99	91	10.20
West. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1920	99⅞	100¼	5.90

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO. for December:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross	$979,862	$918,775	*$61,087
Net after tax.	103,187	183,820	*80,633
Total income.	146,400	216,501	*69,101
Deficit aft chg	130,325	86,918	63,407
Six mos gross	5,598,820	6,306,105	*707,371
Net after tax.	686,602	1,608,042	*941,440
Total income.	929,180	1,916,735	*987,555
Deficit aft chg	738,127	1225,588	963,695

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

BUCYRUS CO., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, net earnings after all charges and Federal taxes, $658,403 as compared with $854,281 in 1917.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. sales:

February	7,189,248	6,295,302	893,946
2 months	14,313,559	12,216,456	2,097,103

RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO., for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn.	25,182,031	23,905,714	14,086,499
Net earn.	8,019,019	9,008,968	4,022,590
Bal after chg	5,426,099	4,307,860	2,710,806
Pfd divs.	945,000	945,000	945,000
Com divs.	776,250	675,000	.....
Surplus	1,704,849	2,687,860	1,597,056
Prev surp.	6,857,861	5,969,841	4,372,885
P & L sur.	10,382,650	8,657,801	5,969,941

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC CO., for December:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross	378,985	422,019	*43,034
Net after tax	105,580	100,700	*4,120
Sur af ch & dp	68,822	75,822	*7,000
12 mos gross	5,137,089	3,992,779	1,144,310
Net after tax	1,337,585	1,108,140	229,445
Sur af ch & dp	912,880	713,114	199,766

*Decrease.

TAYLOR-WHARTON IRON & STEEL CO., for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net af dep &c.	1,637,830	1,819,689	359,374
Interest	266,167	211,053	147,500
War taxes	240,000	410,000	.....
Res for con &c	350,000	458,362	.....
Balance	781,663	540,158	211,874
Pfd divds.	181,341	131,341	132,660
Com divds.	32,000	.....	.....
Surplus	618,322	408,813	79,300

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Allis Chalmers pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do.	¾	acc.	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Am. Steel Foundries	2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Barrett Co.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Bucyrus Co. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Chino Copper	75c.	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Cluett, Peabody pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
El. Sto. Ba. co. & pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Hart, Scha. & M. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Nevada Consol.	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Ray Consol.	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Mar. 14
Utah Copper	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked
Lead	5.25	5.40	5.30	5.40
Spelter	6.55	6.70	6.60	6.70
Antimony	7.00	7.25	7.00	7.25
Quicksilver	...$75.00	..	$80.00	..
*Aluminium	31.00	..	31.00	..
Iron, No. 2X foundry	..	36.15	..	36.15

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at the open market at 13c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	£	Wednesday. s. d.
Copper, spot	74	0 0	74	0 0
Copper, futures	70	10 0	70	5 0
Tin, spot	234	10 0	230	0 0
Tin, futures	226	10 0	222	10 0
Spelter, spot	37	10 0	38	0 0
Spelter, future	36	0 0	35	0 0
Lead, spot	28	0 0	29	0 0
Lead, futures	25	0 0	23	10 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.04
Alta	.01	Mexican	.14
Andes	.08	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher.	.04	Ophir	.20
Billion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.15	Sierra Nevada	.05
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.15
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mexican dollars	.17½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	8.65	Jumbo Ext.	.04
Brougher Div.	.76	Kewanas	.05
Cash Boy	.06	Lone Star	.12
Divide Ext.	.20	Silver Pick	.08
Gold Zone	.31	Spearhead	.13
Halifax	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Jim Butler	.38	Manhattan Con.	.04
MacNamara	.45	Mayflower	.11
Midway	.75	Nevada Hills	.02
Mispah	.06	Packard	.16
Monarch Pitts.	.06	Rochester	.18
Montana	.16	Round Mountain	.42
North Star	.07	United Eastern	4.75
Rescue	.06	White Caps	.12
Rosetta	.09		
Tonopah Divide	4.70		
Tonopah Ext.	2.25		
West End	1.12½		
West Tonopah	.12		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.05	Kendall	.03
Booth	.15	Laguna	.03
Crackerjack	.07	Montana	.03
Florence	.21	Red Top	.03
Goldfield Con.	.18	Sandstorm	.03
Goldfield Merg.	.05	Silver Pick	.03
Great Bend	.04	Victor	.03

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	4⅞	Isabella	5	5½
Dr. J'pct.	3½	5	McKinney	5	6
Elkton	6	7½	Portland	78	90
El Paso	15	30	U. Gold M.	13⅝	14
Gold. Cycle.	174¼	176	Vindicator	40	50
Granite	12	..	Rose Nicol.	14⅝	15½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¼	1⅝	Iron Bloss.	43	50
Am. Oil	7⅛	8	Iron Cap.	12	12¼
B. S. Gas.	7	9	Jerome V.	38	42
Boston Ariz.	..	¼	La Rose	32	38
Boston Ely.	85	90	Majestic	17	19
Boston Mon.	50	80	Mex. Metals	27	28
Bohemia	75	90	Moj. Tung.	4	7
Begole	..	50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte London	12	13	Nat. Z. & S.	8	10
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	38	40
Champ. old.	2	3	New. Doug.	23	25
Chief Con.	34½	35	Onco	25	50
Con. Ariz.	1	1¼	Onondaga	12	14
Con. Copper	4⅞	5	Pilgrim	90	92
Cortez	15	18	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	21	22	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res.	48	52	S. W. Miami, full paid	99	1¼
Benbigh	35	37	Texana	22	24
Earl-Earlington	..	2	Truro	50	1
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2⅝	U. L.	32	33
Fortuna	3	4	Vic. Mines	1¼	1⅝
Gold Lake	5	6	Yukon Gold	78	1
Houghton	30	60			
Roma Oil	48	50			

BRITAIN'S MUNITION OUTLAY.

Expenditures During War Totaled £1,839,000,000, Secretary Says.

LONDON, March 5.—Frederick George Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Munitions, gave figures in the House of Commons today regarding the work of his department. On Nov. 11, he said, there were 83,000 separate contracts outstanding, which involved a liability of £823,000,000. The expenditures of the Ministry of Munitions during the war totaled £1,839,000,000. There are large surplus stocks to be disposed of, ranging from tanks to tin tacks and from guns to glue. They are scattered over three continents.

Apart from the work done by private firms, 132 national factories were established at an expense of £80,000,000. Others were altered at a cost of £5,000,000. Thirty of these factories will be retained for storage purposes and others will be held for emergencies. The Woolwich Arsenal is still working to meet any military emergency. The employes there, instead of being dismissed, are being employed at repairing motor lorries and in the production of articles needed by the army when it is placed on a peace footing.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT PLAY.

Photograph of German prisoners captured by Americans in France, playing a championship football game, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

$487.50 plus Accrued Dividend will purchase 100 shares

CARBO HYDROGEN COMPANY OF AMERICA
7% PREFERRED STOCK
(PAR VALUE $5.00)

25 Shares Common Stock given as bonus.

"Carbo Hydrogen" gas is successfully used by shipyards, steel plants, railroads, etc., and is a standard gas for cutting and welding.

Seven per cent. annual dividends have been paid since organization on outstanding preferred stock.

After deductions for preferred dividends, taxes, depreciation, etc., the Company's earnings were at the rate of 6% on common stock for 1918.

Full details will be furnished upon request.
Write for circular H-6

FARSON, SON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York

London Paris

Foreign Exchange

Administrator Guardian

Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Federal Reserve Bank stock		$60,000.00
Public securities, market value		9,976,000.00
Private securities, market value		2,585,729.75
Real estate owned		583,650.00
Mortgages owned		540,800.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgages, deed or other real estate collateral		92,215.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		7,296,589.37
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,119,793.26
Overdrafts		583.22
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$461,076.03	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	284,140.80	
		745,217.73
Specie		13,099.89
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		281,284.50
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,066,236.06	
Other cash items	55,263.49	
		1,119,499.55
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets		2,152,288.68
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,746,880.17
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$149,747.48	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	48,944.65	
		198,692.11
Total		$31,453,995.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	303,754.37	
		1,303,754.37
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,121,708.07	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	1,191.93	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depository	917,217.73	
Deposits by the State of New York	98,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	835,334.00	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	1,591,586.03	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	18,085,490.74	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	713,185.43	
Demand certificates of deposit	86,227.15	
Other certificates of deposit	127,318.12	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	15,134.71	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	375,917.58	
Certified checks	685,706.37	
Unpaid dividends	30.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	204,308.67	
Total deposits		19,908,816.51
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		6,758,908.00
Rediscounts		468,614.09
Acceptances of correspondents		
Liabilities other than those given above:		
Acceptances payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,881,880.17
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc.	$17,547.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	38,758.42	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	32,717.20	
Estimated unearned discounts	48,000.00	
		136,022.71
Total		$31,453,995.85

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1919.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of VANDALIA RAILROAD COMPANY to a total cost of $164,550.00 will be purchased April 1, 1919, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the Agency of said Railroad Company in the City of New York up to the close of business on the business day prior to the day of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the price which, exclusive of accrued interest thereon, shall be the lowest percentage of the principal thereof, will be accepted and paid for at not exceeding par and accrued interest. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of such bonds purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as nearly as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered at the same price."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, before three o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 31, 1919, and bonds accepted must be delivered on April first, or security furnished on that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF THE COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above-mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, successor trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of One Hundred Eighty-eight Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty-eight Dollars and Seventeen Cents ($188,728.17) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 2nd, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of the said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 3rd or that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated, New York, February 15th, 1919.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION
Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by the Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation to the undersigned, as Trustee, dated September 24, 1918, offers are hereby invited for surrender of above named bonds to the amount of Sixty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven Dollars and seventy-five cents, ($61,197.75) in the Sinking Fund. Offers will be opened by the undersigned, Trustee, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, March 11th, 1919. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated March 4th, 1919.

Pacific Light & Power Corporation

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

The undersigned, trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, dated Nov. 20th, 1911, has on hand the sum of $26,975.86 as a payment to the Sinking Fund mentioned in said mortgage for the purchase of bonds issued thereunder, and invites tenders of such bonds for such purchase to an amount sufficient to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar St., New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on March 21, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK of Cordele, located at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

J. W. CANNON, Cashier,
Liquidating Agent.
Dated Jan. 27, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 19th day of March, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of Directors.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. W. VEITCH, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Pitch, Cornell & Co. will be held on the 12th day of March, 1919, at two o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, 18 and 18 Jay Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and of taking action upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN L. ELLARD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a New Jersey corporation, will be held at its principal office, in the Prudential Life Building, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. At said meeting the following matters will be presented to stockholders for their action:

(1) The election of four directors to serve for a term of three years;

(2) The approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of said Corporation since the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of its stockholders held on April 2, 1918;

(3) The transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock and of the Common Stock of said Corporation (but not of the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock or of the Class B Common Stock, which two classes of stock do not have voting powers) will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, March 12, 1919, and will be reopened at the beginning of business on Wednesday, April 2, 1919.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1919.

**NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R

We Specialize in

Lackawanna County Coal Stock

A unique sinking fund provision of thirty (30) cents per ton should result, within a definite time, in the payment of extra dividends (in addition to regular dividends) aggregating several times the outstanding capital stock.

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25 Broad St. New York

WANTED

Penn Co. Gtd. 4½s, July, 1921
Penn Co. Gtd. 3½s, 1937-41-42-44
Central Pac. 3½s, 1929
Houston Belt & Term. 5s, 1937
North Pac. Term. 6s, 1933
Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co. 5s, 1937
Pac. Light & Power 5s, 1951
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926
Consolidation Coal 5s, 1950
Great Falls Power 5s, 1940

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11 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 2244-6 Rector.

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Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Franklin Fire Insur. Stk. & Rights
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Jones Bros. Tea
Lone Star Gas
Nat'l Aniline & Chem.
Remington Typewriter Stocks
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. "B"
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 86 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED

U. S. Radiator Pfd.
Richmond Radiator Pfd.
Michoacan Power Co. 6s
San Antonio Water Co. 6s
Guanajuato Pow. & Elec. 6s

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated
53 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 460. BOSTON Cable Tockin

Lone Star Gas
Air Reduction
Famous Players-Lasky

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43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephones 1960-5 Hanover.

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WE HAVE ORDERS IN
Remington Typewriter
Caddo Oil & Refining
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
Manhattan Elect. Supply Co.
Marlin Arms

Gwynne Bros.

Phones Broad 8230 to 8235. 25 Broad St., N.Y.

Lehigh Power Securities 6s, 1927

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

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Standard Gas & Elect. Com. & Pfd.
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Nat'l Ice & Coal, 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Fisk Rubbers Com. & 2nd Pfd.
Aetna Explosives, Pfd.
Butterworth Judson

Kiely & Horton

40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

NEW CONTRACT PUTS COTTON IN A MUDDLE

Traders Largely at Sea, Trying to Do Business Under Both Old and New Forms.

LOW GRADES ELIMINATED

Market Governed by Technical Considerations—Day's Trading Closes with Gain.

The cotton market yesterday was a badly muddled affair. Dealings were allowed, for the first time, in two classes of contract, the old style and the new, and neither the traders here nor the trade interests in the South appeared to know exactly what to do with them. As was to be expected, the new style contracts were much higher than the old, but the ring was very much confused and did not seem to know what span to make between the two classes.

Under the new contract many of the low grades are eliminated, which accounts for the higher level for the new option, but this hardly explains a difference of 150 points in May as compared with a difference of only 70 points in October, a condition which obtained at the opening of yesterday's trading and illustrates the situation.

For the most part, the market was governed by technical trading considerations. Trade news and other outside developments were almost completely ignored, while traders watched each other closely in an effort to determine the course of liquidation of old contracts, and made commitments in the new contracts with the utmost caution.

At the outset prices of the old contracts were up 3 to 20 points. Liquidation of outstanding commitments and the general shifting of accounts caused a decidedly unsettled trend, with different months moving in opposite directions. A good advance, followed by a rather sharp decline, featured the forenoon, and in the afternoon the movement quieted down. At the high prices of the day March cotton was up 75 points, while May was up 45 and the new crop months were up about 20 to 25 points. The decline, except in the distant options, did not get much below Tuesday's closing. At the end of the day prices had recovered from the slump and stood at gains ranging from 13 to 18 points for the active futures and 40 points for March.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
March	22.35	23.00	22.15	22.65	22.25
May	21.50	21.75	21.00	21.45	21.30
July	20.60	21.00	20.40	20.75	20.57
August	..	..	..	..	20.00
September	..	..	..	..	19.80
October	19.60	19.76	19.10	19.65	19.52
December	..	..	..	..	19.30
January	..	..	..	..	19.15

NEW CONTRACT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	23.00	23.25	21.98	22.13
July	21.70	22.35	21.25	22.11
October	20.30	20.95	20.20	20.50
December	19.85	20.05	19.60	19.00

HARNESS TRADE CONSPIRACY

Federal Commission Orders Saddlery Makers to Cease Illegal Practices.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—One hundred and fifty-nine officers and members of the Wholesale Saddlery Association and twenty associated retail harness associations, component sections of the National Harness Manufacturers' Association of the United States, were ordered by the Federal Trade Commission today to stop trade practices which the commission held conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The practices prohibited include compelling manufacturers of saddlery accessories to refuse to recognize certain nonmember competitors of the members of the associations; establishing standards of what constitutes a jobbing or wholesale business; distributing lists of so-called legitimate jobbers, and giving notices to manufacturers that certain individuals and concerns not conforming to certain standards are not entitled to recognition as legitimate jobbers.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	$1.36	$1.35	$1.35½	$1.35⅝	$1.27⅝
May	1.30⅝	1.29¼	1.29½	1.29⅝	1.27⅜
July	1.25¾	1.23	1.24⅝	1.24⅞	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	59¼	58⅜	58⅝	58⅝	92¼
May	61¼	60¼	60⅜	60⅝	89⅞
July	60½	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 70@71¼c; No. 2 white, 72c; No. 3 white 70@71c; No. 4 white, 69@70c; ordinary clipped, 69@72c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Yr.
Lard—					
May	25.20	24.95	25.12	25.12	26.32
July	24.52	24.10	24.47	24.47	26.45
Ribs—					
May	22.82	22.55	22.77	22.72	25.85
July	21.60	21.30	21.52	21.60	25.72
Pork—					
May	41.35	40.50	41.20	41.00	48.70
July	38.30	37.25	38.05	37.85	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May	15.15	15.10	15.15	14.98
July	14.40	14.30	14.50	14.30
September	14.05	13.95	14.05	13.97
December	13.76	13.68	13.80	13.73

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.51	$1.47½	$1.47½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday., 4,327 pkgs; exports, 825 pkgs. Fresh supplies coming forward slowly, but we have fair reserved stocks, and prices on the finer grades made only a fractional advance. There is a particularly strong demand for medium and lower grades, principally for export, and these are decidedly higher. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 59½@60c; extras, (92 score,) 58¼@59c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 55½@58c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 50@55c; lower grades, 45@48c; unsalted, higher than extras, 63½@64c; extras, 62½@63c; firsts, 58@61½c; seconds, 53@57c; State dairy tubs, finest, 57@58c; good to prime, 51@55c; common to fair, 49@50c; renovated, extras, 46c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 38@42c; imitation creamery, firsts, 43@44c; ladles, current make, firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38@39c; lower grades, 33@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2, 37c; lower grades, 34@36½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,580 cases. The tone of the market is generally firm, though the immediate outlook is uncertain and is dependent altogether upon the continuation of the present interference with the normal delivery of eggs. Most traders not disposed to crowd asking prices higher, though supplies on the spot are shorter than yesterday. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 47@47½c; extra firsts, 46@46½c; firsts, 45@45½c; seconds, 41@44½c; dirties, No. 1, 41½@42½c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@40½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 39@40c; under grades, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@53c; ordinary to prime, 49@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@53c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 52@53c; lower grades, 48@51c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 47@51c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 48@48½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 45@47½c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

S. C. and Ga.—Partly cloudy Fri., probably rain on coast; Sat., cloudy.

Fla.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat., except probably rain in northeast.

Ala. and Miss.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; rising temperature in interior.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat., probably rain; rising temperature.

Ind and Ohio—Cloudy Fri.; Sat., probably rain or snow and warmer.

Mich.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat., probably snow, with rising temperature.

P. S. DU PONT WINNER OF $56,000,000 SUIT

Litigation Over Powder Company Stock Ends After Four Years.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Possession of $56,000,000 of du Pont Powder Company stock, purchased from T. Coleman du Pont, remains with Pierre S. du Pont, President of the company, and directors associated with him, according to a decision handed down today by Judge Buffington in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision ends nearly four years of litigation.

The suit was brought on the ground that Pierre S. du Pont and certain directors formed the du Pont Securities Company to purchase the stock for their own benefit instead of acquiring it for the benefit of the powder company and its stockholders.

Whether the case will be further appealed rests with Phillip F. du Pont, Alfred I. du Pont and their co-plaintiffs.

ANSELL BACK TO OLD RANK.

Baker Says Demotion Is Not Connected with Clemency Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Baker announced tonight that Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, now in charge of a branch in France of the office of the Judge Advocate General, had been ordered home to act as Judge Advocate General during the absence in Cuba of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.

At the same time announcement was made that nearly a score of general officers had been ordered back to their rank in the regular army, among them being Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, formerly Acting Judge Advocate General, with his rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the regular army. General Ansell has been designated by General Crowder to continue as Chairman of the Clemency Board in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Secretary Baker in a statement said:

"The action thus taken has no relation to the controversy which has existed with regard to the administration of military justice and clemency. By direction of the Judge Advocate General, General Ansell will continue to be Chairman of the Clemency Board, composed of officers of the Judge Advocate General's office, reviewing court-martial proceedings, with a view to recommending commutation of excessive sentences where found necessary."

Queen Tries Anew to Stir Dutch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 5.—The Dutch Queen, accompanied by the Premier, started today on a fresh trip, this time through the Scheldt regions, said to be desired by Belgium, in an endeavor to stir up the national feeling of the people. A small crowd collected at The Hague station, but there was little enthusiasm.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97	98½	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	87	91
2s coupon, '30	97	98½	3s, Panama, '61, coup.	87	91
2s, Panama, '38, reg	97	98	3s, Fed Land Bk, '38	103	104
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	97	98	4½s, Fed. Land Bank	100	100⅝
3s, registered, 1946	88	92	4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¼
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925	104¼	105¼
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100½	101	100⅜	3½s Nov., 1955	81	..	81
4½s June, 1965	100½	101	100⅜	3½s Nov., 1954	81½	82½	81½
4½s Mar., 1963	100½	101	100⅜	3½s May, 1954	81½	..	81½
4½s Nov., 1957	100½	101	100⅜	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Mar., 1957	100½	101	100⅜				
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96⅜	96	4½s 1924-1931	4.60	..	4.60
4½s Mar., 1964	95⅝	96⅛	96	4½s 1921-1923	4.60	..	4.60
4½s Mar., 1962	95⅛	95⅜	96	4½s 1919-1920	4.60	..	4.60
4½s Apr., 1966	95⅜	96⅜	96	4½s 1919-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s Sept., 1960	95⅝	96⅛	96	4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.40	4.60
4s May, 1959	90⅜	91⅜	90⅜	3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1958	90⅜	91⅜	90⅜	3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1957	90⅜	91⅜	90⅜	3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1956	90⅜	91	90⅜	3½s 1919-1921	4.85	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90⅛	91	90⅛	3s 1940-1958	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	92	3s 1926-1930	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s May, 1910	99½	..	99½				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
2,050	Cities Service	352	348	350	354
1,575	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¼	79¼	79⅝
19,145	Cities Ser. Bankers' shrs.	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	37¼
$41,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129	131
57,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102¾	101⅞	101⅞	102½
3,100	Com. L. & P. 6s, '47	95	94½	88	..
1,200	Inter. Electric 6s	81	80	80½	..

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	12	14	Miss River Power	10	12
Adiron Elec Power pf.	71	74	Miss River Power pf.	40	44
Am Gas & Electric	119	123	Northern Ohio Electric	13	15
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44	Northern Ohio Elec pf.	55	60
Am Light & Traction	238	240	Northern Ont L. & P.	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf.	98	100	Northern Ont L & P pf	51	55
Am Power & Light	55	60	Northern States Power	70	74
Am Power & Light pf.	76	80	Northern States Pow pf	90½	92½
Am Public Utilities	13	15	Northern Texas Elec	50	55
Am Public Utilities pf.	34	38	Northern Tex Elec pf.	68	73
Am W W & Elec	5	6	Pacific Gas & Electric	50	51
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	65	68	Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	86½	88
Am W W & El partic	9	12	Puget Sd Trac, L & P	15	18¾
Carolina Power & L	30	32	Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P pf	59	62½
Colorado Power	24	26½	Ry & Light Sec pf	75	80
Colorado Power pf	95	100	Republic Ry & Light	16½	18
Columbus Electric pf.	72	76	Republic Ry & Lt pf	55	58
Com Power, Ry & Lt	19	20	Southern Cal Edison	55	57
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	41	42½	Southern Cal Edison pf	98½	102½
Conn Power pf.	73	78	Standard Gas & Elec	23½	24½
Consumers' Power pf.	78	83	Standard Gas & Elec pf	38½	40
Eastern Texas Electric	53	57	Tampa Electric	107	112
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	4	5
El Paso Electric	84	87	Tenn Ry, Lt & P pf	16½	18
Electric B & S pf.	94	96	United Light & Rys	36½	38
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75	United Light & Rys pf.	70	71
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11	Western Power	15	19
Federal Lt & Trac pf.	42	45	Western Power pf.	65½	66¼
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25	West, Church & Kerr.	63	66
Galveston-Hous El pf.	60	63	West, Church & K pf.	80	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	68½	70	Gt West Power 6s, '25	88	92
Appalach Power 1st 5s	70	73	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	77½	80
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95	Nor Ont L & P 6s	15	19
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100¾	Nor States Pow 6s, '26	94	96
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	88	91
Conn Power 5s, 1963	86	91	Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85
Consumers Pow 5s, '36	87½	89	Omaha & C B 5s, '28	75	80
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	90	93	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	97½	98⅜
East Tex Elec col 5s	83	88	So Cal Edison 5s, '39	88½	91½
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99	Twin S G & E 5s, '53	80	86
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	86	90
Empire Gas & F 6s	98	100	Un L & R deb 6s, '26	85	92
Empire Refining 6s	93	97	Un Util cv 6s, '43	86	92
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84¾	86	Utah Securities 6s	89	91

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlanta Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾
160	Con Power	108½	108	108½
1,000	Cosden	8	7⅞	7⅞
17	Con. Coal	81	81	81
300	Celestine Oil	1.10	1.10	1.10

Bonds.

$2,000	Balt Elec 6s	95¼	98	98¼
2,000	Kirb Lum 6s	99	99	99

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
49	Ahmeek	68¼	67½	67½
265	Allouez	40	40	40
20	Anaconda	59¾	59	59¼
315	Cal & Ariz.	58	57	57
2	Cal & Hecla	405	402	405
1,105	Cop Range	40	39½	40
25	Davis-Daly	5	4⅞	5
80	Isle Royale	24¼	24¼	24½
150	Lake Copper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	La Salle	2½	2½	2½
80	Mayflower	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Miami	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
50	Michigan	3	3	3
50	Mohawk	52	52	52
15	Nipissing	9	9	9
10	New Corn	15	15	15
225	North Butte	10¼	9⅞	10¼
50	Old Dominion	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜
5	Osceola	48	48	48

Railroads

12	Bost & Alb	136¼	136¼	136½
16	Boston Elev.	68	68	68
8	Bost & Me	30	29½	29½
10	Fitchb'g pf	56½	56⅝	56⅝
275	Mass Elec	2½	2	1½

Miscellaneous.

61	Am Ag Ch	102	101¼	102
20	Do pf	99½	99½	99½
410	Am Bosch	65¼	64⅞	65¼
35	Am Sug pf	116	115½	115½
378	Am T & T	105	104¾	105
40	Am Wool	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
74	Do pf	98½	98	98½
80	Booth	20¼	20	20
155	Century St'l	14¾	14	14
50	Chi Pneu Gen	11¾	11¾	11¾
170	Gorton	29½	29	29¼
390	Island Oil	7⅞	7⅝	7¼
80	Mass Gas	84½	83½	83½
40	N E Tel	94	93	94

Bonds.

$2,000	A G & W I 5s	79	79	79	
2,000	Chi Jct 4s	74	74	74	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Radia	285	285	285
80	Am Shipb'g	109	109	109
335	Armour pf	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
30	Booth Fish	20	20	20
20	Do pf	81½	81½	81½
100	ChiCity&Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
35	Do pf	9¼	9	9
62	Chi Title&T	180	180	180
120	Cudahy	102¼	102	102
52	Com Edison	113¾	113¼	113¾
10	Deere&Co pf	95¼	95¼	95¼
20	Dia Match	143½	113½	113½
30	Hart, S & M	72	72	72
4,380	Libby	25	24	25

Bonds.

$5,000	ComEd 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93⅝	
5,000	PS of N Ill	85⅞	87⅜	87⅜	

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am Gas N J	63¼	63¼	63¼
1,565	Brill	39½	39	39½
185	Cramp	88	87	88
260	Gen Asphalt	67	65¾	67
158	Do pf	90	89½	90
475	Lake Super	10⅞	10¼	10⅝
40	Lehigh Nav.	71½	71¼	71½
135	Lehigh Val.	55⅞	55	55⅝

Bonds.

$5,000	Lake Sup 5s	63½	63	63½	
11,000	Leh Val 6s	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	
5,000	Phil Elec 5s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
Am Brass	205	209	205	Hercules	210	220	210
Atlas Powder	135	145	135	Do pf	106	109	106
Do pf	80	92	80	Ingersoll-Rand Co	164	170	164
Babcock & Wilcox	100	108	106½	Do pf	97	102	97
Bliss	250	350	250	Niles-Bem't-Pond	104	107	107
Do pf	60	80	60	Do pf	95	100	95
Colt's Arms	37	42	37	Scovill Mfg.	345	380	345
Du Pont	250	280	250	Standard Screw	273	278	273
Do debs pf	92	94	92				

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
Am Cigar	119	122	119	MacA & Forbes	197	202	197
Do pf	85	90	85	Do pf	90	100	90
Conley Foil	195	210	195	P R-Am Tobacco	130	136	130
Gen W Helme	150	155	150	R J Reynolds, A	375	430	375
Do pf	105	110	105	Do B	340	360	340
J S Young	125	145	125	Do pf	108	110	108
Do pf	98	105	98	Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
				Do pf	105	110	105

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices went upward with a rush in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were about the highest levels of the session and represented gains from one to seven points. Buying was in heavy volume during the afternoon session. From the outset, the trend of values was upward, with trading dull, but it was not until midday that values in the general list, excepting in the rails, showed pronounced increases. The industrial group was under the leadership of Steel common.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ajax Rubber	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜
70	Alaska J	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Allis-Chalm	35⅝	33¾	35
60	Am Beet S	74	72¾	74
10	Am Can	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
50	Am Car & F	91½	90	91½
20	Am Cot Oil	44¾	44¾	44¾
620	Am Drug	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛
470	Am H & L pf	99⅛	99⅜	99
20	Am Ice	46	45¾	45⅞
30	Am Int	60	60	60
10	Am Linseed	46	46	46
70	Am Loco	66⅜	65½	66⅜
870	Am Sm & R	68⅝	66½	68⅜
20	Am Sugar	118⅜	118	118⅜
90	Am Sum Tob	113⅛	111⅛	113⅛
40	Am T & T	104½	104½	104½
100	Am W P pf	42⅜	41⅜	42¼
50	Am Wool	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
690	Anacon Cop	60¼	59	60½
90	Asso D G	25⅜	24½	25⅜
40	A, T & S F	92¼	92	92
20	A, G & W I	103½	103½	103½
1,620	Bald Loco	79½	78¼	79¼
120	Balt & Ohio	47¼	46⅜	47⅛
370	Beth Steel B	86½	85¾	86⅛
30	B'klyn R T	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Cal Pet	27½	27¼	27½
20	Cal Pet pf	73½	73¼	73½
10	Can Pac	160¾	160¾	160¾
880	Cent Leather	67⅞	65¾	67⅞
10	Ches & Ohio	57	57	57
200	C, M & St P	35½	35	35½
10	Do pf	69	69	69
30	C, R I & P	23⅜	23⅛	23½
10	Chino Cop	32¾	32¾	32½
30	Col Gas	43¾	43¾	43¾
40	Corn Prod	48¾	47⅞	48⅛
210	Crucible S	61⅞	60⅝	61⅞
20	Cuba Cane S	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
455	Dis Sec	67⅝	66⅜	66⅞
60	Erie	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
10	Erie 1st pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
30	Gas, W & W	32	32	32
640	Gen Motors	155⅝	152¾	155⅝
910	Goodrich Co	69¼	67⅝	69½
20	Gt Nor pf	93	93	93
250	Insp Cop	45¼	43⅝	45
590	Int M M pf	103¾	102⅜	103
140	Int Nickel	25⅞	25	25⅞
200	Int Paper	45½	44⅜	45
350	Intb Con	5⅝	5½	5¼
50	Do pf	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
410	Kelly Spg T	123½	119¾	123½
170	Kennecott C	30½	29⅝	30½
9,340	Mex Pet	183¾	177⅛	183¼
240	Midvale S	42⅝	41½	42¾
50	Mo, K & T	6¾	6¾	6¼
170	Mo Pacific	24¼	23⅝	24⅛
90	Nat Conduit	16⅜	15¾	16⅜
20	Nat Enam & S	51½	51	51½
50	N Y Cent	73¼	73¼	73¼
30	NY, NH & H	28	28	28
120	Nor Pacific	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
130	Ohio C Gas	37	36½	36½
10	Ontario Sil	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
110	Okla Oil	8⅝	8½	8½
1,070	PanAmP&T	82½	80½	82½
180	Pierce-A	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜
100	Pierce Oil	17¾	17¼	17¾
40	Pitts Coal	47⅜	47	47
70	P & W Va	36½	35⅝	36
10	Pressed S C	66¾	66¼	66¼
50	Ry Steel Spg	76¾	75⅝	75⅝
40	Ray Cop	20	19⅝	20
910	Reading	82½	81⅜	82¼
30	Rep I & S	77¼	77	77¼
80	Royal Dutch	94¼	92⅜	92⅝
150	Sinclair Oil	36⅛	35⅝	36
560	South Pac	100⅜	100	100⅜
100	South Ry	28⅝	27⅞	28⅜
620	Studebaker	60¼	58⅝	60¼
60	Stutz Motor	48⅝

TELLS HOW ALLIES FAILED IN RUSSIA

Col. Robins Says Boastful American Propaganda Led Russian Army to Quit.

ROOT MISSION KNIFED HERE

Newspaper's Editorials and Cartoons Against Its Leader Used by German Agents.

BOLSHEVISM DIRE MENACE

But It Would Have Been to Powers' Advantage to Co-operate Economically with Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Colonel Raymond Robins, who was head of the American Red Cross Mission that was sent to Russia immediately following the overthrow of the Czar, and who remained in Russia in that capacity until last June, appeared today before the Senate committee investigating Bolshevism.

Every pro-Bolshevist witness who has appeared before the committee asked that Colonel Robins be called to tell the truth, as they said, about conditions in Russia under Trotzky and Lenine. These witnesses had pictured Colonel Robins as a defender of the Bolsheviki and as the one man in all America who was absolutely trusted by Lenine and the other leaders of the Soviet Government.

Colonel Robins did say some kind words for the Bolsheviki, but he denounced the movement as a menace to the whole world, and said that any man who agitated for the overthrow of the Government of the United States should be arrested, tried, and jailed. Lenine, himself, told him, Colonel Robins said, that one of the ambitions of the Bolsheviki was the overthrow of the American form of government and the substitution for it of the rule of the proletariat along lines such as prevail in Russia.

Colonel Robins's Story.

The committee room was packed to the doors when Colonel Robins took the stand at 10:30 o'clock this morning. His friend, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, sat, by courtesy, with the committee.

"I arrived in Russia," said Colonel Robins, "after the March (1917) revolution as a member of the American Red Cross Mission. I was assigned to take charge of the food supply question and the problem of caring for the refugees. The problem developed into one of assembling and distribution, and from the first the situation was complicated as a result of the failure of the revolutionary government to function. Kerensky had kept in power many of the old bureaucrats, and these men were against the revolution and did not overexert themselves in the effort to solve the problems facing the Government.

"The revolution at that time had not reached down to the roots of the trouble. At that time I did not know what a Soviet was. I was in Moscow, and in an effort to get something done was referred to the Soviet, and then for the first time I received some assistance, and the result was that I was educated into a consciousness of the Soviet by actual delivery in contradistinction to the failure of the central government to deliver.

"Returning to Petrograd after a tour of a large part of Russia, we had a conference with Kerensky, Korniloff and other leaders of the Government, and it was agreed that Kerensky should appoint a food commissioner and a most capable man. A banker and ship owner, who had been a peasant, was selected for the position. His name was Battalin, a patriot, who was ready to serve his country. It was further agreed that an American should be made assistant food commissioner, and that a working agreement would be immediately entered into with Mr. Hoover in the United States.

"These arrangements, as we thought, concluded, it was agreed to issue a manifesto to the Russian people, in which they would be assured of the guarantee of America and the Allies to see to it that they got food, and that every possible assistance would be rendered them in the fight against Germany on the Eastern front. But from day to day Kerensky delayed the appointment of Battalin, and finally he said that he would make the appointment following an all-Russian conference that was to be held in Moscow. We now began to see the coming storm."

The Killing of Korniloff.

The witness described the proceedings of the abortive conference which ended in General Korniloff being won over by the reactionary elements. He told the story of Korniloff's failure to capture Petrograd and his subsequent execution by his own Cossacks, fully half of whom Colonel Robins said deserted him. Kerensky, added Colonel Robins, had no more to do with the Korniloff adventure than a "little child." The orders that frustrated Korniloff were issued, not from Kerensky's headquarters in the Winter Palace, but the Soviet headquarters in the Smolny Institute.

"The Korniloff proposition," Colonel Robins continued, "was all right from the standpoint of the indoor mind. It was the foolish effort of the upper 7 per cent. to oppose the lower 93 per cent. of the population. The 93 per cent. had kicked the other 7 per cent. down stairs and they had 12,000,000 rifles. So Korniloff surrendered and not a man was killed or a single shot fired. He had had the sympathy of the Allied representatives—honest and patriotic men—but these representatives were not on speaking terms with the 93 per cent.

At this time, Colonel Robins said, two groups were busy disorganizing what was left of the Russian armies. One group was of German origin and was under German direction, the Germans before the war having been all-powerful in Russia by reason of their control of the country's industries. The other was the Bolsheviki, who agitated that the real war was not a war to save democracy, but a war to perpetuate the rule of the upper classes.

When he went to Russia, the witness said, his commanding officer was Colonel William B. Thompson of New York.

"Colonel Thompson," he continued, "had but one desire and that was to serve the national interests of his country. His was altogether the best mind in the American Mission. He had a perfect nose, like a pointer dog for a scent and I can state that he pointed the trail and never made a false move during all the time he was in Russia.

Allied Propaganda All Wrong.

"He realized early that the allied propaganda being carried on in Russia was all wrong. It was a propaganda directed at the Russian Armies, and the Russian soldiers were told that America was sending 4,000,0000 men to France and that 20,000 airplanes were going from the United States to help the Allies in the west. They told the Russians that with America in the war the Allies would 'win in a walk' and when they heard all this good news the Russian soldier shook his head and said, 'well, if they are going to win in a walk, it's no use for us to keep on fighting, so we will just go on home,' and that is exactly what they did."

Colonel Thompson argued that if we stopped this policy of boast and brag and painted the picture in its true colors there was still a chance to rebuild a morale in the Russian force and that the situation might, after all, be saved for the Allies. In the Russian mind the Allies were sharers in what they called the common cause of Czarism. It was a time for education and Colonel Thompson favored the creation of an educational mission headed by patriots like Breshkoeskaya. We were to buy up some newspapers and we were to send literature in the peasant villages proving the peril Russia faced from Germany and drilling home the truth of American friendship for the people in their hour of need. It was a new gospel to fight the Germans and its gist was that it was to save Russia and not the Allies.

"But all this cost money. There was no money for the purpose in the embassy or in the mission, and so it was that Colonel William B. Thompson, splendid patriot that he is, dug down into his pocket and from his own private fortune donated 2,000,000 rubles to carry the plan into effect. Colonel Thompson never spent a single dollar to help the Bolsheviki. Every cent he spent was to combat Bolshevism.

"With the money given by Colonel Thompson—it amounted to about $1,000,-000 in American money—we at once went to work. We had 800 propagandists, all Russians of tried standing and all vouched for by Breshkovskaya and other great leaders of revolutionary Russia. But more money was needed, and we cabled to America and placed our position before the Government. But they did not respond promptly and in the manner needed. Instead, they turned the matter over to the Committee on Public Information, and that committee sent a man (Mr. Sisson) to Russia to investigate what we were doing to stabilize Kerensky and save Russia from Bolshevism. When this man arrived the Bolsheviki had been in control two weeks.

"To revert for a moment to the last days of Kerensky and our efforts to stabilize his Government. In Petrograd at that time there was one military unit that was absolutely essential to the continuance of his power. That was the Motor Tank Corps. The way it went the power went. One of our agents in the corps reported to us one day that the corps was about 50 per cent. for Provisional Government and about 50 per cent. for the Bolsheviki, but, he added, 'it is 100 per cent. for the Soviet.'

Heated Conference of Allies.

"So in this effort to save the Provisional Government a conference of the Allies was called. The purpose of the conference was to find some way to bridge over the differences that separated Kerensky's Government and the Soviets. General Knox, an able, patriotic British General, represented Great Britain; General Nivelle, the French Military Attaché, represented France, and General William V. Judson the United States. There were also present several Russian officers, Colonel Thompson, myself, and several others representing the allied nations.

"Colonel Thompson explained the situation. General Knox characterized Kerensky as weak and uncertain, and said that the situation was being lost as a result of the failure to shoot Lenine and Trotzky. After General Knox sat down General Nizelle took the floor and said everything that General Knox had left unsaid, and ended by calling the Russian officers cowardly and yellow dogs, whereupon the Russians present left the conference. We were together two and one-half hours, and, of course, accomplished nothing."

"When the Bolsheviki had gained control, Colonel Robins said, it was decided to see what could still be done to aid the Allies and protect supplies in hand, so he called on Trotzky. The witness went on:

"When I entered Trotzky's office there was a Captain beside his desk, who had heard me make a speech to the soldiers, and in which speech I had denounced Bolshevism. He became greatly excited and began to wave his arms and tell what I had said. I stopped him and told him I would admit everything he said, but that 'I know a corpse when I see one.' I told Trotzky that so far as I knew his program, I was against it, and that I called on him simply because he was in power. If the Czar had been in power I would have tried to see him, I added. What I wanted done was done and our supplies went through on a special train to destination without the loss of a single tin or a single pound.

"Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, sent to Russia to gain economic control of the country, was busy as soon as he arrived. Germany wanted raw materials that Russia had, and we made up our minds to try and prevent those supplies from getting out of Russia. I would have dealt with the devil at that time to save the situation, or what was left of it, for the Allies and for America.

Lenine's Ambitions in America.

"I saw Lenine several times during this period. Trotzky and Lenine both admitted that their program was worldwide and that some day they expected to gain control of America. However, Russia was in a bad way for economic leadership and they were willing to let up help. They told me if the United States would send these economic experts to help out that we, the United States, would get ahead of Germany and in the meantime, they added, 'we will be able to feed Russia.' Bread was the only thing they feared. There was Germany with economic mind, there was Mirbach head of their economic machine, and the United States was the only nation then in a position to frustrate the German plans. Trotzky said to me:

"'You are interested in Russia not shipping raw materials into Germany.'

"'Yes.'

"'Well then,' he replied, 'you can use your allied office to enforce the embargo which is still in effect against Germany.'

"I told him I did not understand him. I was suspicious. He replied that Russia needed manufactured materials and we alone could supply them. It was purely a selfish proposition on his part and to get what he needed he was willing to concede control of the embargo.

"'Germany,' Trotzky continued, 'is going to have a conference with us at Brest-Litovsk. We shall prolong that conference and use the time to stir up trouble in Germany and thereby force a peace of no indemnities and no annexations. And after we finish with Germany we will stir up England and France and then America, and compel them, too, to come into the conference and talk peace with us. I shall never sign anything but a democratic peace,' Trotzky added.

"And, as a matter of fact, Trotzky never did sign the Brest-Litovsk treaty. At that time I thought I understood this extraordinary young Jew, 38 years old, highly educated, and the greatest stump speaker in all Russia. But he has the weakness of the prima donna. In hours of success he is elated and defiant and in hours of defeat depressed and moody.

"I have never seen such extreme ego and arrogance as is the case with Trotzky. I knew that he would prolong that conference as long as he possibly could because it afforded the greatest opportunity his ego had ever known. He knew that so long as it lasted he would be the centre of the world's attention. Trotzky said to me that he knew that Germany could never make a democratic peace, for such a peace, he said, could mean but one thing, and that was the end of the militarist class.

"When next I saw Trotzky he asked me if there was not an American railroad mission somewhere in the East. I told him there was one in Nagasaki.

"'Tell the commission to come on into Russia,' he said, 'and we will give it control of the Trans-Siberian. We need the transportation and will let you use 50 per cent. of the railway capacity to take the guns from the front and keep the Germans from getting them if you will fix the roads up and let us use the other 50 per cent. to get food to the people.'

"These were Trotzky's words. Like the other, it was a purely selfish proposition. I took the proposition to Ambassador Francis. He approved it. Trotzky further agreed to let us take the guns on the East front anywhere we wished to take them. They were new field pieces of twelve miles range and among the most powerful on the Eastern front. They had been built in England and there was a large supply of ammunition on hand, also made in England, for them. Well, this proposition fell through, too, and sure enough the Germans did get those guns and they were transported to the Western front and they were fired with British ammunition against our own and our Allies' boys.

"After the gun incident there came a time when it was believed that any association with the Bolsheviki was wrong and an order came from the Government telling me to cease dealing with them. I showed the order to Ambassador Francis and he disapproved it and told me to continue, and I did, and until I left Russia I was the unofficial medium through whom Mr. Francis had his communications with the Soviet Government. On one occasion I may state that Ambassador Francis instructed me to inform the Bolsheviki what measures he would recommend in the event of hostilities."

Envoy Sent by Lloyd George.

Colonel Robins also told of the mission to Russia of R. H. Bruce-Lockhart, the personal representative of Premier Lloyd George. Mr. Bruce-Lockhart, he explained, was sent to Russia as the result of a two-hour conference that Lloyd George had with Colonel Thompson, while the latter was on his way to this country from Russia. Lloyd George instructed Mr. Bruce-Lockhart to go to Russia with an open mind and to see and confer with Colonel Robins.

"When Bruce-Lockhart arrived," said Colonel Thompson, "he showed me his credentials from Lloyd George, and I went with him to the Smolny Institute. Afterward I showed him all my papers and explained the situation in detail to him. I then told him I wanted him to go and talk with the other 7 per cent. and that if he did so they would tell a very different story. I said they would tell him that Colonel Thompson had been in Russia trying to get control of the copper for a Wall Street crowd, that I was after 500,000 acres of choice land, and so on. He went to see them and they told him all that and much more. But he saw the matter as I did and until the day I left the British High Commission, Mr. Bruce-Lockhart and I were in agreement in every move that we made.

"In a report to Lloyd George the High Commissioner said he agreed with me entirely, and later Dr. Harold Williams, a conservative newspaper correspondent and a trusted friend of the British Foreign Office, admitted, after opposing the position that we had taken, that we were right and that he had guessed wrong. Mr. Stephens, head of the National City Bank branch in Petrograd, also came to see the situation as we did and cabled the fact to Mr. Vanderlip in New York."

Colonel Robins told of a proposition that he and Bruce-Lockhart had submitted to Lenine to get Russia back into the war.

"This was in March last, before the ratification of the Brest-Litovsk treaty," said Colonel Robins, "when I told Lenine that the Allies might consider aiding the Soviet in return for a repudiation of the treaty and for active cooperation in a military way against Germany. I asked him to postpone the meeting of all-Russian Soviet until the Ambassadors of the Allies could communicate the proposition to their Governments, and, as a matter of fact, the meeting was postponed for two days. Lenine came to Moscow and informed me that the Allies had refused to sanction the proposition.

"With the ratification of the treaty my relationship with the Soviet changed. I realized then that we could not recognize them even as a de facto Government. But we continued to do what we could to save the situation even at that late day. I worked constantly under the direction of Mr. Francis, and finally I was asked to transmit a request through Mr. Francis asking permission for a Russian economic mission to visit the United States. So far as I know the request transmitted by the Ambassador was not even answered."

Colonel Robins said that when the Bolsheviki issued the decree repudiating the Russian national debt he went to Trotzky and denounced the act, which was directed not so much against the United States and Great Britain as against France. Lenine said it was issued because of the refusal of the Allies to co-operate with the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki would probably have been willing to make an arrangement for settling with England and America, but were bitter against France, arguing that "French loans had for forty years kept Russian autocracy in power."

High Praise for Elihu Root.

Near the close of the afternoon session Colonel Robins made his reference to the mission that was headed by Elihu Root.

"A word," he said, "about the Root Mission that was sent to Russia by President Wilson. I regard Mr. Root as the ablest international lawyer in America, a splendid man of splendid vision. But he was a victim of propaganda. Editorials written in this country, written by a man perhaps the most gifted in his particular line of editorials in the world, were translated into Russian by German agents. These editorials pictured Mr. Root as 'the jackal of Wall Street' on the Interests and as thoroughly against the people in every way. Cartoons conveying the same impression were printed and they, too, were circulated. These things impressed the poor Russian and he formed his conclusion accordingly. The result is evident."

Colonel Robins also told of the return to Russia of a great many agitators from this country, some of them Gentiles and some of them Jews. These men, he said, had seen the United States in its worst spots, and those spots were the background of the pictures they drew of life in America.

That neither Lenine nor Trotzky was ever a conscious German agent is the opinion of Colonel Robins. He said that an Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs named Zolkan had been pro-German and anti-American, and that as a result of his activities against this country he had been dismissed from office and exiled by Lenine. He also said that the Bolsheviki, when it was thought the Germans would capture Petrograd, had sent about $180,000,000 in gold and specie to Southern Russia for safe keeping.

"I understood," said Colonel Robins, "that the Czechoslovaks got that money and that they have it yet."

"In Russia," added Colonel Robins, "Bolshevism is a fundamental menace. I believe that we should take high ground and try and understand the thing we are dealing with. I regard the Soviet program as economically impossible and morally wrong. Lenine has told me that the program will probably fail, but he added that the agitation would continue. He told me that after Russia would come Bulgaria and then Germany. Lenine said in one of his last talks with me, 'Remember, when the day comes that there is a Soviet in Berlin that the little man in the Kremlin told you that on that day would be born the proletarian revolution.' He said that we in America think we are safe, but he added, 'You are not immune.'

"I believe in political democracy and I believe in Christiaity, and, gentlemen, I want to say to you that I believe those things are challenged today as never before in history. There has been some confusion in England, there is unrest in France, and Italy is atop a volcano. I am convinced there is strength enough in America to met and conquer the situation."

"If force is used in an effort to resist the authority of the Government of the United States, do you think it should be met with force?" asked Senator Sterling.

"Certainly."

"Would you like to see the Russian land system adopted in this country?"

"Under no circumstances."

"Have you ever preached in favor of Bolshevism?"

"Never one word have I said in its favor. Not in a single instance. I am sure if Bolshevism is ever put before our people that it will be emphatically rejected. Yes, there is a kinship between the I. W. W. and Bolshevism."

"Do you think men who agitate for the overthrow of this Government should be punished?"

"They should be arrested, tried, convicted, and jailed."

Colonel Robins will continue his narrative tomorrow morning.

B. R. T. TRIAL OPENS.

Intimate Something on Track Caused Malbone Street Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 6.—When the prosecution had disposed of several witnesses at the opening today of the trial of Thomas F. Blewitt, Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the first official of the road to be prosecuted on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the loss of ninety lives in the Malbone Street tunnel wreck, Brooklyn, it was intimated that the defense would attempt to prove that the accident was due to something thrown upon the tracks. District Attorney Lewis will seek to convince the jury that an incompetent motorman was responsible for the wreck, and that Superintendent Blewitt should be held responsible for the acts of the employe.

District Attorney Lewis began his statement to the jury with the assertion that it was "Blewitt's duty not alone to have qualified men, but to see that there existed on this road proper signs as warning to motormen operating trains." Mr. Lewis said that when the strike started on Nov. 1, Blewitt was more concerned in getting trains moving than he was in the question of the safety of passengers. "Human life meant nothing to him," continued the prosecutor.

Ex-Judge Oeland, of counsel for the railway company, objected to the latter part of this statement on the ground that the District Attorney was summing up instead of presenting his case. Justice Seeger sustained the objection.

On the cross-examination of Police Inspector McElroy, who had testified about conditions at the wreck, Judge Oeland brought from him the admission that Police Lieutenant Fay had reported the finding of a chisel near the rails of the tunnel. The defense made much of this, indicating that it offered a clue to the accident.

QUIT BECAUSE OF ZIONISM.

Morgenthau Explains Resignation as President of Free Synagogue.

The resignation of Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, as President of the Free Synagogue, was due, it was learned yesterday, to Mr. Morgenthau's unwillingness to continue as the day leader of the congregation while its rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, champions the cause of Zionism. Mr. Morgenthau is one of the leading opponents of the Zionist propaganda and was one of a group of prominent American Jews who signed a petition to President Wilson a few days ago urging the President not to champion the Zionist cause at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Morgenthau's letter of resignation, dated March 3 and addressed to the Executive Committee of the Free Synagogue, said:

"After twelve years of incumbency of the office of President of the Free Synagogue of New York I am impelled to resign that office. Much as I have enjoyed the honor of filling this position and the happy and inspiring association with its rabbi, Dr. Wise, I feel that our views of Zionism, in the advocacy of which he is one of the leaders, are so divergent and apparently irreconcilable, that it seems necessary for me to withdraw from what may be called the lay leadership of the congregation.

"I would have no question arise as to Dr. Wise's freedom or my own freedom regarding Zionism.

"With the sincere hope that the friendly and cordial relations which have long obtained between Dr. Wise and myself, and all of you and myself, will be unaffected by this decision, I am, yours cordially,

"HENRY MORGENTHAU."

Mr. Morgenthau said yesterday that he felt that his letter spoke for itself and that he had nothing to add. Dr. Wise was absent from the city.

Abram I. Elkus, also a former Ambassador to Turkey, who has been Vice President of the synagogue, probably will be elected President, according to the custom of the congregation. Mr. Elkus is a supporter of the Zionist idea.

STRIKERS TO REPLY BY COUNTER-TERMS

Harbor Workers Take No Action on Railroad Administration's Proposals.

PRIVATE OWNERS HOLD OUT

Unions May Insist on All Interests Agreeing to Terms of the Federal Offer.

Casting aside the award made by V. Everit Macy as umpire for the War Labor Board in the arbitration of the demands of the harbor workers, the Railroad Administration yesterday offered a complete new set of terms to the strikers, granting increases of wages and reductions of hours which are not allowed in the Macy award.

Representatives of the strikers met until late last night without agreeing to accept the offer of the Government, and decided finally to meet A. J. Stone, Federal Manager of the Erie, and other representatives of the Government today with a counter-proposition.

The negotiations of the Railroad Administration were hurried by the congestion and chaos already produced in the port by the three days of the strike and by the fact that many of the big ships, including the Lapland, Corona, and other steamers bound for Europe, were being hampered in getting coal aboard for their trip across the Atlantic; also that most of the merchant vessels in the port would soon be facing similar difficulties in getting coal and cargoes.

In the meantime the boat owners, condemning the abandonment by the Railroad Administration of the Macy award, refused to make any further offers to the strikers and sought energetically to place new boats in service with nonunion crews. Joseph H. Moran, President of the New York Towboat Exchange, said yesterday that the plans to meet the strike were making good progress, and that the boat owners were satisfied.

H. M. Purdy, in charge of the employment office of the Towboat Exchange, said that about 300 discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines had been engaged by the boat owners since the strike was declared. When he was asked if they were employed to break the strike he said:

"No. None of them have been put on boats. They are being used chiefly as watchmen to guard property."

President Moran of the Towboat Exchange said yesterday that the strikers had approached the exchange with the request that the boat owners should consider the proposals of the Railroad Administration for ending the strike, provided they were satisfactory to the strikers. Mr. Moran said that the boat owners were ready to examine any proposals. It was learned from the officials of the Strike Committee that a committee would be sent to the boat owners to talk over the Railroad Administration proposals today, provided the strikers were ready to come to terms. They also stipulated that Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, should not be present, because he called them "Bolsheviats," and that no member of the bar should be presented at the conference.

The new wage and hour schedule offered yesterday by A. J. Stone, Federal Manager of the Erie Railroad, on behalf of the Railroad Administration, was a complicated instrument dealing individually with the numerous groups of workmen belonging to the seven harbor organizations on strike. In most cases, it was stated that the eight-hour-day principle was recognized. This will mean in most cases an increase in wage, because of the time and a half rate for overtime. Straight increases of from 1 to 15 per cent. in wages, however, were embodied in the terms, the largest increases going to the more poorly paid classes of harbor workers.

In as much as seven unions, some of them made up of two or three trades, have to consider a large number of individual items, it was thought that the greater part of today would be spent in considering items and offering amendments, but that an agreement with the Railroad Administration might be reached before today. This might mean the release of 40 per cent. of the boats tied up by the strike. There is some danger, however, that even if the terms of the Railroad Administration are finally considered acceptable, the strikers will not return to work for the railroads until the private boat-owners, who control 60 per cent. of the harbor craft, have joined the railroads in making the agreement.

Officials of the Strike Committee said yesterday that a number of private boat-owners, notably the Standard Oil Company, had made individual offers of settlement, but that it had been decided not to make terms with one private concern until terms had been reached with all.

Heavy crowding of the Hudson tubes continued yesterday, but increased police guards at the stations resulted in better handling of the crowds and less danger from the number of people on the platforms.

The effects of the strike on shipping began to be felt more severely yesterday. When the strike began on Tuesday most of the piers were loaded with merchandise for cargoes, while many of the newly arrived ships were only partly unloaded. During these three days the cargo on piers has practically all been loaded, while the ships have been unloaded. From now on, until more harbor craft is obtained, the difficulty in moving coal and towing merchandise will seriously cripple all kinds of shipping.

Strikers donated their services yesterday to operate the harbor craft which was used in welcoming the returning New York troops.

New Hampshire Speaks for Ireland.

CONCORD, N. H., March 6.—The State Senate today concurred in a resolution passed yesterday by the House, urging President Wilson to use his influence to secure the right of self-determination for Ireland.

Lost and Found Advertisements on next to last page.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Thirty-nine new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $4,308,000, were chartered today. They include:

Rosenthal & Katz, Inc., Manhattan, make clothing and rubber coats, $25,000; E. Ettenberg, L. M. Rosenthal, L. W. Harberger, 258 Fort Washington Av.

Bryant Finance Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $100,000; M. E. Hanley, J. S. Beane, W. F. Howell, 100 Broadway.

New Era Restaurant Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; L. Gruber, M. Orlowski, L. Gold, 2,002 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

W. W. Dusenbury, Inc., Geneva, deal in footwear and trunks, $25,000; J. B. Stahl, E. B. and W. W. Dusenbury, Geneva.

Parkway Gardens, Corp., Brooklyn, realty and construction, $150,000; J. Grodsky, M. Blumberg, M. J. Baltser, 678 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Ukrainian Retail Stores, Inc., Brooklyn, groceries and dry goods, $10,000; J. Hunka, J. Krawczuk, N. Zarski, 63 North 8th St., Brooklyn.

Robinson's Candy Co., Inc., Utica, $5,000; G. H. Halsey, R. J. and J. C. Hullar, Syracuse.

Villamil & Co., Inc., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $50,000; J. J. Villamil, F. L. Kreamer, A. Quijano, 565 West 139th St.

Loyal Embroidery Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Reinberg, L. Asinowsky, R. Cusato, 330 8th Av.

Wadol Fuel Products Corp., Manhattan, $21,000; G. H. Porter, R. Van Schaick, F. J. Linke, 120 Liberty St.

M. J. Cohen Co., Inc., Manhattan, make yarns and tinsel, $6,000; B. Wollner, R. and M. J. Cohen, 54 Vermilyea Av.

The Richmond Hill Contracting and Engr. Co., Inc., Richmond Hill, make concrete blocks, $10,000; A. W. Meldon, R. Holmes, D. J. Menton, Richmond Hill.

Bulk Oil and Transport Co., Ltd., Manhattan, $10,000; J. E. Sloe, H. V. and Z. Z. Britton, 233 East Broadway.

Howell & Scott, Inc., Manhattan, architects, $10,000; F. B. Upham, Jr., T. B. Scott, H. K. Howell, 70 Park Av.

The Platex Press, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; R. J. Keller, W. Saenger, B. Wright, 233 Broadway.

Clinton Dry Docks, Inc., Manhattan, contracting and shipbuilding, $2,000,000; C. R. Delmage, H. R. Dawson, E. Vandewater, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Mid-Manhattan Realty and Leasing Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. B. Hiecke, S. Rubin, N. Jaffe, 335 West 57th St.

Printers Delivery Co., Inc., Manhattan, operate delivery trucks, $5,000; G. A. Cymberg, W. Riesfeld, H. Gilman, 402 West 31st St.

Sloane & Moller Woodworking Co., Inc., Manhattan, $250,000; R. Moller, A. M. and W. J. Sloane, 137 Riverside Drive.

Herrard Corp., Manhattan, theatricals, $50,000; F. A. Slocum, G. A. Robinson, A. L. Cohn, 7 Pine St.

St. Regis Lunch, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Monigsberg, A. and F. Gotteeman, 1,979 Douglass St., Brooklyn.

Thirty-nine East Corp., Manhattan, theatricals, $10,000; J. H. Kirkpatrick, H. Seay, H. P. Heath, 129 West St.

Michaels & Mourre, Inc., Manhattan, auto repairing and welding, $5,000; D. Levy, C. Michaels, A. Mourre, 500 West 174th St.

Astor Bakery and Restaurant Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Rodner, J. Hochhauser, M. Roth, 736 Eighth Av.

Davis Motor Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; J. M. Shellabarger, L. M. and C. R. Keesling, 601 West 149th St.

Armstrong Coal Co., Inc., Kingston, $50,-000; W. R. Bennett, R. R. and R. S. Rodie, Kingston.

Andover Worsted Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; H. and S. Goldstein, S. Lazarowitz, 416 Fort Washington Av.

Friedelson & Co., Inc., Manhattan, make silverware, umbrella handles, and canes, $10,000; I. Friedelson, J. Luxenborg, J. Kahn, 79 Manhattan Av.

Extendo Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, make extensible traveling cases, $125,000; M. F. Albrecht, W. S. Frensky, C. J. Kleber, 217 West 106th St.

Long Island Aviation Co., Inc., Central Park, L. I., general passenger baggage and freight business by aviation, $10,000; E. C. Downs, R. S. Andrews, L. W. Conkling, Long Island City.

Charlestown Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, $6,000; J. Jacobs, S. Bernheim, W. Loewenthal, 1,871 Broadway.

Cotton States Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; same as preceding.

Ceres Products, Inc., Manhattan, bakery and confectionery, $30,000; J. S. Popper, T. H. Frothingham, F. Potter, 5 Nassau St.

Stone & Co., Inc., Queens, junk business, $5,000; B. Mofsowitz, C. Roth, I. Stone, 1,448 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Diamond Alkali Export Corp., Manhattan, mining and chemicals, $100,000; P. H. Loftus, C. M. Thorne, S. M. Seymour, 79 West Washington Place.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Charles T. Stork & Co., Inc., Manhattan; preferred stock to 5,000 shares at $100 each, and common stock, no par value, to 5,200 shares; active capital to $526,000.

Dittenhoefer & Rotholz, Inc., Manhattan; $10,000 to $50,000.

Chamberlain Paint and Oil Co., Inc., Warsaw, $15,000 to $30,000.

Wager Furnace Bridge Wall Co., Inc., Manhattan $100,000 to $500,000.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

International Western Electric Co., Inc., Delaware; new representative, G. C. Pratt, 195 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Lafayette Leasing Co., Manhattan; Brand & Silverson Iron Works, Manhattan; Heavy Machinery Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan; Jefferson Leasing Co., Manhattan; M. Ellay Realty Co., Manhattan; Borker-Schwertag Co., Inc., Manhattan; W. H. Nye & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Elrschack & Lebwohl, Inc., Manhattan; the Oneida Elks Club, Oneida; Cass & Rosenthal, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—S. Safier, Inc., Hoboken, to manufacture paper bags, $50,000; Samuel Safier, Abe Feldman, and Charles Safier, all of Hoboken.

National Service Legion, Plainfield, to operate as business organizers, $10,000; William L. Smalley of Plainfield, F. E. Bodin of Watchung, and J. M. State of New York.

Broadway Tire Jobbers, Inc., Newark, to deal in tires, $125,000; H. S. Eisenberg and Leo Koplin of Newark, and H. D. Eisenberg of Irvington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 6.—Charters filed:

Auto Casher Co. of America, Inc., manufacturing machines for changing money and issuing railway tickets, $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. D. Drew, Wilmington parties.

Delaware Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., build wharves, ships, docks, &c., $1,000,000; H. M. Lacey, C. Hollig, E. V. Felton, Wilmington parties.

Thomas School of Art, Inc., produce the Thomas system of drawing and conducting art studies, &c., $500,000; Frank S. Riordan, Sidney Cryer, Helen Sheppard, New York City.

American Newspaper Corp., own and publish newspapers, $500,000; W. A. Teutsch, Edith Reeves, Philadelphia; Henry J. Gibbons, Cynwid, Penn.

Southern Zinc, Lead, and Oil Co., exploit and locate oil and gas properties, &c., $500,000; Rodney K. Harris, New York; Joseph A. Herron, Milby, Ark.; Charles E. Stranor, Flushing, N. Y.

St. Louis Rubber Cement Co., to mine and deal in and with rubber, cement, glue, &c., $125,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Jacob Schrieber Co., to prepare for market, kerated, mineral and other waters, $150,000; incorporators same as above.

Carb-Comp-Chemison Corp., to manufacture, sell and deal in and with chemicals of all kinds, $100,000; F. J. Bergman, R. W. Hazziet, J. P. Pilet, all of Philadelphia.

United States Commercial Company, to conduct a general export and import business, $100,000; Franklin L. Mettler, L. F. Mettler, all of Wilmington, Del.

Continental Oil and Petroleum Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. J., to acquire and develop oil lands and to market the products of same, $75,000; Avia N. Lungden, Walter S. Cleveland, Roy H. Cole, all of Jamestown, N. J.

The Printcrafters Association, to carry on business of designers, engravers, &c., $65,-000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm, local Philadelphia incorporators.

American Gasoline and Oil Co., Lancaster, Penn., to deal in and with gasoline and products of same, $50,000; D. Brientall, Lancaster, Penn.; J. B. Fleming, Indiana, Penn.; Levi McAllister, Quarryville, Penn.

The Koepp Lace Curtain Laundry Co., to launder and stretch curtains, $50,000; Paul H. Koepp, George C. Koepp, Nathaniel Newingham, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Victory Coal Co. of Pittsburgh, Penn., to carry on business of mining for coal, &c., $50,000; John F. Gloeckner, Francis Smith, John R. O'Keefe, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

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Much of the grippe, influenza, bronchitis, and other communicable diseases that sweep through your organization can be prevented if you accept the proposition that most of this sickness originates in your establishment. And it certainly does.

Your floor—every floor—not regularly disinfected—teems with millions of germs; dust scatters them—soap and water cannot be depended upon to kill them.

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totally annihilates all germ life at the instant of contact. No germ can live an instant in its solution. That is why all hospitals use Lysol to prevent the spread of disease and why boards of health urgently recommend its use.

Mop your floors often with water that contains Lysol. Keep a little Lysol in every cuspidor *always*. Use Lysol as your toilet-room disinfectant.

Adopt these simple and inexpensive practices and you will go a long way in protecting the life and health of your employes.

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Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

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Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—All colors. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. H., all colors, for cash. Charlop Bros., 151 West 29th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. and Julliards, Fall shades; will pay cash. Farragut 5750.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Tan and pekin; also serges. Julius Pollack, 40 West 25th.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany or F. & H. black. Mad. Sq. 8275.

CAPES Wanted.—Of the better kind only; will place orders. 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance, 10th floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of capes, medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

CAPES Wanted.—Only better grade; will look all week; placing orders. 339 5th Av., Room 504.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on capes and dolmans. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

CHAP SILKS Wanted.—Changeable, also tan and slate. Phone Spring 2234 between 11 and 12.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber looking on pile fabric coats. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 37 West 31st.

COATS, Dolmans, Suits Wanted.—Jobs for cash; pay good price. Madison Square 3561.

CAPES Wanted.—Novelties, better grades; placing stock orders. 15 West 26th, 1st floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Voile shirting, fancies, ginghams, percales, and all kinds of textiles desired by an export concern. Communicate, telling quantities of each item, prices, &c., Large Business, Box T. T., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Universal check, Amoskeag plaid and stripe gingham; Windsor crepe, Waverly Chambray, black lawn, 64 cambric. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity; send samples. V 45 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at new styles in printed and beaded georgette dresses; large orders given on right styles. 6-8 West 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silks and georgette, will buy for cash in large quantities. Brill, 118 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs for cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spot cash, any quantity, taffetas, crepes, georgettes, satins. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and cotton dresses. 1,161 Broadway, Room 504.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber buying silk and cotton dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

FLANNELS Wanted.—White, pink, and Copenhagen blue; 27 or 54 inch. Farragut 8880.

FRINGES, Cotton and Silk, Wanted.—2-inch to 3-inch; will pay cash for large quantity at close out prices. Stern Publishing and Novelty Co., 149-151 West 36th St.

FUR CAPS Wanted.—Nutria, coney, &c., for boys and children. Kneake & Rohrs, 23 West 36th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield's, style 4666, all colors; will pay cash. A. Portfolio & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Gera 10764, White man's 728, navy, rookie. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GABARDINES Wanted.—All shades; any make; for cash. B. Mirkin, 19 West 24th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Gera, Pekin, also 7120 serge; cash. Chelsea 9955.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Tricotines, copen, rookie. Madison Square 6375.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Good quality. Madison Square 9415.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—200 pieces, 150 quality; bring navy samples with you. I. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 West 28th.

GEORGETTE and CREPE METEOR Wanted.—All colors, at very low prices. Gould & Neuhart, 130 East 25th.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Three thread, 100 pieces, at a price. Phone Spring 2234 between 11 and 12.

GEORGETTES Wanted at a price. R. M., 245 Times.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; round fold or similar; other kinds; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Large quantity southern ginghams; price must be right. B. & S. Co., 9 West 24th, 12th floor.

JAP SATIN Wanted.—Cash; flesh color. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for brown and rose. Newman Skirt Co., 130 West 29th.

LACES Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of Macrame band, 5½ to 6 inches wide. Berliner Costume Co., 114 W. 27th St.

MELTONS Wanted.—¾ and 6-4 goods, all qualities, for export. Room 713, 396 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Heatherbloom, with labels. Z 237 Times Annex.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, Esquimette, also H. & H. Baffin, seal. Greeley 2030.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—4976, 4978 Garfield, navy; will exchange for black or buy; also Acmes 3071, oxford. Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th St.

POIRET Wanted.—Garfield 4812, 4978, or similar; 15 pieces navy. L. Goldstein, Madison Square 10170.

POIRET TWILLS AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality in navy and rookie. Madison Square 362.

POIRET TWILLS and Gabardines Wanted.—Any mill, also tricotines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Open for quantity of navy poiret twill. Greeley 5980.

POIRET TWILL and men's wear serge wanted. Phone Chelsea 2840.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—American or any other make, all colors, for cash. Farragut 5154.

POPLINS Wanted. — American 0326, rookie 967; Stevens rookie 530. Mad. Sq. 3121.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 90610 navy; ten pieces for cash. Chelsea 5906.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 6057.

SATINS Wanted.—36 inches, all colors, up to $1.30. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

SECO SILK Wanted.—White and all colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted. — For cash; Whitman's 2002, 2001; Gera 787, 788; Broadhead 500, 0936, 09070, 7120, 528, or similar serges. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 104 Whitman serge 3 blacks and 3 navy, $1.75 net cash. Z 236 Times Annex.

SERGES AND VELOURS Wanted.—American, for spot cash, 09070, 0936, 0609, 0696, 0360 velour. Gramercy 1807.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 528, navy; also Pacific, M. F. L., navy; quantity at price. Oppenheimer, 138 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519, 0609, 09070; any quantity of French and men's wear; cash. Gramercy 6726-1899.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, navy and black, for cash. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3139.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0936, 0696, navies and black; spot cash. L. Wolfberg Co., 150 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, black and navy, or similar styles, at a price; spot cash. Farragut 8880.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces each 7501, 7614, 7120, 9, 3, 99, 94, 104. Spring 6311 or 6312.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of men's wear serge, also poplins. 38 West 27th, 8th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 7120, 11433, 104, or similar kind. Maurice Lesser, 37 West 20th St. Chelsea 6448.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936 navy; also Garfield's twill 4978 black, tricotine 4718 navy. Mad. Sq. 8470.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070, Whitman 99-106, Newport 235, Andrews 1464. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy storm serges, black and navy, big quantities. Alex Kogut, 40 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—09070 navy, rookie, for spot cash. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Black; also tricotines and poiret twill in rookie. 29 West 35th, 8th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 19280, 510, 99, 104, 47116, W. F. X., for cash. Gramercy 780.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 11433, navy, also storm serge and navy. Murray Hill 6907.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X., 54280, 7120, 11433; black and navy; cash. Chelsea 5576.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash; 7120, 4632, or similar. A. Meyer Skirt Co., 31 East 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 4050, navy and black; quote lowest prices. Farragut 3152.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, black, 0696, 1464, or similar. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 7120, 104, 1464, black; any quantity; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, spot cash, at highest market price. Chelsea 7954.

SERGES Wanted.—94 Whitman, 0609 American, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2929.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 106, 2205, 99, 9, black only. Madison Square 1969.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 11433, 2205, 106, navy. Madison Square 3935.

SERGES Wanted.—528, 11433, 0936, 09070, 838; pay spot cash. Chelsea 6540.

Buyers' Wants
Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 navy or other make of same quality. Call Spring 606.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 or similar navy. Alex Cohen, 34 East 10th St.

SERGES Wanted. — 1464, also numbers similar, and U. S. 838. Chelsea 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, $1.87½; 10280, $1.80; Cleveland 7713, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—7008, 10525, 3678, 7120, 7122, for spot cash. Gramercy 4786.

SERGES Wanted.—All makes; must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES Wanted.—780 botany and 11433, for cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 7008, 9056, 4408, 4061. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES Wanted.—519, or similar. Louis Bauman Co., 12 East 32d.

SERGE Wanted.—09070 and 0609 navy, for cash. Chelsea 4676.

SERGES Wanted.—0636, navy, clay; also 7301 navy. Greeley 2060.

SERGES AND VELOURS Wanted.—Royal Coat, 44 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—6120, 09609 or similar, cash. Chelsea 9953.

SERGE Wanted. — 4040-774, any quantity. Chelsea 7897.

SERGES Wanted. — 9 blue, Whitman, Spring 4148.

SERGE Wanted.—235, 9058, will pay cash. Chelsea 590.

SERGE Wanted.—519. Phone Gramercy 4241.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted and fifty-fifty; mail samples. Y 349 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgette, taffetas, wash satins, jap silk, shirtings at once; quantity no object; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped crepe de chines or pussy willow shirtings; can use broken sets. L. Rose, 25 West 32d. Madison Square 3036.

SILKS Wanted. — Changeable and narrow striped taffeta in dark shades; also peau-de-cygne in white. Room 1502, 404 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy stripes in taffeta, messaline, twills and satins up to $1.25 yard. Mad. Sq. 1682.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulard and off color peau de cygne, at a price. Louis Bauman & Co., 12 East 32d.

SILKS Wanted.—Shirting in candy striped patterns, for cash. Spring 7383.

SILKS Wanted.—Also Poplins, any quantity or quality; spot cash. Gramercy 4843.

SILKS Wanted.—Georgettes at a price, will buy all shades. 1736 Greeley.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden-Leonard's, Copen., Reindeer, and Rookie. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St. Farragut 3757.

SILVERTONE, Crystal Cord, Frost Glow Wanted.—Any quantity, cash; also Garfield tricotine and poiret twill. Greeley 4321.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy, copen, tan, reindeer, Arthur Joel; spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; all colors, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Joel's Holden Leonard, tan and gray. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonards 602, Copen. Madison Square 8275.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Taupe, blue, rein deer, for cash. Greeley 3127.

SUITS Wanted.—Job of ladies' high-class suits and dolmans; spot cash; call 9 to 11 A. M., Friday and Monday. See H. B., care Joseph Heilbron, 1,199 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Will look at popular priced line of coats, suits and capes from 9:30 A. M.-1 P. M. William Belmont Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and close-outs any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9049.

SUITS Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash; jobs and sample lines; also capes, dolmans. Farragut 5154.

SUITS, Coats, Dolmans Wanted.—Jobs for cash; pay good price. Madison Square 3561.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Dyed to all colors, also trimmings and all kinds piece goods. Arrow, 160 West 36th. Greeley 1693.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for Lorraine's navy tricotine; also botany's 315 and American's 6234. Phone 5274 Orchard.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718 Poiret twill, 4978 Garbardine, 4666 navy, rookie any quantity; cash. Greeley 4321.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mills, also Poiret Twills and gabardines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; spot cash or will exchange for tan. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Garfield, Saxonia, U. S., Botany, all shades. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, Andrews 5782, or similar. Madison Square 7950.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, any make; will pay spot cash; market price. Chelsea 2570.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—White, tan, henna, Copen, taupe. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718 Garfield or similar; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258; rush.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, any make; cash. Ben Kramer, Madison Square 9636.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718 rookie exchange for navy. Madison Square 7550.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Pay cash; tan, rookie, navy. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINES, Navys, Wanted.—1464 navy. S. A. Francke & Co., 35 West 31st St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality. Madison Square 9415.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity, all high shades; also Cox & Schriebers 216 range; also poplin 90610 and 6067; will pay highest market price. Farragut 5886.

VELOURS Wanted.—Dearing Milligan, Stevens, Buckley Cohen, American, high shades, for spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

VELOUR AND SILVERTONE Wanted.—High shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., 40 West 17th. Chelsea 5661.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, taupe, burgundy, also Stevens 4281 for export. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6934.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wilson-Laurence 107-701, rose; silvertones, serges, all colors and makes. Farragut 2570.

VELOURS Wanted.—Copen, and all other colors; any quantity, large or small; cash. Drusin. Farragut 3486.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 032, reindeer, terra cotta, henna, any quantity, cash. Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—American and Stevens, in all shades; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258; rush.

VELOURS Wanted.—Henna pekin, tan, 032 and 0360, or similar, cash, reasonable. Chelsea 9955.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades; Stevens and American; spot cash. B. Miskim, 19 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for light weight Pekin velour. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, all shades, cash. Leventhal & Hurwitz. Gramercy 5298.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin and tan, Stevens 4281; spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors in Spring shades. Phone Gramercy 4241.

VELOURS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen, Bolton, all colors. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, all colors, for cash. Farragut 3394.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—We offer to buy for cash in any colors. Spring 5460.

VOILES, Wool, Black Wanted. — 54-inch. Room 300, 256 5th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Men's and women's wear; light and heavy weights; any quantity; spot cash. Call with samples, Ellas Surut & Sons, 670 Broadway.

WOOLENS, DRESS GOODS, AND SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of jobs. Phone Gramercy 6281. 44 E. 23d, Room 301.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—Blue chambray 19004, at 17c, and Homewood blue, at 12½c; 25 cases 68x72 Slater's percales, at 15½c. Franklin 5632.

ANGORA cloth, 31 inches, best grade, 2.50, 18 inches, $1.25. Gramercy 1165.

APRONS. — Big job of full-length coverall aprons, percales and Buster chambrays, $4.75 dozen net. J. Shor, 15 West 17th.

BRIGHTWOOD CHUDDAH CLOTH.—4944F, navy and black; also Priestley's check, 3036, colors 3 and 4. Farragut 4828.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Julliard's 118 and Julliard's kerseys 2002 in burgundy, navy, plum, green, and black. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

CAPES.—5,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $7.50 to $25. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. T. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES, Coats, Dolmans, Suits.—Variety of styles and materials; lowest prices. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

CHECKS.—Black and white worsted, all sizes; also fancy worsted checks, to close out. Madison Square 8098.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

CHECKS.—Fancy all wool checks and plaids, 82½c. Farragut 2775.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, sizes 6-14, $5 a dozen and up. Fazekas Son, 103 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats, 300 coatees of beaver, mole and Baffin seal, 200 fur-trimmed plush coats; must be closed out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—2,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $6.75 to $39.50. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS, Dolmans, and Capes in novelty smart styles; lowest prices. Charnay & Freed, 158 West 27th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Spring; to close out all materials. Kaplan-Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COTTON GOODS. — Gabardines, striped ginghams, blue chambrays, colored voiles, checked percales; will sell under market price. Lester Hellbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

CREPE DE CHINE, powdered 3-thread, at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

DOLMANS.—5,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $12.75 to $32.50. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

DRESSES.—All perfect georgette dresses to close out; also at sacrifice 500 Jersey dresses that were cut two inches shorter; will fit medium height women. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery, dainty, taffetas, georgette and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—On the racks, smart, snappy styles; Georgettes and taffetas; call and see these wonderful values. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette, wool jersey and taffeta, on rack, for immediate delivery; exceptional values. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, satin, georgette, tricolette, serges; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out; georgettes, taffetas on racks. Floranell Dress, 38 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Have on hand for immediate delivery snappy silk dresses; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress Co., 35 W. 35th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Jersey, and Silk.—Several thousand to close out for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.75 to $8.50; wool serge, $5.75. Loeb Nussbaum, 110 West 23d.

DRESSES.—150 beaded Georgettes, wool jerseys and serges at sacrifice. 116-118 West 29th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—500 snappy taffeta and satins, big sacrifice, specially adapted for bargain basements. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, Jersey, serges, silks; values speak themselves. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobs of up-to-the-minute styles in taffetas and serges. Will Stecker, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job on serge dresses, high-class merchandise. Mallto Bros., 132 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Job silk and serge, to close out; very reasonable. Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Close out 25 high-grade silk and foulard. Louvre Dress Co., 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job all wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESS SILKS AND SERGES, $5.25 up; big values. Hoffman Bros., 65 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Evening, dancing; to close out; reasonable. 142 West 29th, 5th floor.

GABARDINES.—Gera 10764, in all shades, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GEORGETTE.—40 pieces, flesh, white, pink, biege; good quality; close out at $1.10. Standard Textile Exchange, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 4506.

GEORGETTES, Stehli quality, all shades, for immediate deliveries. Madison Square 2314.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag 19,000, Renfrew and Ferndale plaid ginghams, choice patterns; immediate deliveries. Friedman Wallach, 71 W. 23d.

HOSIERY.—Ipswich, style 3300, men's fibre hose in 50 packing; all colors; 40 cases. Canter & Koletsky, 239 Congress Av., New Haven, Conn.

HOSIERY.—Large stocks cotton and silk hosiery suitable for Europe and Russia, also South America. A 477 Times Downtown.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' silk throughout. Phone 428 Gramercy.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market; also crepe de chine and georgette, direct from mill. Samuel Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Telephone Madison Square 4547.

JERSEY cloth worsted, best grade; Australian wool, 54 inches, 8 oz.; all Spring and Fall shades, $2.25 and heavier up to 14 oz. Gramercy 1165.

JERSEYS.—For dresses; Spring shades in stock for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3961.

JERSEY CLOTHS.—Newest Spring shades; quick delivery. Alden Woolen Co., 695 Broadway.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—100 dozen of 50-cent goods to close out at $3.12½; 50 dozen $12 goods to close out at $8. M. Vogel, 438 Broadway. Canal 9366.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Embroidery and lace nightskirts; immediate delivery. H. Silverman, 93 Prince St.

PANAMAS.—Also high shades, all wool and cotton warp, Pacifics and Whitmans; also American cotton warp poplins. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANTS.—Several jobs in men's pants at reasonable prices. Prime Canal 1565 or 438 Broadway, Room 702.

PERCALES.—Six cases Bordens scouts, 5 cases Algonquin grade No. 64; will sell only entire lot, at 15½. Friedman Wallach Co., 71 West 23d.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine 3667, navy and black; for ladies' dresses. Cortlandt 6482, Ext. 2.

POIRET TWILLS.—Closing out cheap, Garfield's 4978 black. Madison Square 1520.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navies only; also Fall shades. Madison Square 8434.

POIRET TWILL.—Gray and Pekin, Gera 50236. Mad. Sq. 5466.

POIRET TWILLS.—Fine quality; also tricotines. Farr. 5759.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—774, 767, 777; B. P. N. L., black and navy; also high shades M. T. A., H. W. P., 228, 230, 06077 navy; also Shepherd check; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St.

POPLIN, Silvertone.—Spring shades; 1464 navy, and other serges. Louis Abramson, 1,170 Broadway.

POPLINS. — American, Victory shades, Brightwood 4768, copen. Farragut 2930.

POPLINS.—Black, navy, and taupe, all numbers, cheap. Chelsea 5376.

POPLINS.—American Woolen Co. 0326, high shades. Call Spring 606.

POPLIN.—American, Victory, rose and navy. Chelsea 5906.

POPLINS.—American 0326, Pekin 987. Mad. Sq. 3121.

POPLIN.—American shade 987. Farragut 2477.

SECO SILK.—First quality, 22½c. net. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 9670.

SERGES.—Julliard's heavy men's wear serge 54274; Gera 9056, 7008, 54280, 54240; Cleveland 9622, WFX, MFL; Whitman's 774 black and navy, PPL, 228, BPNL; Selden's poplins; also big variety of fancy skirtings in plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—7302, 54280, No. 3, 7512, 09070, 8158, 3665, 4217, 3000, 4050, W. F. T., W. F. X., K. S. W., black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—3702, V. S. L., 54289, 4061, W. F. X., F. S. G., C. S., C. S. G., W S. G., S. B. G. L., T. P. S., 1717, K. S., 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St.

SERGES.—11433, V. S. L., 4061, 3665, W. F. X., 11, 6120, 94, 104, 780, 1209, 1210, 227, Panama 719, Cleveland; reasonable prices. Weinstein Co., Mad. Sq. 4022.

SERGES.—Union serge, black and navy; also American Woolen's 00077 poplin, navy and black, for sale. Schachner & Day, 38 West 25th St. Chelsea 987.

SERGES.—Mannish serges; also light weight, to the cutting-up trade. Andon Mills, Inc., 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6934.

SERGES.—All makes; must be sold at once. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Black, similar to 0609; also fine mannish navy. Elco Mills, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 2089.

SERGES.—0600 black and navy, 5 pieces, $1.75; 939 tan and gray, 3 pieces, $1.95. Farragut 9339.

SERGES.—09070, 528, 6120, 0209, 7002, 780, Whitman's 20021, Newports. Gramercy 2641.

SERGES.—3850, 54288, 54289, 4061, 780, 90610, 09077, 774. Madison Square 9426.

SERGES.—54288, color tan, rookie, reindeer; immediate delivery. Gramercy 5941.

SERGE.—Storm 7002, 40 pieces, 54 inches wide; very cheap. Flatbush 9416.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGE.—Garfield, 100 pieces 528, at $1.85 net. Phone Farragut 4444.

SERGES.—0936, navy, at $2.32½, 25 pieces. Turoff, 150 West 22d.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, botany, white, 4247. Farragut 6224.

SERGES.—7002, 97½c net; 70 days. Gramercy 1482.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions; 54 inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6260.

SHIRTINGS.—1,000 pieces of cheap, fancy percales at a price. Spring 7383.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; crepe meteors, fancy silks, radiums, wash satins, crepe de chines, peau de cygnes, Georgettes. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7186.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Almost everything; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SILK PLAID.—American, to close out. Freydberg, 85 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2236.

SILK.—For hand knitting; must be sold. Kimball. Tel. 8060 Mad. Square.

SILVERTONES.—All shades Holden-Leonard and Arthur Joel. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONE.—H. L., marine blue and Victory rose. Chelsea 590.

SKIRTS, Plaids, Fancy Silks, Poplins, Braided Serges.—25 different models; better styles, better workmanship, lowest prices; instant delivery. Hirsh & Breit, Inc., 18 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values, immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—500 silk and wool, to close out; $1.75 up; Spring and wash line ready, clever styles, good values. Pioneer, 3 West 29th.

SKIRTS.—Latest styles; high-lustre Susquehanna poplins, black and colors, $1.95. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 B'way.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 21 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SUITS.—5,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $10.75 to $29.50. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

SUITS.—500 poplins, serges and taffetas, light shades, and navy; will close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 W. 35th.

SUITS, Coats.—Closing out at a sacrifice, latest models. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9049.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Boys' wash, rompers; close out very cheap. Charles Mandelbaum, 513 Broadway.

SUITS, extraordinary values, for immediate delivery; belted, box, and other models $9 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS.—Immediate delivery, tricotine, poiret twill, serge, velour check, better grades. Etkin, 106 West 32d.

SUITS.—Boys', all wool double warp; blue serge, $4.75. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

SUITS.—200 ready for immediate delivery. J. C. Cloak Co., Inc., 43 West 27th.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES, Stehli qualities, all shades; immediate deliveries. Madison Square 8313.

TAFFETA.—Black; 84 pieces good quality close out at low price. Gould & Neubert, 130 East 25th.

TAFFETAS.—Stehli's quality 3249, all colors, at $1.30; quick action. Mad. Sq. 4662.

TAFFETA, navy and black, at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

TRICOLETTES.—All shades; immediate deliveries. Phone Madison Square 8313.

TRICOLETTES, all colors, 3.75; Paulettes, 58-40 inches, $4. Gramercy 1165.

TRICOTINES.—Lorraines 3683, white and tan; botanys, navy and black. Madison Square 4160.

TRICOTINES.—Lorraine, Garfield's, copen, black. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 5002, copen. Mad. Sq. 5466.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch, black and colors; immediate deliveries. Madison Sq. 3313.

WAISTS.—To close out to quick buyers, 200 silk, 500 cotton. Reading Waist Co., 28 West 22d St.

WOOLENS, suitable for children's clothing, knee pants, and caps. 19th floor, 906 Broadway.

WORSTEDS.—Men's wear, American Woolen Co., style 325, 55 pieces; off price. Elias Surut & Sons, 670 Broadway. Telephone Spring 909.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR on men's athletic underwear; one that can turn out up to 600 dozen per week; city or out of town. A 510 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, large jobber open for cotton dresses, gingham organdies, white and print voile and linens of the better grades; immediate order; bring own samples. Mr. Katz, 150 Madison Av., 9th floor.

Allied Industries.

BULLION CHEVRONS wanted in large quantities; price must be right. I. Klein & Co., 104 5th Av. Farragut 5768.

CHEVRONS. — At very low prices; divisional and bullion chevrons; also new ideas in pillow tops. Enterprise Novelty Co., 105 West 40th St. Bryant 7861.

FLAGS, printed cotton, immediate delivery, 4, 5, 6 foot, $4.50, $8.50, and $12.50 per dozen net. Stuyvesant 4259.

MILITARY NOVELTIES.—Jobbers buying all kinds military novelties, banners, pennants, &c. 45 East 17th St., Room 701.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

TENNIS CHAMPION KEDS.—Regular cases perfect fresh goods; 33½ per cent. off. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Soldiers, sailors, sell latest novelties; wonderful profits; handle goods own account. 105 West 40th, Room 604.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday....5½ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Placing Duplicate Orders.

Manufacturers of children's organdie, voile, and silk dresses report that the new lines have met with such success that some of the retailers are again in the market for duplicate orders. As a rule, this month is generally slow in this line, but this season has proved an exception, as the buying is unusually heavy. Owing to the lateness of Easter, manufacturers are looking forward to some large sales in April. Many of the retailers have held off on this account.

Big Demand for Men's Neckwear.

The sale of men's neckwear has increased to such an extent that some of the manufacturers have found it necessary to operate their plants overtime in order to keep up with the orders. Men's Summer wash ties that sell from $4.25 to $6 a dozen have proved attractive to visiting buyers. Knitted neckwear, and the broad silk lines in subdued colors and changeable effects, are very popular among the out-of-town trade. Among the high-class haberdashers in the city the knitted lines appear to be selling better than ever.

Taste Runs to Staple Colors.

According to one of the leading jobbers, there has been a decided falling off in the number of calls that are being received for pleatings in the victory shades. It is said that a short time ago it was almost impossible to obtain a piece of red georgette crêpe. At present the demand for this color has evidently fallen off. Although the sale of pleatings is still very large, the orders that are now being received in some quarters show that the bright shades are less popular. Customers are now more favorably disposed to the more staple colors.

Millinery Novelties Plentiful.

There is no dearth of novelties in Spring millinery in this market. Each day sees the introduction of some innovation. Among the newer things shown here is a hat on the Napoleonic order, with the front and back sharply upturned. Glycerine ostrich outlines the edge and is fastened to the brim with a band of jet trimming in a large bead effect. Another attractive model displayed here is a little French blue "chin chin" sailor, upon which a silk floss pompon is used effectively. This hat is made of gros-grain ribbon, and on the upturned brim little silk tassels are set about an inch apart.

Raw Silk Prices Irregular.

The Yokohama raw silk market has recovered a part of the ground lost last week, and prices have advanced to the basis of 1,400 yen for Sinshiu No. 1. The market is supported by fairly liberal buying for foreign and domestic consumption. There is an increasing scarcity of high-grade yellow silks, according to cables received here by H. L. Gwalter & Co. They are in good demand. The Canton market is "softer," due in part to the drop in silver exchange, but buyers are showing little interest. At Shanghai the demand is also light, despite the concessions the reelers are offering on steam filatures. Tsatlees and tussahs also are quiet and featureless. The local market is firmer, in sympathy with the improved price tone at Yokohama. A fair business is passing, with the coarser sizes most active.

Looking Ahead to Fall.

A ripple of interest was aroused in an otherwise quiet market yesterday by a rumor that one of the leading floor-coverings houses was to have its Fall opening of carpets and rugs on the day after Easter. This report could not be confirmed, but the consensus of opinion was that it was not true. It was said that if any conc

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Federal Supreme Court.

585—The United States of America, applt., v. the Southern Pacific Company et al.—Argument continued for appellees and concluded for applt.

682—B. Tyrrell, &c., pet., v. C. B. Shaffer et al.—Submitted.

640—A. Crocker et al., trustees, pet., v. J. F. Malley, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c. —Argued.

441—The United States ex rel. W. F. Arant, plaintiff, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Argument commenced for plain. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 7—Nos. 441, 815, (and 816,) 828, 168, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, and 220.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, Circuit Judges. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Re Jarmulosky.
Norkus‹Pitts Coal Co.
Cohn‹US.
Beussel‹same.
Snare & Triest Co‹St. Paul Co.
Mallory Co‹SS Suffolk Coastwise Co‹SS Brazos.
Southern Co‹Tug Baker Bros.
Adt‹Kirstein.
Leguranca Co‹Tug Cahill.
NY C RR‹Lloyd.
Ackerman‹US.
Held‹Crosathwaite.
Lemon‹US.
Prebensens‹Munson.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 351 P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal. For trial.

David Levy.
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Pearson‹Newland.
Becerra‹Raphael.
Chaloner‹NY Eve Post Co.
Christiansand‹Am Coal Exp Co.
Bechs‹same.
Franco-Am Chem Co‹Speiter.
Robertson‹Palmer.
Solmowitz‹Perkins.
Strong Machinery.
US‹Haviland.
Tintograph‹Star Co.
Re Artiano.
Fried‹White.
Carmen‹Fox.
H P Pats, &c., Co‹Hodkinson.
Fielder‹Watts.
Ault & Wiborg‹Kruse.
Red Star T & T Co‹C RR of N J.
DISTRICT COURT—Woodrough, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Kesselman‹CNY.
Comision Reguladora‹Bat Park Nat. Bank.
White Sulphur Supply Co‹Women's Wear Co.
Same‹Daily Trade Record Co.
Willinghaus Warehouse‹Postal Tel. So Car Oil Co‹Lewis Corey & Co.
Magnolia Prov Co‹Atl Coast Prod Co.
Farrington‹Mandeville.
Brown‹Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.
US‹Sydney P Corn— (on trial.)
At 2:30 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges.
Patrick J Duffy,
Adolph Gordon,
John P Hirsch,
Fred Blanck,
Oscar Lederhandler,
Alexander Schlessel,
Hinrich Behrens,
Joseph A Tyrrell,
Max Schneider,
Abram Ziselman,
Wm H Hoschke, also known as Wm H Hotchkiss.
Motions:
Abram Ratkowsky,
Jacob Schilling,
Mahnken Bldg Material Co.
Wm Eggert & Co,
Sam Lynn,
Max Blume,
Triangle Knitting Mills, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
On trial:
US‹Rosenwasser Bros et al.
For call:
US‹Rosenwasser Bros et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Buse‹Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co of Pittsburgh, Pa (3.)
Salanzo‹Marine Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Page, Shearn, and Merrell, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Spencer‹Comml Adv Assn.
Broome‹McGrath (2)
Malady‹Talbot.
Re Scoville, (Maxwell)
Mexican Tele Co‹State Tax Comm & Sup Council, C B L.
Black‹Berkeley.
Arnstein‹Junge.
Eisenman & Co‹Kugelman.
Emmons‹Durhenheimer.
Sterling Motor Truck Co‹Bernstein.
Tapparelli‹A L Gosselin Corp.
Re Morgan.
Re Hellman, (Stern‹Controller).
Quincy‹Emery.
CNY‹Whitridge.
Guar Trust‹US Steel.
Olenick‹Olenick.
Sabatino‹T Crimmins Con Co.
E 40th St Realty Corp ‹Gutschneider.
Stem‹Warren.
Schnaier & Co‹Newmarket.
Rankin‹Stressenreuter & Hancock.
Miller‹Met Distributing Co.
Crowley Tartoue.
Burnsasme.
Gangi‹Pradus, (2.)
Lasansky‹Mc-Loughlin Coal Co.
Jobin‹Lawrence.
Handelskompagni‹Israel.
Feaster‹Scheffer.
V Vivadou, Inc‹Meyers.
Consol Mach, &c, Co‹Harper Mach Co.
Fairmount Film Corp‹New Amst Cas Co.
Herts‹Davis.
Bernstein‹Bernstein.
Bauer‹Am Chicle Co.
Levi‹Pinkenberg.
Humphries‹Shapiro.
Nolte‹Oetjen.
Fairmount Film Corp‹New Amst Cas Co.
Trexler‹Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Ketcham‹Am Bureau of Foreign Trade.
Bowring & Co‹Gillespie.
Tremper‹Perlman.
Davidson‹Brennan.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.
Re N Y Equit Ins Co, (Bernstein.)
Equitable Export Co‹Lucas Lab. Inc.
Toomey‹L Adler Bros Co.
Oriental Am Traders, Inc‹Slocum, Avram F Slocum Trad Co.
Dowd‹Mut Life Ins. Polo‹Smith & Terry.
People ex rel Thompson‹Enright.
NY Sav Bk‹Scully.
Re City Island Land & Dock Co.
Sipp‹Sipp.
Re Taub.
Levy‹Corn.
Drake‹Hodgson.
Held‹Sier.
Moscowitz‹Lefall.
Fenton‹Gurge.
Western Mfg Co‹Am Spirits M Co.
Re Eisler.
Kasten‹5th Av Coach.
Hilliard‹NY Rys.
Rappaport‹same.
Herman‹same.
Anderson‹same.
Titelbaum‹Bklyn & No River RR.
Marcus‹same.
Merritt, E, & Co‹Oxman.
People ex rel McDermott‹Enright.
Martinoff‹Staklis.
Famous Play & Lasky Corp‹Lowenthal.
People ex rel Sylvan‹Wern.
Ginther‹De Zayas.
L De Groff & Son‹J Blaustein & Co.
Beasley‹Beasley.
Schiff‹195 B'way Co.
Hantz‹Mandel.
Steigerwald‹Brown.
J K Ormsby Co‹Kelly Storage Co.
Fleck & Hillman‹Webster Live Poultry Market Co.
Harris Co, Inc‹Weirtraub.
Hallfeld‹Villa Rosa.
J G Hupfel Brew Co‹Moldenhauer.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Helfgott‹Shapiro.
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
Wang‹Levine.
Shapiro‹Cohn.
White‹Slayback, (2.)
Darcy & Woodford‹Stoermer.
Aderer‹Aderer.
Thalheim‹Goldstein.
Tucker‹Rucker.
Riese‹Riese.
Feuerstein‹Feuerstein.
Warde‹Warde.
Am Mtg Co‹Cregan.
Dowdy‹Dowdy.
Gottlieb‹Gottlieb.
Coman‹Courtenay.
King‹King.
Weeks‹Weeks.
Speer‹Speer.
Demurrer:
Sears‹Nat City Bk.
Preferred causes:
Ryder‹Marcus.
Rathkowsky‹Rathkowsky.
Undefended divorces:
Wagner‹Wagner.
Livreri‹Livreri.
Peck‹Peck.
Wichfeld‹Wichfeld.
Schiller‹Schiller.
Coyle‹Coyle.
Davis‹Davis.
Brown‹Brown.
Mitchell‹Mitchell.
Lillian‹Lillian.
Hanfield‹Hanfied.
Schrager‹Schrager.
Jay‹Jay.
Gould‹Gould.
Herman‹Herman.
Phillips‹Phillips.
K Herman‹K Herman
Sherlock‹Sherlock.
O'Rourke‹O'Rourke.
Cork‹Cork.
Weiland‹Weiland.
Watts‹Watts.
McDowell‹McDowell.
Weiss‹Weiss.
Attanasio‹Attanasio.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Quinn‹Quinn.
Levy‹Levy.
Thomas‹Thomas.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Hadort‹Badort.
Kohn‹Kohn.
Cummings‹Cummings
Small‹Small.
Labarbert‹Labarbert
Spear‹Spear.
Van Damm‹Van Damm.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Swift‹Swift.
Drummond‹Drummond.
Eisenberg‹Eisenberg.
Field‹Stearns.
Davidson‹Davidson.
Elliott‹Elliott.
Johnson‹Johnson.
Thompson‹Thompson
Calhoun‹Calhoun.
Strong‹Strong.
Cutler‹Cutler.
General Calendar:
River Plate Comm Co‹Home Ins Co.
Moore‹Aelter.
Marquard‹Wilkinson & Co.
Freeman‹Rosenthal.
Goodman‹Auerhahn.
Tisch‹Dub.
Case on.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV., (October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co‹Lewis.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nisson Talking Mach Sim‹Ansky‹A Marks Co‹Karanbia, Bollerini‹Steinberg.
& Sons, Inc.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Antoinette L Schermerhorn,
Winthrop V Taylor,
Miles U Blumhardt,
Lena Boll,
Francis B Cannock,
Jacob Lorillard,
Michael Kelly,
Carmelina Barna,
Carrie Hyams,
Mary O'Brien,
Walter Howard,
Tarraz Chamiler,
Charles Hasborg,
Dick Hakiman,
John Hennessy,
Mary Harris,
Fina Daemann, &c.,
Frank L Brown,
Karl Bunz,
Bernard Blumenthal,
Romeo Boninsegna,
Kurt C. Mamsch,
Morton E Langfeldt,
Joseph Lawless,
Ann M McGuire,
Bessie McGuire, &c.,
Max Preminger,
May Kelly,
Alex Zemiko,
John W Whitehead,
Mary Kelly,
Charles Vaast,
Patrick Shanley,
Karl Sadlo,
John E Simon,
Tessie Sacks,
Mary E Miller,
Edward Roesch,
Mary Read, &c.,
John Kopeso, &c.,
Samuel J Hood,
Augusta Hyatt,
Theodore Angelo,
Henry Spondro,
Richard J Doelger, Inft.,
Elaine Doelger, Inft.,
Antoinette L Schermerhorn,
Winthrop V Taylor,
Miles U Blumhardt,
Lena Boll,
Francis B Cannock,
Jacob Lorillard,
Michael Kelly,
Carmelina Barna,
Carrie Hyams,
Mary O'Brien,
Walter Howard,
Tarraz Chamiler,
Charles Hasborg,
Dick Hakiman,
John Hennessy,
Mary Harris,
Fina Daemann, &c.,
Frank L Brown,
Karl Bunz,
Bernard Blumenthal,
Romeo Boninsegna,
Kurt C. Mamsch,
Morton E Langfeldt,
Joseph Lawless,
Ann M McGuire,
Bessie McGuire, &c.,
Max Preminger,
May Kelly,
Alex Zemiko,
John W Whitehead,
Mary Kelly,
Charles Vaast,
Patrick Shanley,
Karl Sadlo,
John E Simon,
Tessie Sacks,
Mary E Miller,
Edward Roesch,
Mary Read, &c.,
John Kopeso, &c.,
Samuel J Hood,
Augusta Hyatt,
Theodore Angelo,
Henry Spondro,
Richard J Doelger, Inft.,
Elaine Doelger, Inft.,
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.
De Lisle‹E M Fuuer & Co.
Hyman‹Zimmerman.
Kovalsky Bros‹Hutchinson.
Goldwater‹Cohn.
Aronowitz—Lamport.
Stoddard‹Robinson-Roders Co.
Mosokowitz‹Firstenberg.
Potter‹Crompton-Richmond Co.
A A Levy Co‹Libowitz.
Bayer‹Frank.
Weiss‹Strunin.
Howlett & Hookmeyer Co‹Schulman Co.
Toomey‹S W Peck & Co.
Horowitz‹Cohen.
Cooperstein‹M. Ascher Silk Corp.
Wisser Paper Box Co ‹C L La Baitiam.
Schneider‹NYCnsRR

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Frustein‹Daniels.
Toole‹Peabody.
Graham‹Lesha.
Chavinson‹Lewis.
Houghton‹Lewhenwill Co.
Rascowsky‹Kass & Fagan, Inc.
De Stefano‹Selig, (2.)
Rubenstein‹Taylor.
Blumenthal‹Lefkowitz (2.)
Kobert‹A. Goodman Co.
Rosenblatt‹N Y Rys.
Le Boeuf‹Brummer.
Burns‹N Y Rys.
Berezofsky‹Rubin.
Courtade‹N Y C RR.
Muretsky‹N Y Rys.
Ehrlich‹Freier.
Fischer‹Int R T Co.
Iskowitz‹Levy Dairy Co.
Firem's‹Int R T Co.
Silverberg‹Reisz.
Cleveland Laundry Mfg‹Bid Carpet Co.
Reiner‹Festin.
Blake‹Wilcoff & Vaughan Co.
Elam‹Sprague.
Levey‹Dennis.
Bastable‹Bronx Derrick, &c. Co.
Levy‹Tansy.
Washington Concrete Corp‹Old Dom Rity.
Postoffnick‹Union RR.
Avne‹N Y Mutual Gas Light Co.
Hofman‹Winter Realties, Inc.
Sviridow‹Weinberg Costume Co.
Wolkenberg‹Childs Co
Fuchs‹Weldon.
Feinberg‹Isaac.
Goldstein‹NY Rys.
Mascatiello‹Booth.
Cohen-Goodman Co‹Singer.
Glass‹Sheffield Farms Co.
Spongiet‹Deutsch.
Klein‹Firstenberg.
Wiederman‹Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Rabinowitz‹NY Rys.
Karp-Kirsch Co‹J B Gross Corp.
Rosenberg‹Schinusel.
Friedman‹Epstein, (2)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Baker‹Nat Cotton, &c.
Graham‹Rice.
Kugel‹270 West End Av Corp.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Goldspiel‹Rosenthal.
Harris Co‹Weintraub.
Farmers' Bag, &c, Co ‹Knick Bag Co.
Goldstein‹N J Fidelity
Elchler‹Kahnweiler.
Greenberg‹Fulton Bag, &c, Mills.
Rosner‹Blauner.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Speculative trading in Manhattan and Bronx apartment houses by operators continued unabated yesterday. Important among the many transactions closed was the sale of the Newington, a seven-story elevator apartment house at 330 West Ninety-fifth Street, by the estate of William Buhler to the Nason Realty Company. The structure occupies a plot 100 by 100, located between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, and was held at $250,000.

Judson S. Todd Sells His Residence, Held at $120,000.

Judson S. Todd has sold to a client of Pease & Elliman for occupancy the six-story private dwelling built by him three years ago at 23 East Seventy-third Street. The structure occupies a lot 20 by 80 and was held at $120,000.

Firm Buys Front Street Property.

Edward H. O'Brien resold the seven-story office building covering a plot 13.8 by 70 at 124 Front Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Front and Wall Streets, to Benjamin Lahy, Edwin Groves, and John L. Sipp, who comprise the firm of James W. Phyfe & Co. The property, which was sold through the Charles F. Noyes Company, was held at $60,000, and was sold for all cash. William P. Niebrugge of Niebrugge & Maxfield represented the purchasers, and Harold J. Roig was counsel for Mr. O'Brien.

Comte Louis Zborowski Buyer of Big West Side Loft.

Comte Louis Zborowski is the buyer of the fifteen-story loft at 406 to 426 West Thirty-first Street, reported sold Wednesday by the Listowel Realty Company, George E. Elsen President. In exchange for the Thirty-first Street property, which occupies a plot 200 by 100 by irregular, and cost about $1,100,000 to build, the buyer gave the tenement properties at 244-246 First Avenue, 405-407 East Fifteenth Street, and 404-406 East Sixteenth Street; also the six-story loft building, 48.10 by 100, at 21 and 23 White Street; the three six-story loft buildings at 126 to 130 Bleecker Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Wooster Street, and 125 lots in The Bronx, fronting on Webster, College, Clay, and other avenues. The sale was negotiated by James N. Wells' Sons.

Crosby Street Loft Purchased by Frederick Brown.

The H. Lieberknecht Company, paper box manufacturers, sold to Frederick Brown, operator, the seven-story loft building they occupy at 45 and 47 Crosby Street. The structure occupies a plot 50 by 100, located near Spring Street. It was an all cash deal negotiated by Ewing, Bacon & Henry.

Lafayette Street Property Sold.

William H. Sage, attorney, sold the four-story building at 206 Lafayette Street to Thomas Harper, who recently purchased the adjoining building at 204. Folsom Brothers, Inc., negotiated both sales.

Speculative Buying Centres in the Bronx Market.

Isaac Portman bought from Louis G. Abramson, through A. H. Levy and M. Frank, the five-story flat, 85 by 95, held at $100,000, at the southwest corner of Weekes Avenue and 173d Street; and from Gertrude London, through the Nehring Company, the six-story flat, 38 by 100, held at $45,000, at 4,072 Third Avenue.

The Cedar Construction Company, Frederick Lese, President, sold the two five-story apartment houses, on plot 100 by 100, held at $113,000 and renting for about $11,000, at 1,531 and 1,535 Southern Boulevard, to a client of Abraham Leichter through Alexander Selkin.

The Crausman Realty Company bought 65 East 172d Street, northwest corner of Seabury Place, a six-story thirty-family apartment, with four stores, from the Emerald Construction Company. It occupies a plot 135 by 93 by 122 by irregular, rented for $14,500, and held at $110,000.

The Barwood Realty Company sold the three six-story new-law apartment houses, on plot 25 by 100, held at $140,000 and renting for $24,000, at 801 to 811 Tinton Avenue, through Samuel Seinliger & Co.

Frederick Johnson and the Central Trust Company, as trustees for the Johnson estate, sold a five-story apartment house with stores, on plot 40 by 107, held at $50,000, at 871 Longwood Avenue, to R. S. Realty Company. Ralph L. Spotts, President, through Leitner, Brener & Starr.

The Mercedes Building Company, John P. Boyland, President, sold the five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 90, held at $48,000 and renting for $7,800, at 2,253 Ryer Avenue, to an investing client of Morris Sax.

The Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate sold the five-story apartmnet house, on plot 76 by 100, held at $60,000 and renting for $10,000, at 919 Beck Street, to an investing client of B. Bernstein. Negotiations are pending for the resale of the adjoining property at 909, acquired recently by the operating company through Philips & Goldberg.

The Benenson Realty Company has bought from the Adams Place Realty Company, through Clement H. Smith, the five-story apartment house, on plot 33 by 100, at 2,224 Adams Place. It rents for $4,500 and was held at $30,000.

Max Monfried has bought from the Bedford Holding Corporation 2,471 and 2,473 Davidson Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, on plot 125 by 100. They are fully tenanted and return an annual rental of $25,000. The property was held at $125,000. Leitner, Brener & Starr were the brokers.

The estate of George F. Johnson has sold to Hewitt Realty Company 514 Hewitt Place, a five-story apartment house, on plot 39 by 100. Leitner, Brener & Starr were the brokers.

Frederick Brown sold the five-story apartment house with stores, 25 by 90, held at $30,000, on the east side of Third Avenue, 75 feet north of East 163d Street, taking in part payment the three-story residence at the southeast corner or Eastchester Bay and Norton Streets, City Island, held at $12,000. J. Clarence Davies negotiated the sale.

Cahn & Pittman bought the three-story brick two-family dwelling with garage, on plot 50 by 100, at 61 West 181st Street, between Grand and Harrison Avenues, from the Wiss Co., Inc.

The two two-family brick dwellings at 1,215 and 1,221 Gilbert Place, held at $10,000 each, were sold by a Mr. Dreyer through the Samuel Cowen Agency.

Bankers Trust Co. sold the two-story brick building, 30 by 100, at 1,746 Anthony Avenue, near 174th Street, to a client of Williamson & Bryan.

Samuel Williams has resold to I. Antler, through B. Carroll, for cash, 651 Fox Street, a five-story twenty-family apartment house on plot 40 by 125. It rents for about $6,000 and was held at $41,500.

The five-story apartment house at 911 Southern Boulevard has been resold by Samuel Mishkoff to a firm of operators. It occupies a plot, 76 by 100 feet, rents for about $13,500, and had been held at $90,000.

Frederick Brown resold to M. L. & C. Ernst a four-story double flat, 25 by 100, with a rental of $3,000 and held at $25,000, at 891 East 172d Street. Mr. Brown has also resold to Henry D. H. Sinram, through William H. Whiting & Co., the two-story and basement dwelling at 2,184 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, on a plot 23 by 130, held at $10,000.

Through William Wolff's Son, Mr. Brown has resold for cash to Annie and Louis Topper 175 and 177 East Ninety-third Street, two four-story flats near Lexington Avenue, on a plot 60 by 100. They were held at $30,000.

F. N. Cusack sold the three five-story apartment houses, each 46 by 100, held at $160,000, at 637 to 641 East 175th Street, and the corner of Arthur Avenue, known as 1,812, to an investing client of John Strahman.

Brooklyn.

Emilie P. Alden sold the two-and-one-half-story brownstone dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100, 365 Hancock Street, between Tompkins and Throop Avenues, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company, for occupancy.

Realty Associates sold the two-story and basement frame house, 25 by 55, on lot 25 by 100, at 76 Wolcott Street, to Harry Pape, through Charles Baumann; and the three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 33 by 100, at 180 Kosciusko Street, to Lena Goldberg, through M. Weiss.

Charles D. Lockwood sold nine lots, each 20 by 80, at the southeast corner of Sixteenth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, to James O'Connell, William P. Jones, in conjunction with Frank A. Seaver, negotiated the sale.

Queensborough Sales.

E. Schmidt sold to J. Connolly a plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Johnson Avenue, south of Clinton Place, Jamaica.

The Prudential Savings Bank sold to M. Schultz a plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Boss Avenue, south of the Rockaway Plank Road, Jamaica.

Kozak & McLaughlin, shoe manufacturers, of Fourteenth Street and Governor Place, Long Island City, purchased a plot 50 by 128, adjoining their present plant and fronting on Fourteenth Street.

P. McCaffery has sold to Plaza Stores, Ltd., a plot 55 by 118, on the east side of Fairview Avenue, north of the Boulevard, Far Rockaway.

Westchester Sales.

Henry Healy bought the Pryor homestead and four acres of land on the shore of the Premium River and the Millpond, Larchmont, held at $50,000, from R. E. Robinson, who recently acquired the property, and will remodel the place for a Summer home. E. C. Griffin and P. H. Collins negotiated the sale.

Dr. A. W. Walther sold his home in Larchmont to a client of C. M. Murdoch and Louis P. Collier and the New Rochelle Trust Company sold a house in Larchmont to the Rev. F. H. Miller through the same brokers.

The Hobart J. Park property in the Purchase Street section of Westchester County, between Rye and White Plains, consisting of 150 acres of land laid out in parks and gardens and a large residence designed by McKim, Mead & White, was sold to E. E. Smathers, who recently purchased the Seaboard Bank building, 18 Broadway, as well as the property at the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. George Gascoigne, successor to Charles Field Griffen & Co., negotiated the sale.

Suburban Sales.

Howard Beach estates sold a plot of fifteen lots on the east side of Thatford Avenue between Grimms and Horstmans Avenue, Howard Beach, L. I. D. M. Brooks & Son will erect five detached houses on the property on plots 50 by 100 each. Thomas J. O'Reilly negotiated the sale.

The Truett property, including the Dutch Colonial residence at the northeast corner of Malba and North Drives, Malba, L. I., was bought for occupancy by Wilson Young of Manhattan through M. F. Foley of Realty Trust.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold eight of the forty bungalows which they are now erecting on Beach Forty-second Street, Edgemere, L. I., to N. C. Levey.

Carl F. Grieshaber sold the dwelling at 188 Daniel Low Terrace, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to Bernard Knudson for occupancy. Moffat & Schwab negotiated the sale.

James O'Brien sold a plot 100 by 100 on Elm Street, West New Brighton, Staten Island, to a client of Cornelius G. Kolff.

Commercial Leases.

Melville H. Bearns leased to the United Cigar Company, through Byrne & Bowman, the two-story store and office building, 200 by 100, occupying the block front on the east side of Broadway, between 157th and 158th Streets. The lease is for fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $200,000.

James Hutchinson leased from the Chatham and Phenix Bank the store in the Corbin Building, 9 John Street, northeast corner of Broadway, for a long term of years from May 1, 1919, at a rental approximating $70,000. Rice & Hill, Inc., negotiated the transaction.

Lawrence Silver & Co. leased the ninth floor at 6 to 10 East Thirty-second Street, for a term of years, at a total rental of $60,000, through Heil & Stern.

The Trinity Church Corporation leased to Arguimbau & Ramee, Inc., olive importers, the entire building at 56 to 60 Vandam Street, for a term of ten years from May 1 at an aggregate rental of $120,000. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the lease.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 124 Fifth Avenue to the United Hosiery Mills Corporation of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ames & Co. have leased for the Park Row Associates, Inc., Elbridge Alfred President, to Samuel Cohen, the two five-story business buildings, 117-119 Park Row, adjoining the northeast corner of Chambers Street, for a term of years. Also for Messrs. Walsh & Alfred, the garage at 366 West Fiftieth Street to the Springfield Auto Radiator Company, for a term of years.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

39th St, 549 and 551 West; for an eight-story warehouse, 80x98.9; J. F. Murray, 354 11th Av, owner; Buttenuth & Goldstone, 512 5th Av, architect; $150,000.

Suffolk St, 171 and 175; for a one-story stone works, 12x25; S. Goldstone, 172 Suffolk St, owner; A. Rosenzunzi, Middletown, L. I., architect; $3,000.

232d St, s s, 270.3 ft w of Laconia Av; two-story frame dwelling, 21x26; James Delgan, 23 West 98th St, owner; Herbert Glenn, 408 East 140th St, architects; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

2d Av, 76; to a four-story restaurant, &c.; S. Hechter, premises, owner; P. Bardes, 1,838 Wallace Av, Bronx, architect; $9,500.

34th St, 44 West; to a five-story restaurant; C. H. Leland, 563 Park Av, owner; J. C. Westervelt, 36 West 34th St, architect; $5,000.

86th St, 110 West; to a four-story and basement dwelling; W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; $5,500.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

5th Av, 1,071, e s, 25.8 ft. n of 88th St., 80x irr127.8x35.8 to 88th St x25 irregular, 6-story dwelling; 2; C. Titus against M. T. Parson et al.; Davies & Co., attorneys; due, $3,664.59; taxes, &c., $508.06; to Hubert T. Parson, a party in interest, for $128,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

Christopher St, 33, n w Waverley Pl., (170-2,) 21.4x75, 3-story tenement and stores Emmy Eggert, executrix, &c., against Frederick Rabe et al; Rabe & K., attorneys; due, $21,755.28; taxes, &c., $1,655.51; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

75th St, 5 West, n s, 244.9 ft e of Central Park West, 20x102.2, 3-story dwelling; Newburg Savings Bank against M. E. Scofield et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $32,186.45; to Margaret A. Riedling for $28,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 178th St, 94.11 x100; Union Chemical Glassware Co. to Wellins Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $132,000; attorney, Philip Wellins, 55 Liberty St.....$100

AV A, 1,420, e s, 25.6x88; Mary C. Klemann to Jno. V., Geo. F., Cath. M., and Anna C. Klemann, 1,420 East 5th St, and Eliz J. K. O'Reilly, Bridgeport, Conn., correction deed, quit claim, March 6; attorney, Jos. Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 382-4, s w corner of Perry St, 42.6x70; Jennie I. Ryan to Joseph Rovegno, 456 Manor Road, Borough of Queens, mtg $50,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, 369, w s, 50 ft n of Franklin St, 25x150, foreclosure, Feb. 27, 1919; Chas. S. Whitman, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Feb. 28; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100,000

COLUMBIA ST, 32, e s, 24.4x100; Hyman Kuschenbaum et al. to Sallie Itzkovitz, 1,430 46th St, Brooklyn; attorney, L. B. Friedman, 320 Broadway.....$1

COLUMBIA ST, 34, e s, 24.10x100.4; same to same, all title, quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, same.....$1

COOPER SQ, 5, o s, 20.6x28x irr28.4; National Liberty Insurance Co. to H. Klinger, 102 2d Av, all liens, March 4; attorney, Ernest Hall, 62 William St.....$29,000

SALE PROPERTY OF JACOB Wick, Jr., 5 Cooper Sq, mtg $19,000; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St...$100

EAST BROADWAY, 16, n e corner of Catharine St, 27.1x71.4x33.1x71.7, foreclosure Feb. 28, 1919; Hugo Levy, referee, to Ida Hillson, 835 West End Av, mtg $44,000, March 5; attorney, Charles Eno, 51 Chambers St; over and above mtg.....$1,000

ESSEX ST, 167, e s, 245 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6; J. G. Fenster to Samuel Warshaw, 750 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, mtg $23,000, March 4; attorney, N. D. Shapiro, 302 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 23-33, s w corner of 160th St, 181.11x126.5x85.7x78.4; Malex Realty Corp. to Irving Fish, 101 West 112th St, mtg $172,000, March 1; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$100

HUDSON ST, 81, n w s at s w s of Harrison St, 198x49.7; Markham Realty Corp. to Henry M. Day, Inc., 80 Hudson St., b. and s, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV., 1,928, w s, 27x70; Caroline C. Leaycraft to Lowerre Investing Co., 30 E. 42d St, mtg $19,000, Feb. 26; J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.....$20,000

LITTLE WEST 12TH ST, 5, n s, 24.6x77.4; P. and J. Rohs to H. and Wilhelmina Middendorf, 142 West 92d St, 2-3 parts, all title; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.

NORTHERN AV, 60, s w corner of 180th St, 100x75; Thernor Realty Corpn. to E. H. A. Realty Co., 133 Broadway; mtg $90,000, March 1; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner of 94th St, 22x67.1; Henry J. Bigham to Agnes E. Bigham, 66 East 92d St, one-half part a. t., b. and s, all liens; attorneys, Dean, T. & S., 160 Broadway.....$1

STANTON ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 75x75 x irregular; Max Wolf to Elrin Realty and Mortgage Co., 54 Maiden Lane, mtg $34,950, Nov. 16 1918; attorney, H. S. Cook, 76 Park Row.....$1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Clinton St, 23.4 x100; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Preferential R. & C. Co., 141 Broadway, all liens, March 5; attorneys, Jaffee & J., 141 B'way.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV., e s, 34.8 ft s of 156th St, 17.1x66.3, to w s Croton Aqueduct, x16.6 x70.8; Nelson N. Alexander to Thomas A. S. Beattie, at Spring Valley, N. Y., b. & s. Feb. 24; address, 22 William St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Peter Alexander, et al., to same, b. & s. & c. a. g., June 1, 1914; address same.....$1

6TH AV, 510 and 512, e s, 43 ft s of 31st St, 41x70; Louis A. Appell to 510 and 512 6th Avenue Corporation, 22 East 42d St, mtg $135,000, b. and s., Feb. 20; attorneys, Norwood, A. & W., 12 East 44th St.

8TH AV, n w corner 149th St, 25x80; Aug. Hannibali and Chas. T. Faas, trustees, tr. to Louisa Hodzle, 408 Manhattan Av, all liens; attorney, C. T. Faas, 92 William St.....$100

11TH AV, n w corner of 48th St, 30x64.6x irregular; Frederick W. Schwiers to F. William Schwiers & Sons, 4,212 Webster Av, Bronx, subject to P. M. mtg $10,000; attorneys, A. F. Gescheidt and another, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$100

222 ST, 140-4 West, n s, 62.6x86.9; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, b. and s., Feb. 28; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

24TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, runs n 98.9 x 22.8 n 18.6 e 30 s 116.9 to the street x w 50 to beginning; Orinoco Realty Co. to 142 West 24th Street Corp., 505 5th Av, mtg $75,000, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 28; address, O. M. Rau, 505 5th Av...$100

25TH ST, 234-236 East, s s, 403 ft w of 3d Av; Sam'l Michelson to Louis Levine and Louis Cohen, 1,333 5th Av, mtg $45,000, March 5; attorney J. J. Speth, 56 Liberty St.....$1

27TH ST, 238-40 East, s s, 40x98.9; same to same, mtg $45,000, March 5; attorney, same.....$1

29TH ST, 154 West, s s, 24.6x98.9; Wilton Holding Corp. to Ignatz Roth, 121 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $17,000, all liens, March 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

37TH ST, 108 East, 20x98.9; Barnard College in City of New York to Chatlock Realty Co., Millbrook, N. Y., all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, 329-31 West, n s, 50x98.9; Jennie Levy to Plymouth Realty Co., 353 8th Av., mtg $30,000, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

42D ST, 202 and 204 East, s s, 23x77.9x29.8x irr; Louis Appell to 202 and 204 East 42d Street Corporation, mtg $17,000, b. and s., attorneys, Norwood, A. & W., 12 East 44th St.....$100

48TH ST, s s, 300 ft west of 8th Av, 25x100.4; 11th St. e corner of Waver

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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$1,000 square feet — ground floor—Webster Ave. and 2nd Ave., Long Island City.

Will sacrifice lease to August 1st, 1919. May possibly arrange renewal.

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HOUSE and GARAGE
Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon
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8 rooms, fine lot, with Trees, Porch, Open fireplaces.
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75 acres good farm land with 10 room house, no improvements, except water; large farm buildings. Rent $600 per year.
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A change of business to the Middle West makes it possible for you to buy for only $7,500 my cozy little home, near picturesque lake, in a beautiful, refined, highly restricted suburb, for a small cash payment, balance monthly, no more than rent; it has nine big rooms, out door sleeping porch, parquet floors, huge open fireplace, and tiled baths; a large plot, with fine shade trees, beautiful lawn; house splendidly built by days' labor and only 3 years old; elegant condition throughout; city improvements; with the advantage of the country here; 47 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. For pictures and details, write Traveler, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

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A small payment down secures title; total price only $7,750. Corner plot, 152x150 ft.; 9 big rooms, 2 tiled baths; wide verandas; in select residential neighborhood; near lakes, markets, country clubs, churches, schools; on hillside, with wonderful view; 5 min. walk to R. R. station; 45 minutes by train on D. W. R. R. splendid commutation. In exclusive Montclair-Morristown section; overlooking beautiful lake. CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 5687 Prospect.

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For Sale; 13 acres; complete, modern plant near New York; fully equipped, ready for business; mammoth incubators, brooding and laying houses, etc.; modern house, all conveniences. Details from owner. R 592 Times Downtown.

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For Sale. Brown Stone Front.
3 stories and basement house, 11 rooms and bath, facing Van Vorst Park, Jersey City. Very handy to New York by Tube or Ferry.
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UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Modern 9 room house, steam heat, electric lights, in first class repair. Garage, gardener's cottage, 3 room bungalow and kitchen; stone chicken house; fine fruit and vegetable garden; 20 acres of high land. On the most beautiful ridge of New Jersey. Wonderful birch trees. View of New York City. Price and terms very attractive.
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Store and Basement
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78th St., near Manhattan Square and Museum of Natural History; 13 rooms and 3 baths, hardwood floors; a bargain at $19,500. 296 Madison Av., Room 805.

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Fine twelve rooms, 20x100, all modern improvements; fine block, fine section, near Park and Plaza; price right, half first mortgage 5 per cent., balance terms. Telephone Owner, South 3844.

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30 minutes from New York, Brooklyn; business interests compel me sell fine modern home, 9 rooms, large tiled bath, garage, plot 100x137; well stocked, fruit, shrubbery, shade; 7 minutes station; refined neighborhood; built by owner five years; fine investment. Windsor, Lauriston. Phone Springfield 1933.

BUY A HOME IN JAMAICA.

Eight rooms, frame house, improvements; plot 40x100; act quick. Particulars, Owner, P. O. Box 248, Jamaica, N. Y.

Westchester.

Attractive Park Hill house, 8 rooms, large porch, garden, garage; lot 85x130; immediate sale; leaving State. Phone 2984 Yonkers; photograph, information; will meet customers. John O. James, 101 Rockland Av. Two stucco houses at Larchmont; large plots, near station, one with garage, five bedrooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, shade; $11,500; quick sale; one for $8,000. Howell C. Perrin, 5 East 42d St.

Two stucco houses at Larchmont; large plots, near station, one with garage, five bedrooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, shade; $11,500; quick sale; one for $8,000. Howell C. Perrin, 5 East 42d St.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Commuting distance; 8-room cottage to let; 5 sleeping rooms; improvements; lawn, vegetable garden, hennery; $30. Box 384. Tel. 547.

Rent or sell furnished, hollow tile house, garage; three-quarters acre. Howard Falling, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Spring 9176.

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Owner's fine brick residence, Forest Hills Gardens, (8 minutes' Kew Station; 12 minutes' Forest Hills Station,) 7 sleeping rooms, three baths; private tennis court; immediately adjoining 500-acre park; excellent electric train service, (15 minutes Penn. Station,) beautiful suburb; values rapidly increasing; possession May 1; may be seen Saturday. Phone Madison Square 9890.

Broadway, Flushing—Owner moving to Pittsburgh, will sacrifice new 7-room house; fireplace, Dutch breakfast room, tiled bath, parquet floors, hard wood, electricity, gas. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Port Washington Estates, on Manhasset Bay, —Plot, 100x150, with all improvements, fine old trees; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

For Sale.—No. 48 Markwood Road, Forest Hill Gardens; large 12-room house, 3 baths; land for 2-car garage. Tel. Forest Hill 6225.

Great Neck house, overlooking Manhasset Bay; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot; price $12,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Forest Hills.—Attractive 9-room house, furnished, for 3 to 6 months, $200 a month. Telephone 6870 Forest Hills.

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Spacious rooms, flooded with sunlight, hand-MADISON.—Lackawanna Railroad, 400 ft. elevation, 6,000 population, best commuting residential town, ideal community; large corner plot, 100x200; 11 rooms, garage; excellent new modern house, built day's work, beautiful living room, fireplace, dining room, den, 4 bedrooms, dressing room with lavatory, tiled bathroom, and maids' bath; 2 porches; $7,500, including $2,500. Allbaugh & Son, 43 Wall. Phone 6895 Hanover.

some tile bath room, porcelain tub, porcelain pedestal basin; parquet floors of unusual design; beam ceiling; paneled walls of charming chestnut trim; large open fireplace with tile flanking; 10 minutes' easy walk to station; see this wonderful bargain; convenient terms. Particulars Raymond Moore, West Englewood Av., West Englewood, N. J. Phone Englewood 1234M.

Come see my lovely new 7-room suburban home; positively every modern improvement; 8c commutation; $350 down, low price, easy terms, less than rent, to quick buyer; both West Shore and Susquehanna Railroads; don't hesitate, do it now. Henschel, 80 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 1481-J Hackensack, (or 1608 Cortlandt, N. Y.)

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—$4,500 for beautiful bungalow and garage, $500 cash and $35 monthly; all improvements, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath, sewer, water, gas and electricity, paved streets; 9c com., 30 min. N. Y.; near station, stores, and school, also trolley. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Tel. John 5047.

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this lovely home and three acres on river bank, 19 miles out; big shade trees, fruit, garage, cottage, choicest surroundings; canoe, motor boating or bathing; $12,500. Telephone 2506 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

OWNER GOING TO ENGLAND for business must sell at sacrifice five-room house, completely furnished; tiled bath, hot-air heat, gas, electricity; on top of hill. Tower Lodge Heights, N. J. Paul Delmont, Room 718, 50 Church St., New York City.

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Fine residence, highest elevation in Rutherford, N. J., 30 minutes' from N. Y.; photos and information. J. H. H. Van Hoven, 42 East 9th St., Manhattan.

Summit.—To close estate, desirable home; large corner plot; $9,500. Agent, A. T. Porter, 182 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Two-family house, every improvement; investigate; $8,000. William Harris, 112 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Want to rent house for small, refined family, within 30 miles of New York; permanent; about $30 month. A. H. Haucke, 2,520 Bailey Av., Bronx.

Modern home, 8-10 rooms, in good commuting distance to Hudson Terminal Building; purchase, all cash. S 212 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State.

For rent for Summer season, furnished country home, all improvements; four acres, garage; one hour from New York; 10 minutes from station. E. R. Leete, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Cottages near New London; reasonable rents. Illustrated descriptions. Cruttenden, Crescent Beach, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For light manufacturing—Centrally located. Three floors, 6,000 feet on each floor. Heat, power, and elevator. Capacity 200 sewing machines.
Address Tibbits Estate, Burdette Building, Troy, N. Y.

BROADWAY CORNER LOFTS,
20,000 sq. feet, exceptional light,
Corner Howard St.; rent right.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

628 5th Av., (Opposite Cathedral.)—Upper loft, 111 feet deep, to lease for a term of years for high-class retail business. Inquire your own broker or Superintendent on premises.

Will sell or rent beautiful store with stock and fixtures used for general ladies' wearing apparel; best opportunity. Miss Gilbert, care Maison Rose, 142 West 57th. Telephone Circle 145.

To sublease in Bush Terminal Building, 42d St., one of the best-located offices in building, for period of 3½ years. Address Y 387 Times Annex.

Fireproof buildings, one 85,000 sq. ft., New York City; one 120,000 sq. ft., Long Island City; suitable storage or manufacturing. Partridge, 3,807 Broadway.

To sublet, portion of office floor; suitable for studio; high-grade building; location near 5th Av. E 33 Times.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Corner store, suitable for barber shop, rent $20. Henry Byrne, 392 Mercer St., Jersey City. Telephone 564 Montgomery.

Warehouse, listed low rate insurance, near East River, 6 floors, 25x75; lease to responsible party. K 708 Times Downtown.

10,000 square feet, power, light, heat; Astoria, L. I. B. Y., 220 Times Downtown.

90th, 67 West.—Large store and cellar; new building. Phone River 6031.

ATTRACTIVE
CORNER STORE, 1,186 MADISON AV., $75.
Entire second floor, 27x100; beautifully decorated. 11 West 40th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FIRM OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION WISHES TO SECURE A LARGE STORE ON 5TH AV., 34TH TO 53D ST. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Furrier.—Retail; desires to have space with grown maker or ladies' tailor in modern building; good location and first-class connections are essential. Reply to Box A 411 Times Annex.

Stenographer, varied experience, desires space in downtown building for public work in exchange for services. B 471 Times Downtown.

Light loft wanted, above 26th St.; immediate possession. Phone Gramercy 4943.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

TO RENT.—OFFICES IN THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT, NO LESS THAN THREE AND NOT MORE THAN FIVE ROOMS; MUST BE WELL LOCATED AND ATTRACTIVE. ADDRESS WITH FULL PARTICULARS, AMERICAN STEEL COMPANY, PARK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

LOFT.—5,000 SQ. FEET FOR OFFICE AND STORAGE; MUST CARRY 200 LBS. TO FOOT AND HAVE 11-FOOT CEILING AND FREIGHT ELEVATOR; POSSESSION ON OR BEFORE MAN 1. WRITE OR PHONE FULL PARTICULARS, GUILD CO., 65 DUANE ST.

Private garage wanted, business purposes, below 42d St. Advise particulars S 275 Times.

Wanted.—To buy cigar stand in office building; state price, lease, rent, income, and full particulars. B 436 Times Downtown.

An export firm wants 1,200 to 1,500 feet office space in downtown modern building. L 430 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Ground floor, cemented; about 25x100. E 41.

REAL ESTATE.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Factory, 5 stories and basement, complete steam plant, 35,000 sq. ft., Bronx; sell cheap, at little cash. Partridge, 3,807 Broadway.

Desirable corner plot, Broadway and 238th St., at sacrifice to quick purchaser. Telephone 3245 Worth.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Factory or storage building, fireproof, near railroad terminals, upper Harlem, 25,000 square feet; sacrifice, little cash. Partridge, 3,807 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice—Act at once; corner lot of over 5,000 square feet; suitable factory, garage, or warehouse; owner 1,162 East 12th St., Brooklyn. 5014 Midwood.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rockaway Park.—3-story 2-family all year house for sale; 5 rooms, bath each apartment; near ocean and station; restricted block; Owner 45 Beach 119th St., Rockaway Park. Phone Hammels 1938.

Douglas Manor Bargains.—Nine lots on water front in best section; no reasonable offer refused. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.
Charming Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; double garage; man's room; garden; bathing, tennis and golf. Near Stamford station. F. L. FIELD, 18 East 41st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COMPLETE VILLAGE FARM, INCLUDING AUTOMOBILE.
Must be sold; 75 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 27 acres, 2 brooks, raceway; elegant large 8-room, completely furnished stone house, 3 fireplaces; water in house, barns; garage; all slate roofs; excellent condition; 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 2 sows, 2 pigs, 50 hens, 90 apple trees, 16 pear, 6 peach, 12 cherry, apricot, black walnut, and butternut trees; grape vines; about 5 acres in wood; 4 acres in pasture, remaining tillable; Buick automobile; all for $5,500; $3,000 cash; balance mortgage. Thomas J. Mooney, 43 Wall St., New York.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Attractive home, garage; lovely old trees; ½ acre land, rose garden, rockery, pergola, pool; 10 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, furnace, hot water coil; on main road; 35 minutes express morning and evening; short distance three country clubs; only $10,000. Owner, V 84 Times.

BARGAIN!
Six-acre factory site on West Shore Railroad; 20 minutes; big train service; opposite proposed station; 600 feet railroad front; 400 feet road front; anywhere roads to anywhere; water, gas, and electricity; act quickly for this. R. T. Davison, West Englewood, N. J.

For Sale.—Three hundred and forty-two acres of bushland for sale on the main road within 2¼ miles of Millville; do not ask for description of land; call and see; it is worth investigation; inquire of George B. Moore, Bridgeton, N. J.

TENEFLY-BERGENFIELD.
1½ acres, main street; 10 minutes to station; beautiful shade trees; choice of Erie or West Shore commutation $6.82; time, 30 minutes; price $1,800; terms. Sacrifice, Room 611 World Building.

Attractive country home, eight rooms and bath; every modern improvement; half acre; beautifully wooded; convenient express commuting station; sacrifice. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, New York.

For sale, at Tenafly, New Jersey, modern house, eight rooms, two baths; superb location; high ground; 2½ acres; lawn, shade trees, garden. H. S. Mott, 233 Broadway, Barclay 7500.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Belleville, N. J., 165 Tappan Av., near trolley and trains, house, six rooms; all improvements, steam heat, electricity; asking price, $4,000. Owner.

Fine old country residence, modernized; 4 acres; barn; no farm; rent $1,200. Y. 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J., or call 270 Summit, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Sacrifice, over 200 acres excellent farm and timber land; rolling country; at foot of Berkshires; situated 17 miles east of Hudson, Mass., on main road to Great Barrington, Mass.; one mile from Copock Lake; elegant location for Summer hotel, sanitarium, &c.; first cash offer of $5,000 takes it. Todd Barton, 382 Wadsworth Av., New York City.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Large timber tract Republic of Panama, about 30 miles from City of Panama; mahogany, Spanish, and Espinosa cedar, Cocobolo, Robie, or oak, and other varieties; deep water frontage. Address Geo. Burnham, Jr., 1,101 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Private house wanted to purchase, 35th to 59th Sts., 6th to Park Avs.; must be bargain. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Wanted, flat in Bronx, for cash; must be cheap; give every detail in first letter. Investor, 1354 Times Bronx.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have some exceptional bargains, modern apartments; exchanges considered; no brokers. A 1200 Times Bronx.

FARMS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State.

HILLTOP FARM.
Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated, some timber, good stream, extensive view, dry air, house 8 rooms and bath, barn, apple orchard; 25 miles out; ideal country home; good farm.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

30TH, 144 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; immediate occupancy; reference essential. Apply superintendent.

56TH ST., (Between 5th and Madison Avs.)—Unusually attractive apartment of sitting room, bedroom, and bathroom; large, light, airy rooms, handsomely furnished; one flight up; to let from April 1; $200 a month. For appointment to view telephone Plaza 8760.

50TH, 140 EAST.—To sublet for six or eight-teen months, from April 1, six-room apt.; one bath; elevator service. Phone Plaza 6417.

60th.—Unusual rooms, kitchenette, bath, fireplace, artistically furnished, unfurnished. Call Plaza 6585.

82D, 129 EAST.—Four rooms, attractively furnished, in new building; player piano; $175 monthly. Telephone Lenox 806; immediate occupancy.

APARTMENTS, furnished and unfurnished; attractive and comfortable; all conveniences; also a few bachelor apartments. G M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1733.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

NOON!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
Large suite, Savoy Hotel, overlooking Park, parlor, bedroom, and bath, to sublet to Sept. 15 at advantageous rental. "Broker," 176 Times, or telephone Murray Hill 4520.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

CHARMINGLY furnished apartment in distinctive building, two rooms, bath with shower; large private roof garden; service. Phone Plaza 9728.

FINEST FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125 to $1,800 monthly, east or west side. RAFAEL DE FLOREZ, 402 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2890.

MADISON AV., 578, (56TH-57TH STS.)—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED; SEEN 2-5. INQUIRE WAHL.

PARK AV., 940, (Cor. 1st St.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; piano; sublet. Coyle. Vanderbilt 1176.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished studio apartment, 4 large rooms, kitchen, bath; $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50S, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $125 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

55TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class building; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH ST., 27 WEST.—3-4 room apartments, kitchenettes, open fireplaces; sublet reasonable. Phone Vanderbilt 1176.

58TH, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment, $275 monthly until October. Whelen.

60TH, 22 WEST.—High-class 2-3 room apartments; kitchenette; near park; refined surrounding; maid service, $125-$150.

70S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, piano; $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70'S.—5-room apt., completely furnished, elevator bldg.; rent $100. Phone Col. 1277.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $60 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; complete hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. K. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel, Columbus 9780.

72D, 168 WEST.—Apartment 3 rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen, with fine bathroom and shower; ice refrigeration; $160 until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, 305 WEST.—To sublet, fully furnished; silver, linen, player piano. Apartment 21.

72D, (near,) 255 West End Av.—Three rooms, (kitchen,) sumptuous, complete, $175.

75TH, 2 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, 2 ROOM, PARLOR FLOOR, KITCHENETTE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY.

80S, (near Drive.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; $135 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

86TH, (The Bell Nord.—Attractive furnished 9 rooms, 2 baths. Cathedral 8876.

87TH, 323 WEST.—Private house, beautiful 3d floor, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

90'S.—9 rooms, 2 baths, attractively furnished; $150 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

91ST, 20 WEST.—Four room well furnished housekeeping apartment; $100. Apt. 3.

93D, 317 WEST.—High-class; elevator, living room, dining room, two sunny bedrooms, kitchen, bath; attractive; light; sunny; gentlemen; mother daughter; $90; till October; seen 11-3.

104TH ST., (West of Broadway.)—Unusually attractive five-room apartment, sixth floor; southern exposure; six months, $175. Academy 3018.

110TH, WEST.—Seven rooms, three baths; new building; three family bedrooms; $150 monthly to October. Col. 3974.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 4-room apartment; elevator; twin beds; $125.

113TH, 511 WEST.—3 room apartment and kitchenette, attractively furnished. Phone Cathedral 7380. Suite 55.

116TH, (Claremont Av.)—$35; newly furnished; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Newstead.

118, 210 WEST.—(Hotel Cecil); very desirable rooms, with and without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly and monthly rates.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Seven sunny, dainty, luxurious rooms; elevator; electricity. Telephone 1454 Morningside.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Attractive apartment, 5 large rooms, bath; completely furnished; southern exposure; $150 a month, until June or longer. Apply first floor, rear.

128TH, 419 WEST.—Fully furnished five-room modern apartment; $75; southern exposure; April to October. Shimberg, Morningside 8420.

APARTMENT seeking simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVE 7-room apartment; very large and very light, sunny rooms; southerly and easterly exposure; fireproof house; best service, low rent; client going to California, will lease and sell new and artistic furnishings; opportunity. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—3 rooms, attractively furnished; $95 a month. Vanderbilt 1450.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

DESIRABLE furnished apartments, east, west side, $70 upward. Miss Pantlind. Morningside 8905.

HAVEN Av., 1,760.—Apt. 42. Until Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, light, cool, and airy apartment, 4 rooms and bath; responsible party only; $85 monthly; select Washington Heights neighborhood; Hudson River and street views. Phone Audubon 3476.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

Nine rooms, 4 master's, exceptional large living room; owner leaving. Murray Hill 3618.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—ATTRACTIVE 5 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, FRONT APARTMENT UNTIL OCT. 1; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. TEL. MORNINGSIDE 6224. APT. 41.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Four room apartment; unusually attractive and complete furnishings; very light. Phone Audubon 7100, Apt. 8-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—10 rooms, 3 baths; owner leaving. Cathedral 8876.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS,
55th St. and 7th Av.—New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

TO SUBLET, from April 1 to Oct. 1, very elegantly furnished apartment at 105 West 72d St., 4 spacious rooms and bath; rent, $250. Apply to A. A. Nahman for appointment. Tel. Rector 8808.

THE NEW NOBLETON,
126 West 73d St., beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly and monthly; reduced rates; near express sub. and "L."

Ten rooms, 4 master's bedrooms, one large studio room, 4 rooms facing river; immediate possession. Phone Cathedral 8876.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,640.—4 room apartment to sublet; fine furniture to sell in same. Apply Hevy, Apartment 9.

WEST END AV., 246.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, 2 baths, $225. Superintendent.

WEST END AV., (96th subway express.)—double parlor, piano, suitable studio or club room; $50. Phone Riverside 8098.

WEST END, (90's.)—Six rooms, two baths, season, year; bargain. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—Richmond.

To let, from April 1 to Nov. 1, 7-room furnished apartment, five minutes from St. George, S. I., large porch, overlooking Bay; $450 for season. Box 383 Times, 2 Rector St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

90TH, 78 EAST.—Front and back parlor; phone, running water; no housekeeping.

Unfurnished—West Side.

4PTH, 11 WEST.—Four and five room housekeeping apartments, $1,800 to $2,400.

57TH ST., 27 WEST.—2-4 room apartments, kitchenette; open fireplaces; sublet reasonable. Phone Vanderbilt 1176.

57TH ST., 104 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; $100 month till October; shown 10 to 5. Phone Madison 4976.

65TH, 10 WEST.—4 rooms, $25 month; steam heat. Write Chatfield, premises.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125; large studio. $75; gentlemen.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Second floor, two rooms, dressing room, bath, kitchenette; $100; private. Schuyler 1565.

94TH ST., 276, (nr. West End Av.)—Two spacious rooms and bath, just completed; $1,100 and $1,200. Tel. Morning. 1114.

100TH, 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—Very high-class room, private bath, $83 month.

161ST, 664 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 baths; rent $90. Inquire Hudson View Const. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st.

BROADWAY AND 78TH ST.—Attractive 6-room apartment, 2 baths and lavatory, unfurnished, from June 1; rental $140 per month until Sept. 30, thereafter $165 per month. Phone Rector 2850.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, (near Broadway.)—To sublet, unfurnished, five elegant rooms; modern apartment; rent $85. Address B 942 Times Harlem.

Riverside Drive, near 116th St., $2,400. Nine large rooms, foyer, three baths. Living room, (22x16,) silk-hung. Address Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

WEST END AV., 949.—Beautiful, sunny, elevator apartment, 5 rooms and bath, 6th floor. Inquire Supt.

WEST END AV., (near 72d.)—Unfurnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $95. Columbus 6145.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

SOUTH BROADWAY, 506.—New apartments, five rooms and bath, porches; large, light rooms; best location in South Yonkers; rent $65. Van Ness Brothers, Yonkers, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished or unfurnished two rooms and bath, 59th and 60th, Central Park West and West End Av., in either apartment, hotel, or private house, including maid service and meals served in room. J. L., 2,481 Broadway.

Furnished apt., 3 rooms and kitchen, wanted by Japanese family; reasonable; state particulars. Apply Kakimiwa, 408 West 154th St.

COUPLE desire comfortably furnished four-room modern apartment, located uptown, Long Island, Jersey, or New York Central suburbs. R 370 Times.

East side, above 42d St., small, well-furnished apartment, two bedrooms, till May 1. Call Murray Hill 1821, between 9 and 5.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Young couple desire to sublet small housekeeping apartment, west side, below 116th St.; rent moderate; references. Z 232 Times Annex.

Small housekeeping apartment, by young couple; $35; south of 34th St. L 417 Times Downtown.

Small apartment, good location, nicely furnished; rent about $70. J. B., 444 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, 6-room apartment, 2 baths, between 70th and 110th Sts., west side; rental not over $1,500 per year; must be available about April 1. Communicate with L. S. Heller, 62 William St. Phone John 4837.

A surgeon returning from military service desires a five-room living suite and a three or four room office suite in the same building in convenient and desirable location. Address, with terms, Dr. Thomas, 5 Annex.

5 OR 6 ROOMS, THREE ADULTS; LET OR SUBLET; WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION OR ANY SECTION NOT ABOVE 110TH. A 803 TIMES ANNEX.

Young couple will rent unfurnished five-room apartment from April. K 713 Times Downtown.

4-room apartment; improvements; $32; refined neighborhood; Christian couple. Thern, 698 Eagle Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly. Front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

90TH, 78 EAST.—Newly furnished cozy room, bath; moderate price. Phone.

Attractively furnished medium size front room for a man; phone in room; no other roomers; $35 monthly. Apply third floor, 289 5th Av., near 30th St, or Madison Square 2089.

LEXINGTON AV, 791, (between 61st and 62d Sts.)—Large room with own bath in private house; $15 weekly.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., (two blocks subway station;) special permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Square 501.

West Side.

20TH, 350 WEST.
Furnished room to let.

58TH ST., 358 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; running water; one, two gentlemen; $18 weekly; single room, $5; subway. Cook, Apt. 5W.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Parlor floor, attractively furnished, large bedroom, sitting room; private bath, phone, electricity; select house.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Thoroughly modern parlor bedroom; gentlemen or business people; reference.

71ST, 30 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Elegantly appointed, large room, private bath, dressing room; $16; reference.

72D, 158 WEST.—Large newly furnished room; near subway; elevator; gentlemen only.

72D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; gentlemen only; references. Columbus 4135.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Handsome large front room, twin beds, three windows overlooking park; opposite Riverside Mansion; first floor, continuous hot water, steam; absolutely high class.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, adjoining bath; electricity; $12-$15; gentlemen.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, twin beds, electricity; gentlemen only; $14.

75TH ST., 259 WEST.—Comfortable bed-sitting room with bath; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

76TH ST., 54 WEST.—Refined large room and alcove, hot, cold water, electricity, in private French home.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic home, medium room, adjoining bath; $9; electricity; exclusive; gentleman.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house; large back parlor, bath, steam, electricity.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable furnished room, with private bath, gentlemen.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, attractively furnished; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 260 WEST.—Large sunny room, suitable for one or two. Schuyler 3553.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, bath; private house; reference; $8, $10.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Spanish, 3 years university, experienced teacher, wants position in school or college; city or country; high references. T 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) 12 years' insurance experience, desires position with broker or anything; references. B 477 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) all-around business experience, selling, clerical, &c., seeks connection mercantile concern; unquestionable references. S 320 Times.

YOUNG MAN, formerly employed in credit department of financial house; also has wide business experience. Box 200 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, ambitious, wishes position with future. P. Brockstein, 132 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, honorably discharged; five years' experience export concern. R 613 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) ambitious, wishes position; 5 years' dry goods experience; 3 years general office work. T 243 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) wishes office position; has knowledge of bookkeeping. T 208 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires connection with promising future; salesmanship preferred. B. L., 648 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wants some extra work for evenings; home work. T 252 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for experienced saleswomen:

Shirtwaists,
Millinery,
Millinery Trimmings,
Shoes,
Upholstery,
Books.

Apply at office of Superintendent, mezzanine floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR; competent, accurate, and rapid; good position and salary. V 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good position for young woman with department store experience; permanent; good salary and splendid opportunity for advancement; state experience and reference. V 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of accounts payable ledger and to assist the head bookkeeper in general; must understand double entry bookkeeping; good opportunity for accurate worker. V 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT for large concern; state salary and experience; excellent chance for advancement. A 507 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, take entire charge small factory office; future position with advancement; $20 start. 12 East 12th St., 3d floor. Call after 2 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced; manufacturing concern; good opportunity; apply by mail only. Room 1006, 100 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, who understands stenography, to apply; do work unless competent. Limpert Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer. Apply between hours 9 A. M. and 10 A. M. Horseshoe Tire Co., 144 West 65th.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; $18 TO START. SCHILLER, 28 WEST 38TH.

CASHIER in meat market; steady position. M. Buchsbaum, 292 Columbus Av.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.
A family of three adults living Long Island, half hour ride from Pennsylvania Station, wants Scandinavian cook; also Scandinavian chambermaid. Z 202 Times Annex.

COOK, experienced; references; white; sleep out. 255 West 90th, apartment 6.

CLERKS.
Large corporation requires the services of a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; must be grammar school graduates; salary to start $10 per week; rapid advancement; write, stating age, education, &c. B 465 Times Downtown.

COLORED MAMMY wanted to take entire charge of small cottage at Bayshore, L. I., during Summer months and small apartment in city during Winter months for bachelor; no cooking in city apartment; just enough work for right sort of woman; an opportunity not found every day; salary $25 per month. Write or call at 2:30 P. M., A. E. Fox, 142 West 44th St.

COOK and waitress, one to live out, for high-class apartment in Washington Square; references required; French preferred. Call between 4 and 6, Friday, in shop at 63 Washington Square.

COOK in family of three; reference required. Call Thursday, between 10 and 12 A. M., 525 West End Av., Apt. 5A.

DESIGNER, first class, thoroughly experienced on results in children's colored dresses and flappers; excellent opportunity for right party. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

DESIGNER ON GINGHAM AND VOILE PORCH DRESSES. A. A. 807 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—A BROOKLYN BUSINESS HAS A GOOD OPENING FOR A RAPID AND CAREFUL DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WHO RESIDES IN BROOKLYN; WAGES TO START, $16. A 484 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Collection agency has opening for expert dictaphone operator; will pay salary commensurate with ability and operative capacity. V 70 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, must be capable and experienced; knowledge of stenography preferred; good opportunity. 102 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, capable, experienced. Vogue Co., 19 West 44th. See Miss McGowan, 14th floor.

FILING CLERK,
by a large New Jersey corporation, located near New York, but too far to commute; good, permanent position for experienced woman competent to take charge of filing room. Reply, with full particulars, Box V 110 Times.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
SALESWOMEN
for
RIDING HABITS
and
SPORT APPAREL.

An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions and splendid future possibilities.

Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

GIRLS.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,

5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.

Require

BRIGHT GIRLS

in various capacities throughout the store; liberal salaries, permanent positions, and opportunities for rapid advancement.

Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

GIRLS. GIRLS.

Bright and active to assort stock in alteration room.

MARTIN'S,
FULTON, COR. BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

GIRL.—Intelligent young girl wanted; high school education; one who has good command of English, to learn correspondence; some commercial experience preferred. V 89 Times.

GIRL for hand addressing and circular work; permanent position; advancement; $8 to start. T 256 Times.

GIRLS wanted to sew tickets and labels; neat sewers only. Sherwin, 719 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, white; must be good cook; sleep in; two in family; salary $45. Audubon 7647.

HOUSEWORKER, general; 2 children, 2 adults. Apply, noon, Brandell, 523 West 138th.

HOUSEWORKER, general; no washing; good wages. Audubon 9282, Apt. 4 G.

HOUSEWORKER in small family; good home. 2,390 Amsterdam, Apt. 24.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

Young woman to assist in silk testing laboratory; experience in dyeing preferred but not essential; must be efficient in simple mathematics; good salary for one possessing necessary qualifications. Call after 9 A. M., 112 East 19th St., Room 604.

LORD & TAYLOR

have vacancies for several

thoroughly experienced

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN

who desire

PERMANENT POSITIONS.

Apply Employment Office,

9th Floor.

MESSENGER GIRL for stenographic department of publishing company who is anxious to learn and advance as typist; state salary desired. G. M. 307 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, reliable, assist light housework, small apartment, small family. Mrs. Mehlinger, 657 West 161st, Apartment 4-C.

NURSE.—Wanted, Norland (English) graduate nurse for boy 3½ years old living in attractive country about thirty miles from New York; applicants please apply by letter. B 503 Times Downtown.

NURSE FOR BABY 8 MONTHS OLD; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED AND MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, ALSO WILLING AND CHEERFUL. APARTMENT 6 A, 780 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (155TH ST.) PHONE AUDUBON 7100.

NURSE for two children, 15 months and 5 years; competent; references required; for Far Rockaway. Call before 2 P. M., 119 West 119th. Phone Morn. 9610.

OPERATOR.—Telephone plug switchboard operator; one having had previous experience in a mercantile house; salary $12. William Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway.

PERSONAL MAID to lady living in hotel; no meals or lodging provided. T 278 Times.

PHOTO PRINTER, experienced, for amateur work. Herbert & Muesgen, 18 East 42d.

SALESWOMEN
will find excellent openings
in the following departments;

INFANTS' WEAR,

COATS AND SUITS,

SHOES.

Good salaries plus commission.

We hold all applications in strictest confidence, and no references looked up until after a satisfactory interview has been had.

Apply all week, BEST & CO.
7 West 35th St., 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SALESWOMEN TO TRAVEL.

Five experienced saleswomen wanted to promote sales in pattern department of leading dry goods stores; salary and expenses; write, giving age, experience, &c., V 64 Times.

SALESLADIES.

Only those thoroughly experienced on COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES; permanent positions; highest salaries to those who qualify.

MARTIN'S,
FULTON, COR. BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESLADY, experienced, in toilet article department; one accustomed to waiting on a retined clientele; permanent position and good salary. V 92 Times.

SHOPPER.—Bright, active young lady for large dressmaking establishment. House of Jean, Inc., 12 East 54th St.

SOLICITORS, high grade advertising, subscriptions; established publication; salary and commission. E 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young woman who has had some experience and is neat and accurate in her work, desired; the position is permanent and there is a good opportunity for advancement; salary to start $15. In reply state age, education, and experience. V 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Dictaphone operator, competent, for large wholesale house; steady position to right party; one not afraid of hard work; state age, experience and salary expected in first letter. B. J., 312 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant for insurance office in Harlem; steady position, with good future; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 944 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER with at least two years' experience desired by textile export concern; good chance for rapid advancement; salary $15 to start. Equitable Textile Company, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate, and rapid; write with handwriting, stating age & experience; will interview by telephone if possible. W 549 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, loyal, to qualify as sales manager's secretary; no clock watchers wanted; fine office location; $20 start; give full details. T 254 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office experience, stock brokerage house experience preferred. Robert Lee Gray, Inc., 1,834 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient Spanish and English stenographer; knowledge of French desired, but not essential. Apply Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 125 West 64th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer, neat appearance; permanent position; state age, experience, salary desired. A 823 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, experienced; position may be temporary; applicant must be neat, efficient, reliable, and have initiative; salary $25. E 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large electrical manufacturer; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary desired. Box V 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced typist who is capable of answering correspondence without dictation. Vogue Publishing Co., 19 West 44th, 14th floor. See Miss Troy.

STENOGRAPHER and bill clerk, experienced, by dry goods commission house; state age, experience, and salary. T 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, general assistant, knowing Spanish preferred; steady; state salary desired. Write Room 1212, 52 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manufacturing concern requires rapid typist for invoice work; must be very accurate at figures; 8:30-5:30; $15 week. V 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, drug and chemical line, with dictaphone experience preferred; state full particulars. Huisking, 5 Platt St.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary. T 258 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with at least two years' experience; good opportunity; steady position. Call 395 4th Av., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST with some office experience; steady position. Write, giving full details, Box T. W., 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced, for advertising office; chance advancement. Room 219, 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, French, wanted by large export concern; permanent position. A 508 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND AUDITOR for hotel office work; one familiar with restaurant auditing preferred. V 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, careful typist, good writer; general office assistant. Room 418, 271 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, refined girl with good education and knowledge of general office duties. S 316 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, industrious, refined, intelligent; accustomed to good salary. T 281 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR to assist in salesroom; must be capable of doing typewriting and willing to make herself useful; good opportunity for right party; to receive consideration give full particulars, references, and salary wanted. Engineers, 2 Columbus Circle, New York.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.
Splendid opportunity for bright young lady; must be thoroughly experienced and have pleasing personality.

MARTIN'S,
FULTON, COR. BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, must also do filing and office work. The Bowery Branch of Y. M. C. A., 8 East 3d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for small switchboard. Write, stating salary, L 459 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 18 to 35 years, for copying work in office, large corporation. Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, 24 floor.

TYPIST, girl, music publishing house. Apply H. W. Gray Co., 2 West 45th St.

TYPIST.—Quick and accurate beginner considered. Madison Dress, 31 East 27th.

WOMEN for addressing at home wanted; a few women not otherwise employed, with good handwriting; $1.25 per 1,000. T 235 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WOMAN, experienced, for salads in cafeteria and tea room; short hours. 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, to be with boy of 8, three or four afternoons and evenings weekly, from 4 o'clock until school closes, and then from 1:30; highest references required; permanent position. E 77 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted having some knowledge of stenography and typewriting as bookkeeper's assistant in city hotel; reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. Address Hotel, V 87 Times.

YOUNG GIRL WANTED IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE SILK HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR BRIGHT, NEAT, AND AMBITIOUS GIRL. V 107 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY, understanding stenography, to operate switchboard and do general office work; experience not as necessary as polite voice and willingness. Write particulars, stating religion and salary desired. F. C., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

YOUNG LADY to assist in doctor's office; slight knowledge of shorthand preferred. Dr. Garbat, 71 East 91st. Inquire 11 to 1 and 6 to 7.

YOUNG LADY.—Publishing house requires competent person to check good names from city directory; salary, $15 per week. T 253 Times.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

OVER THREE THOUSAND
GIRLS AND WOMEN
have been placed by us in positions paying
FROM $12 TO $35 PER WEEK.
Specialize in a profession that has been established and made profitable by our chain of schools, the only ones of their kind. Inspection of the equipment, alone, will repay you for a visit. If you expect to enter business or to increase your earning capacity our assistance will be invaluable to you.
Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Johnston Building, 1,170 B'way, at 28th St., formerly Singer Building.
Telephone Madison Square 8097.
Branches: Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 0955.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "What Salesmanship Does"; free copy on request. Rose L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

Stenographers.—Those who can read their notes and want a permanent position, call.
Salaries:
$25, $22, $20, $18.
Substitutes, $4 per.

Exceptional opportunities for bright beginners, stenographers; $15-$12.

Bookkeeper-typist, $23.
Bookkeeper's assistant, brokerage, $20.
File clerks, $12-$14.

Typist billing clerks, $18-$15.
Several positions open.
Copyists, $12-$10.

Dictaphone operators, $18-$20.
Telephone operator, file clerk, $12.
Telephone op., typist office, $15.

THE
AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
7 PINE STREET.
REGISTRATION FREE.
Refined Americans, (18-30 years,)
for permanent position with
high-class Christian firms.
1 LEGAL, $25-$28.
1 INSURANCE, (requires ability to report conferences,) $23.
10 COMMERCIAL, $20.
20 BONDS INSURANCE, $18.
OTHERS, $15-$16.
3 DICTAPHONE operators, $20, (lunches.)
10 TYPISTS, $12-$14-$18.
CLERKS.
1 STEEL (filing), $15.
SEVERAL, (clerical,) $12.

AGNES I. RICHARDS.
ROOM 303-A, 32 WALL STREET.
Excellent positions for refined American applicants.
STENOGRAPHERS, (experienced).....$18-$25
STENOGRAPHERS, (beginners).....$10-$15
Bookkeepers and Stenographers.....$18-$25
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, (many).$18-$20
Typists, messengers, clerks, &c. Call immediately; no registration charge.

BRODY AGENCY,
239 Broadway—1 Park Place.
IMMEDIATELY.
STENOGRAPHERS, LEGAL-COMMERCIAL, BOOKKEEPERS.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$30.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 Nassau, Room 600.—Stenographers, $18 to $25; stenographer, bookkeeper, $25; French, English stenographer; clerks; typist; free registration.

PERSONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St., Miss Griffin.—Stenographer, desirable small office, $18-$20; assistant bookkeepers, $20; dictaphone, $20; beginners, $12-$15; typists, several beginners, $10.

BOOKKEEPER, $25; stenographers, $15-$25; several beginners, $12-$15; office assistants, $15; typists, $12-$15; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway, Est. 1897.

STENOGRAPHERS, SECRETARIES, LEGAL, $25; DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, LONG CARRIAGE TYPISTS. FULTON AGENCY, 90 5TH AV.—93 NASSAU.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 NASSAU.—Stenographers, numerous permanences; clerks, penman, $15; typists, switchboards.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Typist, $16; File Clerks, $12; Stenographers, $15, $18. Hazlitt Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience in adjustments and correspondence, for work in large office; state age, experience, education, and salary expected. A 808 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, COST.—Thorough knowledge of steel construction cost required. Call Friday, 10 A. M., International Audit Co., 2 Rector St., Room 909.

ADVERTISING MAN.—LARGE WESTERN MANUFACTURER WANTS COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF HIS DEALER SERVICE DEPARTMENT. THE MAN WE ARE SEEKING MUST HAVE PRACTICAL FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF SMALL TOWN AND BIG CITY RETAIL DEALER CONDITIONS AND ABLE TO SECURE DEALER CO-OPERATION BY MAIL. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED ONLY FROM MEN WHO HAVE HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SALES PROMOTION WORK COVERING THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. INTERVIEWS WILL BE PROMPTLY GIVEN THOSE WHO FULLY STATE THEIR PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY. A 517 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MAKE-UP MANAGER.
Large trade journal seeks efficient young man with experience in making up advertising pages and capable of managing effectively department of seven persons; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, salary, references. R 007 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted who has had agency experience, can handle installation and checking system and general details of placing and controlling newspaper and magazine accounts. Address, giving age, experience, education, and salary expected, V 86 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN for class publication of high standing; experience in building field desirable; salary or commission; state age, experience, and compensation expected. V 95 Times.

ARTIST, commercial, well educated, with ambition to write advertising; good free-hand sketching and lettering absolutely essential; small initial salary, but exceptional opportunity to develop with growing department; ability and adaptability wanted before experience; bring samples; no fashion. Manager Service Department, Architectural Record, 119 West 40th.

ARTIST.—A first class mechanical retoucher, none other need apply; one with advertising agency experience preferred; bring specimen on application; steady position. Popular Science Monthly Magazine, 225 West 39th St.

ARTIST wanted, clever, capable of doing black and white sketches, poster style, for advertising booklets. Address, inclosing proofs of drawings made for others, V 85 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER for first-class specialty cloak and suit shop; age 21-25; must be conscientious able to dress windows; highest references required. The Fashion Shop, 20 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT FOREMAN, high grade, experienced, and familiar with small motors and generators and the handling of male and female help; state age, salary, and experience in detail. V 56 Times.

BANK TELLERS.
Wanted, services of bank tellers, receiving and paying in banks in New York and suburbs; must have several years' experience and understand business conditions. Phone Murray Hill 3112, for appointment.

BILL CLERK.

For large supply house; experienced in wholesale grocery line; good position to right party; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected in first letter. B. C., 271 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

LARGE NEWARK DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES PURCHASE LEDGER BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED.
ADDRESS BOOKKEEPER, BOX 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Christian firm; young man, ledger clerk in office of manufacturing concern; one capable of taking off trial balances; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. S. A., 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, 21-25, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and controlling accounts, able correspondent, fine opportunity for man able to advance to executive position in a large manufacturing establishment; state salary expected, experience, education, references. N. A. 266 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to keep full set of books, make monthly trial balance; knowledge of import and export work required; state salary wanted and full particulars in own handwriting; only first class men need apply. K 720 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on manufacturing and cost accounting, wanted; knowledge of leather manufacturing preferred; state salary and full details. A 518 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, to take charge of accounts payable ledger, and to assist the head bookkeeper in general; must understand double entry bookkeeping; good opportunity for accurate worker. V 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, by importer, young man, not over 24; experienced in bookkeeping and general office details. Reply A 506 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, familiar with controlling accounts and payroll; state experience, age, and salary. T 245 Times.

BOY WANTED
by large advertising agency; excellent opportunity to learn the business; advancement; good salary to start. Apply Frank Presbrey Co., 456 4th Av.

BOY for Office Wanted.—An export firm has opening for boy of unusual type; just from high school preferred; must be clean, cultivated, bright, and fairly good at arithmetic; Christian firm; advancement; $10 weekly. Export, A 492 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Several bright boys wanted for work in large downtown bank as office boys or messengers; excellent opportunities for advancement; educational facilities and lunches provided. Write for interview. A 503 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by a large manufacturing concern for office work; two American boys, school graduates, of gentlemanly appearance; $9 weekly; good chance for advancement. A 490 Times Downtown.

BOY for financial house, between 15 and 20, who is bright, clean looking, ambitious to make future for himself; $12.50 to begin. W 555 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; a live office boy; no experience necessary; good pay. Call, between 9-5 o'clock, Room 1837, C. T. R. Co., 50 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BOY, bright, wanted to make himself generally useful in the charging department of a large wholesale house; write, giving references and salary expected. V 49 Times.

BOYS for manufacturer's office, over 16 years old; $9 per week. Apply Fox, 240 East 136th St.

BOY for export office, willing and ambitious; chance for advancement. Apply Marburg Bros., Inc., 90 West St.

BOYS, over 15, errand; also helpers around house departments. R 600 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office; good pay; experience unnecessary. Apply 481 Washington St.

BOY, neat, bright, wanted; good prospects. Room 2309, Woolworth Building.

BOY, wanted to run errands and operate switchboard. Apply, 9 A. M., 245 Canal St.

BOY for general office work. Call at American Rustproof Co., 220 5th Av.

BUYER.—Experienced men and boys' cheap clothing and furnishings, basement department; southern department store; good proposition for live wire. Apply 8:30-9:30 A. M., or after 5 P. M., Kirby, Block & Fisher, 1,150 Broadway.

BUYERS of automobile accessories; commission. A 476 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—One who has run car; age, height; must have city reference from last employer and state by whom previously employed. Y 371 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, to operate new Cadillac machine. Write, giving age, experience and salary expected. Y 104 Times.

CLERK, (Invoice.)—Knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting; export experience preferred; state age, nationality, experience, salary desired. A 491 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Familiar with paper stock records, for a large publishing house; night work; state age, experience, and salary. A 820 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR.—One familiar with streets in Bronx; state salary. Apply A 520 Times Downtown.

COUNTERMAN, plumbing and steam supplies; experienced; steady employment; chance for advancement; give references, salary expected. E 57 Times.

DECORATIVE SALESMEN.
DRAPERY SALESMEN.
FOREMAN AND DRAPERY CUTTER.
UPHOLSTERERS.
DRAPERY HANGERS.

BY A LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH, OPENING UP A DRAPERY AND DECORATIVE DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY LETTER TO

F. R. ALDRICH,

452 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

DESIGNER WANTED, EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS.
THE BISCHOF, STERNE & STEIN CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
APPLY NEW YORK OFFICE, 404 4TH AV., SATURDAY AND MONDAY, BETWEEN 10 AND 12 A. M. AND 2 AND 4 P. M.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IN LARGE ORGANIZATION FOR YOUNG MAN WHO IS EXPERIENCED ON DICTAPHONE AND TAKING SOME SHORT STENOGRAPHIC DICTATIONS; MUST BE CLEAN CUT, AMBITIOUS AND WELL EDUCATED; STATE AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, NATIONALITY AND SALARY EXPECTED. C. E., 510 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN (junior) by a Christian firm in New York office; state age, experience, and salary wanted. P. O. Box 219, City Hall Station.

FOREMAN, high-grade, capable of handling assembly department producing small six-volt motors and generators, with male and female help; state age, salary, and experience in detail. V 57 Times.

FOREMAN.—Garage night foreman, experienced man, who is not afraid of work; salary $25 per week. Answer in own handwriting, giving copy of reference, Z 235 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Wanted, automobile shop foreman; one who is familiar with service station. L. G. D. Motors Corp., 1,890 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

GARDENER or Working Superintendent.—First class; must be experienced, reliable, married, willing to board one man; gentleman's country place, Westchester County. Answer, stating experience, age, and salary wanted, (April 1,) A 819 Times Annex.

GARDENER thoroughly experienced with outdoor flowers, preferably single. Communicate Wertheim, 15 West 67th St.

IMPORT MAN wanted for Central and South American products; must be able to build up business; one with knowledge of Spanish preferred. A 515 Times Downtown.

JEWELER.—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE MAKING JEWELRY. R 602 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LATHE HANDS WANTED.—Either day or night work; men capable of instructing on lathes; must be able to perform as well as instruct all lathe operations. Apply Frank E. Tenney, West 18th St. and Avenue A. Machinists' School, 209 West 59th St.

MAN wanted with thorough knowledge of architecture and decoration for position with Philadelphia technical engineering firm; must have proven sales ability; give full particulars. Address I. D., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

MAN AND WIFE for country place, former as butler and valet and latter as cook or chambermaid; nothing but first-class will be considered. Y 376 Times Annex.

MANAGER wanted for an established piano store in large Eastern city; must be thoroughly capable piano man, with unquestionable reference. A 483 Times Downtown.

MERCHANDISE MANAGER.

For the man who is thoroughly versed in department store merchandise we have an opportunity. Chandise, its sale and distribution, we have an opportunity.

But he must know how to handle a big situation. Broad experience is absolutely essential. Judgment, tact and vision are also necessary.

If you seek greater possibilities and can justify your claim to them let us hear from you in detail. We will hold your letter in strict confidence. Box S 288 Times.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted, by large downtown bank, young men as messengers, between the age of 18 and 19 years. A 796 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted, by large downtown institution, boys as interior messengers. A 796 Times Downtown.

MUSICIAN, one who can arrange for musicals; must have thorough knowledge of harmony; experienced man preferred; good salary; free life insurance and bonus; excellent opportunity for advancement. A. A. 325 Times.

OFFICE BOY for reliable concern; state age, nationality, religion, and salary desired; fine chance for advancement; reply own handwriting. Y 383 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity, must be bright and of neat appearance; Christian firm; state age and salary expected. A 478 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—In insurance agency; quick and industrious; good chance for advancement; state age and salary. A 514 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for export house; good opportunity; must be bright and willing. Address, stating age and salary, A 497 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, certified public accountant's office; bright and of good appearance; write, stating salary. L 458 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY by large financial institution; $35 per month. L 489 Times Downtown.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y. requires
ENAMELER, first-class, to take charge of fender enamelling room. Apply L. I. Service Station, Richmond and Hill Sts., Long City.

PAYROLL AUDITOR BY LARGE CASUALTY CO. FOR TRAVELLING POSITION. L 404 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRINTING PRESS ROLLER manufacturer; first class, experienced, reliable man competent to take charge of roller manufacturing department in large printing house. Apply Nevins Church Press, 92 Midland Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT of large transportation company requires service of a man about 30 who has knowledge of office routine to assist in handling printed matter, orders, and correspondence. Apply in writing, stating past experience and salary expected, P. H. T., 315 East 17th.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.

If you are familiar with the forms and methods employed in the sale of merchandise on deferred payments, are experienced in the use and handling of form letters, are able to express yourself clearly and easily in writing, with a minimum of lost time, then we would like to talk with you at once.

Experience in the mail order or correspondence department in the new business department of a bank or the sales correspondence department of an automobile company would be desirable.

The position is one of importance, requiring a high degree of intelligence, carries with it a good salary, and is with a financial institution allied with the foremost companies in the automobile industry.

We will judge your qualifications by the letter you write in answer, stating your age, education, experience, and salary desired, and grant interview accordingly.

E 94 Times.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE wanted and assistant sales representative for New York office of manufacturer of electric motors, generators, and transformers; combination of engineering and modern sales talent necessary; other things being equal, preference will be given to those returning from overseas service; office has been successfully conducted for 14 years; present opportunity occurs account resignation of office manager; file application in writing, giving qualifications. Burke Electric Co., of Erie, Penn., address 39 Church St., N. Y.

SALES AGENT.—A reliable Eastern firm manufacturing brushes and specialties, having established trade, wish to secure experienced man to take charge of sales. Address, stating experience. Y 103 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening for a specialty man, with advertising ideas and ability, to handle a big job; our "Broadway Song Review" is featured by theatres everywhere to fill empty seats; we now place this attraction in stores of every description in towns of 500 up, giving the same special talking machine supplied to theatres and the same continuous interchange of current records, a different song hit for each day; with demonstration records sent stores we supply on sale sheet music, establishing a profitable music counter for the dealer without investment for stock; drawing account will be advanced salesmen against substantial commission. Associated Music Publishers of New York, 145 West 45th St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Part or whole time; genuine opportunity to connect at once with a large concern possessing clean, A1, bona fide position. You as an energetic man can double, yes, treble your present income; your efforts will earn large commission for you; $1,500 to $2,500 yearly should be your remuneration with a little energy selling our specialaccident, sickness, and automobile policies Pays $5,000 travel accident death, $25 weekly sickness benefit. Costs only $10 yearly. Sold to men or women. Great demand for same and easy seller. Call or write for particulars. Fred J. Shafer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.

One who controls large clientele to connect with lithograph concern in city; we can handle highest class of color work efficiently at right cost, having very low overhead; salary, commission. S 782 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, between 21 and 45 years of age, to solicit orders for a high-class, responsible tailoring establishment making medium and high grade clothing, to cover New York and surrounding territory; must have good appearance and acquaintance among responsible business men; $30 to $100 a week, commission basis, according to efficiency; permanent position; references as to character and integrity. V 83 Times.

SALESMAN.
THE BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUE BUREAU DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A FEW HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN TO HANDLE THE SALE OF THE TRAVELOGUE ON A MEMBERSHIP PLAN WHICH REDUCES CANVASSING TO A MINIMUM; TOP COMMISSION. CALL 1216 AEOLIAN HALL.

SALESMEN, high class, accustomed to making $5,000, investigate the earning power and modern scientific methods of the bookselling business; we show you by actual demonstration and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 to $300 a week; commission. National Alumni, 50 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN, local and out of town, to sell stock in established independent oil company; salary $50 a week to those who can qualify; also over commission. Phone for appointment between 10 and 4, Rector 5295, or write A 488 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, high-grade book and magazine salesman; only one hundred a week or better man wanted to call upon selected automobile owners and present a free selling short canvass proposition; quick workor and good closer can clean up on liberal immediate commissions. 2,610 Broadway; Mr. Goeschel, corner bldg. 68th.

SALESMAN, traveling, experienced, to sell a well-known auto accessory line; the line is varied, and each item is as staple and essential as gasoline; big income for hustler; give full particulars of experience, &c.; salary or commission. Address P. O. Box 562, Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN, side line of children's dresses; commission basis. Schwartz & Drittel, 154 Spring.

SALESMEN.—Large, successful trust company bank increasing capital, offers exceptional opportunity to high-grade men to place bank stock in New York and vicinity; large earnings and excellent business connection; commission; for appointment phone Cortlandt 5002.

SALESMEN.—Vacuum cleaner; nationally advertised cleaner backed by world's largest manufacturer; big commission, drawing account; leads secured through local advertising; state age, experience, and nationality. T 251 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell syrups to the grocery, drug and chemical trade, wholesale and retail; one who has experience in selling food products preferred; state age and salary expected. K 720 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to carry popular-priced line of umbrellas to retail trade in New York State, New England, Middle West, or South; must have established trade; commission basis only, with small drawing account. Y 284 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—By old established concern, a salesman well acquainted with auto accessory business; straight salary and expenses; good permanent position for the right man; give full particulars to Z 230 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—WOOLEN SALESMAN, ACQUAINTED WITH CLOAK, SUIT, AND DRESS TRADE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN OF ABILITY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. V 93 TIMES.

SALESMAN acquainted exporters or knowing returning fore

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STOTT.—INFORMATION REQUIRED AS TO William Stott, son of Thomas Stott of Wookey, Somerset, England. William Stott is believed to have emigrated to America about sixty years ago. At one time he lived at 95 Av. D, New York, and afterwards at 164 Lewis St., New York. If now living he would be about 90 years of age. Apply to Mr. William Nixon, Solicitor, Glastonbury, Somerset, England.

E. J. C.—SAW OFFICE TODAY AND ALL agreed absolutely ridiculous take matter so seriously; can settle immediately without home office knowing if you return at once; home is well; consider Mamma. W.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STUTZ touring 1917; excellent condition; used very little. Morton W. Smith Co., 19 West 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 1138.

STUTZ 1918 Bulldog; 1918 Bearcat; 1917 touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 touring, wire wheels, 2 extra wheels; like new; time payments; trades considered. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, (54th.)

TAXI MEN, ATTENTION.—1917 Willys-Knight limousine, perfect condition; price reasonable. DeLamater, 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1918 7-passenger touring car; newly painted; run only 6,300 miles; guaranteed perfect mechanical condition.

WILLYS six, 1918, Model 89, 7-passenger touring car; newly painted; six wire wheels with cord tires; run only 3,600 miles; guaranteed.

CHANDLER 1917 7-passenger touring car; newly painted; brand-new tires; slip covers; guaranteed condition.

Also Buick, Dodge, and Maxwell.

LOWA'S GARAGE,
Phone 3861 Yonkers. Yonkers, N. Y.

WINTON SIX, three-passenger Cabriolet; very fine condition throughout; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

1918 PACKARD Touring, equal to new.
1917 CADILLAC Chummy 4 pass.
1916 CADILLAC 3 pass. "Victoria."
1917 STUTZ 16 valve Speedster.
1917 STUTZ 4 pass. Touring.
1917 McFARLAN 7 pass.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1918 CHALMERS Sedan.
LOBELL, ABORN CO.,
239 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.

"Motor Trucks.

TRUCK.—3½-ton worm drive truck, electrically equipped, 1917 model, mechanically perfect; half-van body, equipped for moving furniture and horses, also skids for trucking. Frank Curth, 13 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

TRUCK, 3-ton, with stake body, left on export order; listed $5,200; sell big sacrifice. Export, T 236 Times.

GENERAL MOTOR, 1914, 3½ ton, perfect condition; $1,500. Huhn, 73d St., 8th Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Bay Ridge 608.

Automobiles to Rent.

BUICK 6; 5-PASSENGER; BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, OR YEAR; CAREFUL CHAUFFEUR; RATES REASONABLE. COLEN,
PHONE MOUNT VERNON 587.

Automobile busses for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines; inquiries solicited. Naughton Mulgrew, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD, late model landaulet, private liveried appearance; $3 hourly calling. Circle 1868.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

CADILLAC, classy; seven-passenger limousine; $8 hour; day, week, month. Col. 5679.

RENAULT landaulet, brougham, town car; chauffeur and livery. 2890 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD limousine for hire by week or month; latest model. Riverside 1627.

Automobiles Wanted.

Latest model, high grade automobiles wanted for export; highest cash prices. Mr. Boyden, Cumberland Hotel.

WANTED
Marmon, Stutz, Mercer, Chandler, or Hupmobile; late model; cash. Ripperth, Hotel Cumberland.

REO, Buick, Dodge, or similar make wanted; write full particulars and we will call with cash. Bowman & Meyer, Inc., 352 East 149th.

Private parties wishing to dispose of automobiles, communicate with us first; cars taken on consignment. Walther, Lenox 10367.

AUTOMOBILES wanted of all descriptions; get our offer before selling elsewhere. Bronx Automobile Co., 440 East 149th.

WANTED—Automobiles, late models; absolutely highest cash price paid. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,976 Broadway. Phone Circle 65.

Wanted Cadillac roadster, or four-passenger touring, either 1917 or 1918; state full details; no dealers. W 541 Times Downtown.

Automobile, 7-passenger touring or limousine 1917 or 1918 model; will pay cash. R. L., 502 Times Downtown.

Wanted 1917 or 1918 Marmon chummy roadster; no dealers. W 540 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE PARTY wants late touring or roadster; no dealers; cash. R 353 Times.

Cadillac, Pierce, Mercer or Stutz. Room 201, 527 5th Av.

Wanted.—Tires, 36x4½, SS, perfect. De Bell, 1,954 7th Av. Morningside 4821.

Automobile Instruction.

20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50 St. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7020. Special classes for ladies. | Largest and best school in the world. Send for booklet and pay to school. Telephone Columbus

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 39 West 32d St., near Broadway.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Day bed, ivory, separate hair mattress, new, $75; mahogany table, desk, 5 feet, value $250, $85; splendid for professional man, fine office. 271 West 71st.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4783.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe, Calculating and Adding Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

Combination
Saddle and
Driving horse
wanted at once; must be a bargain. K 724 Times Downtown.

Will buy entire plants or stocks merchandise, machinery, automobiles, tires, &c.; cash. V 26 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lee's Towing Line, Inc., chartered owner of the steamtug Herman Lee, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of the collision claimed to have occurred between the schooner Cora F. Cressy, which was in tow of the steamtugs Herman Lee and Maren Lee and the barge Cumberland on or about the 12th day of April, 1917; value of the vessel and freight $8,000.

All persons claiming damages because of any such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Roger B. Wood, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of May, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lee's Towing Line, Inc., owner of the steamtug Maren Lee, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of the collision claimed to have occurred between the schooner Cora F. Cressy, which was in tow of the steamtugs Maren Lee and Herman Lee, and the barge Cumberland on or about the 12th day of April, 1917; value of the vessel and freight $40,000.

All persons claiming damages because of any such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Roger B. Wood, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of May, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate with definite statement of facts with G. M. Co., Y 285 Times Annex.

Will sell or rent beautiful store, with stock and fixtures, used for general ladies' wearing apparel; best opportunity. Miss Gilbert, care Maison Rose, 142 West 57th. Telephone Circle 146.

WILL PAY CASH or negotiate loans in any amount on notes, bank books, bonds and securities. AMSTERDAM BOND CO., 290 Lenox Av., cor. 123th St.; 189 Montague St. and 472 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Ladies' specialty shop on best location of Broad St., Newark, N. J., will rent part of store for a high-class milliner. B. L., 803 Times Downtown.

Garage and machine shop combined, excellent location, doing good business; will lease to responsible party only. T 234 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED SHIRT SALESMAN,

having large business with leading retail trade, wants connection with smart shirt manufacturer having capital, ability. T 261 Times.

HIGH-CLASS SHIRT SALESMAN,

commanding large, desirable business, offers his services to live concern catering to leading retail trade. T 260 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURER.
Capable, active young man wants to buy out small, but growing manufacturing concern; only A1 proposition of merit and no clothing or middlemen considered; out of town preferred. Address, giving full particulars. T 274 Times.

Young man has $2,000 and services to invest in wholesale wearing apparel business; experienced salesman; reliable. B 448 Times Downtown.

We are in the market for good inventions; patents secured. Julian Wittal, consulting engineer, 47 West 42d. Murray Hill 3139.

Will purchase small business, also manufacturing, or handle your line. B 433 Times Downtown.

Will invest $3,000 $4,000 good business; must stand investigation; full particulars. L 488 Times Downtown.

Sales-advertising manager will invest $1,000 with services in business. T 218 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A highly profitable enterprise has been organized to further the sale of a toilet article throughout the States for the last fifty years without any publicity. It has a greater future than any other, without competition in name, quality, and appearance, and can be made a national article in three or five years. To obtain distribution through advertising, we seek capital with or without service. If interested, write for interview. A. H., 3,525 Broadway.

Interest for sale in manufacturing business in city, of daily necessity; established 3 years; orders unfilled; demand growing; capital needed to expand. W 553 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. E 66 Times.

Going manufacturing business, now showing big profit, needs partner, $5,000-$10,000, to enlarge plant; rare opportunity. S 311 Times.

Partner Wanted.—Established automobile upholstery and painting business. J. M., 48 Times.

FOR SALE.

Large boarding house; cultivated land, lake, outhouses, cottages, cows, chickens, horses; quick sale, $15,000 required; investigate. R 597 Times Downtown.

Tailor shop for sale.—Up-to-date place on west side; profits over $100 per week; electric machines; price $800. Nemeth's office, 401 East 80th St.

For Sale.—Sample trunk and case business, well established, reasonable terms. Write Advertiser, 1,800 Hunt Av., Bronx.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Capital furnished for legitimate enterprises, stocks, bonds sold; results guaranteed. T 191 Times.

BUSINESS LOANS.

We make loans on outstanding accounts, machinery, printing plants, merchandise to be placed in storage. Jacob Panzer, 41 Liberty. 6158 John.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MORRIS L. BAYARD, doing business under the firm name and style of KEYSTONE-HINDLEY GEAR COMPANY, plaintiff, against HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, defendant.

Upon the annexed petition of William B. Hurlburt, duly verified March 3d, 1919, and upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had herein, let all creditors of the Hurlburt Motor Truck Company show cause before me on the 14th day of March, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court Room, No. 1, 54th floor of the Woolworth Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, why the contract proposed to be executed between the Receiver of the Hurlburt Motor Truck Company and the American & British Manufacturing Company should not be approved and the Receiver authorized to execute the same, and why, pursuant to such contract the Receiver should not grant to the American & British Manufacturing Company a license to manufacture one thousand (1,000) Hurlburt Motor trucks, and why the Receiver should not duly sell and deliver the parts and property now in his possession, and applicable to the construction of Hurlburt Motor trucks, to the American & British Manufacturing Company, and why he should not accord to said American & British Manufacturing Company the use of such tools, jigs, dies, patterns and other machinery necessary or useful in the construction of Hurlburt Motor trucks, all upon conditions more fully set forth and described in the said proposed contract.

Further ordered, that a copy of the proposed contract be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and all creditors are hereby notified of such filing in order that they may inspect and examine the same before the return of this order to show cause.

Further ordered, that notice of this application be given to each creditor by mailing to his last known place of business or residence a true copy of this order, and by publishing the same in THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 7th and 14th, 1919.

Dated, New York, March 3, 1919.

J. M. MAYER,
U. S. D. J.

Creditors are further notified that the Receiver has filed an interim sales report of operation, showing a profit of $20,023.49 in the period from January 22d to March 4th, 1919, which report is on file in the office of the Clerk, and may be inspected by any creditors desiring to examine the same.

WILLIAM B. HURLBURT,
Receiver.

MARVIN, HOOKER & ROOSEVELT, No. 52 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, and
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, No. 55 John St., Manhattan, New York City, Counsel to Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Connecticut.—A. B. BENESCH, Complainant, vs. THE JOHN DAVENPORT COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity. —No. 1408.—Order for a hearing on the application of the receiver to sell the property of the defendant company.

The receiver herein having moved by his solicitors, Bartram and Mead, for power and authority to sell all real estate and all of the personal property of the defendant at private sale or at public auction, it is hereby

Ordered, that at a term of this court, to be held in the United States Court Rooms, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, on the 11th day of March, 1919, at the opening of Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the defendants and all others interested may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such order should not be granted as prayed for, and it is further

Ordered, that notice of this hearing shall be given by publishing a copy of this order in The Stamford Advocate three times, and in The New York Times three times, each before the date set for the hearing on said application.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 28th day of February, 1919.

(Signed) EDWIN S. THOMAS.

A true copy, attest:
ANNA E. WALLACE, Deputy Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BELL TALKING MACHINE CORP., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 18, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 85 Southern Boulevard, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, fixtures, phonographs, cabinets, phonograph records, furniture, jigs, tools, and other material used for manufacturing phonographs, phonograph records, and cabinets.

MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CELIA FRIEDMAN, doing business as C. FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—Jas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 7, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 139 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, &c.

JOSEPH DE CARO, Receiver.
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—From auto, between Vesey and 37th St., along Greenwich, Hudson or 8th Av., a small straw suit case, containing records of day's business and some cash. Return to Straight Edge Kitchen, 8 West Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Wednesday evening in front of 24 West 59th St. or 45 East 68th St., or Lyric Theatre, diamond guard ring with square stones; reward. Please return to 45 East 68th St., or telephone Rhinelander 810.

LOST—In telephone booth, 23d St., D., L. & W. ferry house, on March 4, silk purse containing change and pair pendant earrings of diamonds and pink stones; suitable reward. V 118 Times.

LOST—At Aeroplane Exposition, Madison Square, evening of March 4, gentleman's dark knitted muffler; liberal reward if returned to Room 915, Singer Building. Phone Cortlandt 1802.

LOST—On West End train Tuesday afternoon, a silver flute in small black leather case; finder please return and receive reward. 8,654 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn. Bath Beach 6015.

LOST—Broadway, below White St., Wednesday noon, from fob strap, gold cross; also Phi Beta Kappa key with name on it. Reward if returned to J. S. Martin, 374 Broadway.

LOST—Black enameled bow-knot pin, diamond in centre; going from 72d and Broadway to 112th and Broadway; reward. Return to Schloss, Hotel Willard, 254, West 76th.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, set in platinum, on March 5, from Vanderbilt Hotel to 83d St. to 5th Av. to 50th St.; liberal reward for return to Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—Liberal reward paid for return of brown leather bag and contents left on Hudson tube train at Grove and Henderson Sts., Wednesday evening. Mr. Ayles, 7 6th Av.

LOST—Russian leather pocketbook, containing cash and diamond pin, on Long Island train or Islip Station, March 5; liberal reward. R. B. Potts, Islip, L. I.

LOST—Gold wristlet watch, March 6, between Broadway and Hudson Theatre, 44th St.; finder rewarded. Miss Tobin, care of Hess, 116 East 63d St.

LOST—March 4, lady's diamond horseshoe pin, between 6th Av. and 58th St. and Lexington Av. and 56th St.; liberal reward. Phone Plaza 6417.

LOST—$100 reward for diamond bar pin, lost between West 50th and 72d Sts. or on Broadway car. Ford Agency, 1,778 Broadway. 4875 Circle.

LOST—Beaded purse, between 81st and Madison, 82d and Park; return purse by mail. 100 East 17th; no questions asked.

LOST—March 1, beaten gold bracelet, five small diamonds; reward. T. B. Reed, 15 East 40th. Murray Hill 8210.

LOST—Near Bernard's, 53d St. and 5th Av., pearl and diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Telephone 4867 Riverside.

LOST—Black leather music case; reward. B. Kalchthaler, Jr., 303 West 74th St.

LIBERAL REWARD return gold meshbag containing key, small change, Friday, near Brevoort Hotel. 66 West 46th St., Apt. 34.

REWARD.—Will driver who drove parties from Grand Central Station to 1 West 94th St., 9:30 Wednesday evening, return hat box left in taxi to above address and receive reward.

$300 REWARD,
no questions asked, return diamond brooch with large square emerald in centre, lost March 3, between 5th Av. and 45th St. and Madison Av. and 46th St. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$500 REWARD for return of the Liberty bonds and papers lost, with a blue enameled watch and silver purse, in apartment, 48th St. and Lexington Av., Friday night. Return to Lincoln Bank; no questions asked.

$200 REWARD
for lace pin, 4-karat diamond, set on a black enameled bar, lost Feb. 24, lost between 53d and 38th St. or 5th Av. to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$300 REWARD for return of Liberty Bonds and mortgage papers, lost between Greenville and New York, on Jersey Central tram or boat, last Monday morning. B 479 Times Downtown.

$100 reward for diamond bar pin, lost with diamond and platinum clasp, lost in New York, March 2.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Necklace on Feb. 27, in Manhattan. Communicate by letter only. G. B. B., Room 1,227, Municipal Building.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dachshund, black and tan, medium height, answers to name Hunch; liberal reward. 216 West 99th St., Apt. 4.

LOST—Collie dog, male, tan with white breast; reward. 240 West 72d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29283. In Bankruptcy.—MAX REISFIELD, trading as REISFIELD CLOAK & SUIT CO., Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 6, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on March 20, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy, No. 24813. Notice is given that MATHIAS BLOCK, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 7, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy, No. 26279. Notice is given that JOSEPH MONACO, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 7, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29228. —In Bankruptcy.—ADOLPH POLLAK, Bankrupt.

Adolph Pollak was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on March 20, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29205. In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL EDELMAN, Bankrupt.

Samuel Edelman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 18, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York on March 20, 1919, at 12:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29617. —In Bankruptcy.—HENRY BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Henry Bergman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 21, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on March 20, 1919, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29606. In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT B. WOYTHALER, Bankrupt.

Albert B. Woythaler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 18, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on March 20, 1919, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25064.—CHARLES N. BELLOM, Bankrupt.

Charles N. Bellom was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 11, 1918. The First Meeting of Creditors was held on July 2, 1918. Amended schedules have been filed, and a second first meeting will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, on March 20, 1919, at 12:30 P. M., at which time creditors may prove claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26068. Notice is given that GERARD VENDEGNA, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 7, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,629. —In Bankruptcy.—HELEN SPEER, Bankrupt.

Helen Speer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 20th, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Davis, Col. W. R., to Camp Grant.
McLean, Col. A., to Hosp. No. 36, Detroit.
McEnery, Lt. Col. D. W., to San Francisco and sail for the Philippines.
Michl, Lt. Col. H. C., to duty in office of the Surg. Gen.
Phemister, Maj. D. B., to Hosp. No. 28, Ft. Sheridan.
Stokes, Maj. A. C., to Hosp. No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Danforth, Maj. M. S., to Army Med. School.
Smith, Maj. H. B., to Hosp. No. 10, Boston.
Downes, Maj. W. A., to Camp Upton.
Peake, Capt. T. J., to Camp Shelby.
Penelosa, Maj. S. K., to Base Hosp., Camp Eustis.
Kerr, Maj. H. H., to Walter Reed Hosp.
McGlasson, Maj. I. L., to Camp Travis.
O'Connor, Maj. D. F., to Camp Devens.
Fenton, Capt. A. A., to Camp Lee.
Hart, Capt. R. S., to Ft. Omaha.
Dispong, Capt. G. W., to Ft. D. A. Russell.
Tillotson, 1st Lt. H. L., to Hoboken.
Nelson, Capt. O., to Camp Sheridan.
Bleick, Capt. L. C., to Hosp. No. 4, Ft. Porter.
Barkan, Capt. H., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
DeCoste, Capt. S. H., to Camp Upton.
O'Connor, 1st Lt. D. F., to report to Cmdg. Gen. Western Dept.
Goodrich, 1st Lt. H. A., to Jefferson Barracks Base Hosp.; sick.
Wiehe, 1st Lt. F. W., to Jefferson Barracks.
Starr, 1st Lt. T., to Camp Beauregard.
Binney, 1st Lt. G. H., to Hosp. No. 10, Boston.

Quartermaster Corps.

Thomas, Lt. Col. R. M., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Tactics Salt Lake City Public Schools.
Elliott, Maj. C. P., hon. discharged as Major Q. M. C., only.
Lake, Maj. E. N., to Washington as asst. to the Chief of Const. Div.
Brubaker, Maj. H. C., to Washington as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Stebbins, Capt. S. C., to San Francisco and sail for Hawaii.
Dowling, Capt. A. J., to Camp Holabird as Utilities Officer.
Coates, Capt. W. A., to Washington as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Hornberger, Capt. G. M., Cason, Capt. C. P.; Chase, Capt. S. M.; Haas, Capt. W. S.; Kroft, Capt. J. S.; Bond, Capt. G. W., Jr., and Carter, Capt. T. W., to Washington as assistants to Chief of Construction Division.
Flournoy, Capt. A. H., will assume duty as officer in charge of construction of Hosp. 19, New Haven, General Hospital, Camp Meade, and Gen. Hosp., Milwaukee, with station at Washington.
Comegys, Capt. E. T., to Ft. Logan.
Hird, Capt. F. S., to Washington.
Ridge, Capt. W. J., to Camp Knox as Utilities Officer.
Knibiehly, 1st Lt. A., to Hosp. 6, Ft. McPherson, sick.
Higgins, 1st Lt. H., to Washington and report to Chief of Motor Transport Corps.
Baird, 1st Lt. E. E., to Camp Knox, as asst. to officer in charge of utilities.

Infantry.

Penn, Col. J. A., detailed in the Adjutant General's Dept.
Bull, Lt. Col. E. L., hon. discharged as Lt. Col., only.
Osland, Maj. B., to Paris and report to Brig. Gen. M. Churchill, American Embassy for duty in connection U. S. Food Administration.
Bridges, Capt. M. W., to Camp Grant.
Barnes, 1st Lt. H. P., hon. discharged.
Walczynski, 1st Lt. C., to Hosp. 20, Whipple Barracks, sick.
Shultis, 1st Lt. N. L., to Governors Island and report to Cmdg. Gen., Eastern Dept., for instruction duty.
Harris, 1st Lt. P. E., to Ft. Sill Base Hosp., sick.

Coast Artillery.

Kerfoot, Col. B. H., to Ft. H. G. Wright.
Braly, Maj. W. C., Jr., to Ft. Rodman to assume command of coast defenses of New Bedford.
Gilbert, Maj. C. L., to Ft. Worden.
Sampson, Maj. H. B., to Ft. Howard, Maine.
Scott, Maj. W. T., to Key West Barracks.
Eastwood, Maj. O. A., to report to Cmdg. Gen. South Pacific Coast Art. Dist., San Francisco, for duty as commanding officer of the army mine planter, Colonel George Armistead.
Hannah, Capt. T. E., hon. discharged, as Capt., only.
Bowden, Capt. E. R., to Camp Grant. Engineers.
Olson, Lt. Col. DeW. P., to duty in office of Chief of Engrs.
Letts, Capt. J. C., to Hosp. 38, Eastview, N. Y., as Utilities Officer.
Hayden, Capt. J. B., to Gen. Hosp. 20, Whipple Barracks, for discharge.
Beall, Capt. E. S., Jr., to Washington, take station and report to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Div.
Lane, 1st Lt. J. R., to Washington and report to the Chief of Engrs.
Gaw, 1st Lt. R. M., to Camp Wadsworth, sick.

Ordnance Department.

Featherstone, Capt. G., to New York.
Carnduff, Capt. A. W., to Chicago.
Wenderoth, 1st Lt. E. F., to Washington, and report to Director Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

Signal Corps.

St. Germain, Maj. C. H., to Camp Alfred Vail.
McKenny, 1st Lt. L. A., to Hosp. 36, Detroit, sick.
Bowen, 1st Lt. R., to Washington and report to Director of Mil. Intell. for discharge.

Air Service.

Cushing, Capt. O. W., to Washington and report to Dir. of Mil. Aeronautics.
Noyes, Capt. D. R., to Garden City for discharge.
Reading, Capt. W. M., to Washington.
Mohr, 1st Lt. J. H., to Carlstrom Field.
Richter, 1st Lt. J. P., to Post Field.
Robertson, 1st Lt. B. S., Jr., to Hazelhurst Field.
Bailey, 1st Lt. W. M., to Dallas.

Dental Corps.

Ruggles, Maj. S. D., report to Cmdg. Gen. Camp Dix.
Rowdybush, Maj. R. F., to Walter Reed Hosp.
McKeon, 1st Lt. J. W., to Hospital 27, Ft. Douglas.
Brown, 1st Lt. M. E.; Schmidt, 1st Lt. J. E., to Hoboken.

Cavalry.

Keller, Col. F., to Camp Benning.
Cress, Col. G. O., assigned to 16th Camp Mercedes.

Field Artillery.

McLeod, Maj. S., to Camp Taylor.
Adams, Maj. H. L.; McCusker, 1st Lt. J. D., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Sanitary Corps.

Dean, Maj. A. D., to Hosp. 21, Denver.
Brown, Capt. L. P.; Ross, Capt. A. R., to Hoboken.
Palmer, Capt. W. R., to report to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.
Thomas, Capt. W. H., to Letterman General Hospital.

Miscellaneous.

Lincoln, Col. F. H., to Washington for duty in operations div., General Staff.
Following retired officers will proceed to their homes and are relieved from active duty:

COLONELS.
Mercer, W. A. — Varnum, C. A.
Jones, S. R. — Scott, G. L.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.
Arnold, D. W. — Barry, C. D.

MAJORS.
Frizzell, T. T. — Hamilton, R. L.
Sharp, B. — Clark, D. H.
Foster, J. F. — French, W. E.
Elliot, C. P.

CAPTAINS.
Holtman, J. — Cheatham, L.
White, H. — Morrison, F.
Deubery, A. W. — Coffey, E. N.
Gould, C. S. — Lamb, B. F.
Diblow, L. J. — Clark, J. J.
Wilyoung, L. E. — Marks, Y. M.
Lowe, W. L. — Shelton, N. J.
Moore, H. H. — Harper, W.
Dworak, E. — Dawson, W. E.
Wray, G. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Sprockels, C. J. D. — Brown, G. F.
Kennedy, J. — Altman, C. R.
Copp, Maj. A. J., Jr., Huntington, Maj. F. C., to duty in office of the Judge Advocate General.

Following Majors are honorably discharged, Majors only:
Harper, W. — Lowe, W. L.
Moore, H. H. — Shelton, N. J.
Dworak, E. — Wray, G. M.
Dawson, W. E. — Marks, Y. M.
Sprockels, Capt. C. J. D., and Stocker, Capt. E., are hon. discharged, as Capts. only.
Jackson, Capt. C. H., Transportation Corps, to Washington and report to Chief Engrs. for duty.
Bradley, Maj. O. N., 14th Inf., detailed a member of the Gen. Court-Martial appointed in orders of March 1, vice Maj. R. W. Bartlett, 161st Depot Brigade, relieved.
Spigelmyre, 1st Lt. H., Motor Transport Corps, to Ft. Leavenworth, as Motor Transport Officer.
Krenson, 1st Lt., to Army and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., sick.

Resignations.

Cochran, Capt. R. A., Inf.; Fleet, Capt. R. S., C. A. C.; Hill, Capt. N., Inf.; Miller, 1st Lt. F. W., Dent. Corps; Huston, Capt. A. C., C. A. C.; Hannah, 1st Lt. T. E., C. A. C.; Boden, 1st Lt. H. C., Cav.

Leaves.

Carpenter, Col. E., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., 1 month's extension.
Lewis, Col. W. F., M. C., 10 days.
Lafon, Maj. J., Engrs., 1 month's extension.
Guenther, Capt. G. B., 1st Cav., 10 days' extension.
Lawson, 1st Lt. F. I., F.A., 10 days.
Morbio, 1st Lt. C. S., Inf., 14 days.
Meek, Capt. J. R., M. C., 14 days' extension.
Harens, Capt. T. F., Jr., 105th Trench Mortar Battery, 14 days.
Clouse, 1st Lt. H. T., Inf., 10 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Bureau of Navigation today published the following orders:

Gross, Lt. Cmdr. R. F., from 15th Nav. Dist., to duty as 1st Lt. on the Mississippi.
Bysart, Lt. Cmdr. A. S., from the Salem, to duty as Engr. Officer on the North Dakota.
Allison, Lt. Cmdr. W. B., from the Frederick, to the Sierra.
Sparrow, Lt. E., to the Foote.
Waddel, Lt. J. E., to duty in office of Director of Naval Communications, Navy Dept.
Small, Lt. J. D., to the Maddox, and on board as executive officer when commissioned.
Bowman, Lt. W. H., to Newport News, in Division Transport Force.
Allyn, Lt. G. S., to Naval Hosp., New London.
Griffin, Lt. H. P., to the Edgar F. Luckenbach.
Terrarden, Lt. H. B., to duty as Supply Officer on the Denver.
Shock, Lt. T. A. W., designated as acting inspector of engineer material, General Elec Co., Schenectady.
Ames, Lt. E., to the Frederick.
Fouts, Lt. C. L., to duty under D. S. N. O. T. S., New York.
Douglas, Lt. F. M., to the Topeka.
Carey, Lt. J. A., relieved from all active duty.

Coast Guard Gazette.

Crapster, Capt. T. G., to the Yamacraw.

Education Notes.

The Executive Board of the Teachers' Union will

The Onward Sweep of a Magazine Success

1,750,000 circulation for the April issue
1,800,000 circulation for the May issue

Pictorial Review now has the largest monthly circulation in America

THIS is the largest circulation ever accorded a high-priced magazine—a fact truly remarkable since Pictorial Review sells for 20c a copy, whereas its nearest competitor, The Ladies' Home Journal, sells for 15c a copy.

No publication, monthly or weekly, selling for more than 5c a copy has ever published or claimed figures equaling the mark attained by the May issue of Pictorial Review.

The growth of Pictorial Review represents the greatest tidal wave of success there has ever been in the woman's magazine field. It is a circulation that has not yet attained its peak.

The progressive American woman—whether in industry or in the home—has come to depend on Pictorial Review for the news, thought and leadership she demands.

What has been the verdict of American business? What has been the response of advertising men? Let the facts speak:

Gains in Pictorial Review advertising lineage

The January	1919 increase is	41%
The February	1919 increase is	39%
The March	1919 increase is	91%
The April	1919 increase is	76%
The May	1919 increase is	90%

No other woman's magazine has ever shown such gains. There has never been such recognition.

What is the significance of this success? Just this:

It is possible now as never before to reach through one magazine a tremendous body of the progressive housewives of this country. Every Pictorial Review woman is a good prospective buyer because her wide-awake interest in the modern woman marks HER as a wide-awake, modern woman.

The following comparison of the Pictorial Review and Ladies' Home Journal circulations is based on the last itemized figures furnished by the two magazines plus the percentage of gain indicated in the last *total* figures published by them.

STATES	PICTORIAL REVIEW	LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
New York	175,166	152,839
New Jersey	43,133	56,334
Pennsylvania	141,195	146,262
Delaware	2,858	4,316
Maryland	13,536	19,632
District of Columbia	11,951	13,173
North Atlantic States	387,839	392,756
Ohio	155,451	97,284
Indiana	61,485	44,352
Illinois	109,370	107,141
Michigan	64,074	56,873
Wisconsin	40,080	31,720
Minnesota	53,304	40,576
Iowa	50,033	44,640
Missouri	72,524	46,281
North Dakota	8,979	11,400
South Dakota	12,102	11,064
Nebraska	26,975	23,377
Kansas	33,733	30,026
Middle States	688,110	544,734
Maine	14,641	15,975
New Hampshire	8,933	8,862
Vermont	6,231	7,812
Massachusetts	71,007	69,914
Rhode Island	9,277	9,978
Connecticut	42,419	28,230
New England States	152,508	140,771
Kentucky	19,440	19,873
West Virginia	14,378	17,232
Tennessee	20,985	20,626
Alabama	15,288	13,589
Mississippi	9,896	9,653
Louisiana	17,283	10,665
Texas	58,454	56,372
Oklahoma	25,732	24,884
Arkansas	14,427	14,062
South-Western States	195,883	186,956
Montana	13,367	16,870
Wyoming	4,031	3,871
Colorado	24,942	21,985
New Mexico	4,524	5,484
Arizona	5,153	5,412
Utah	7,644	8,590
Nevada	1,748	2,064
Idaho	8,508	10,285
Washington	48,390	36,320
Oregon	24,522	20,508
California	80,123	82,167
Western States	222,952	213,556
Virginia	20,636	29,171
North Carolina	12,256	21,183
South Carolina	10,675	13,082
Georgia	21,951	23,098
Florida	12,446	13,832
South-Eastern States	77,964	100,366
Miscellaneous		5,151
Total U. S.	1,725,256	1,584,290
Canadian & Foreign	74,809	166,785
Grand Total	1,800,065	1,751,075

You will notice that the States are grouped by geographical division and that these figures show Pictorial Review not only has a larger circulation in 4 of the 6 sections, but in total United States circulation leads the Ladies' Home Journal by over 140,000 copies monthly.

In New York State, Pictorial Review reaches the homes of 175,000 women of this type; in Pennsylvania it reaches 141,000; in Massachusetts 71,000; in Illinois 109,000; in Indiana 61,000; in Iowa 50,000; in Michigan 64,000.

In each state a dominating circulation among those whom the advertiser wants most to reach!

Consider an average Illinois town of 50,000 population. It has approximately 10,000 families; 2,500 of these 10,000 homes constitute the best market for almost any advertised product. Pictorial Review each month is received into one-third of these homes.

Take a New England town of 150,000 population and you will find that in such a city Pictorial Review is likewise a monthly influence in one-third of the 7,500 homes which represent the best market there.

During its entire history Pictorial Review has always gone ahead—in circulation, in advertising lineage, in advertising revenue.

The present increase in circulation demands more adequate printing facilities and greatly increased floor space. Plans have been completed and contracts have been signed for the erection of an additional twelve-story plant with 2,000,000 square feet of floor space, to cost nearly $3,000,000.

The success of Pictorial Review is the logical culmination of the consistent pursuit for a period of years of a progressive editorial policy. That policy is what has made Pictorial Review a leader in the past. It promises to make Pictorial Review an even greater power in the future of American life and business.

Special message to merchants

OF all business men, you, the local merchants, more than any other, realize to the full the definite power of advertising. You know from practical experience the merchandising advantage of handling advertised, trade-mark products, for which a demand has been created.

It is because of this fact that you should be vitally interested in the mediums which carry the advertising of the various trade-mark lines that you handle.

If you have read this advertisement, you will appreciate how tremendous a demand and how favorable an opinion is developed for products advertised in Pictorial Review, which reaches at least one-third of the substantial homes and families in your community.

It is the type of strong, progressive magazine whose advertising columns are most effective in creating a desire to buy among its readers.

The national advertiser of dependable products is, through the advertising columns of Pictorial Review, telling the consumer the merits of his goods with only one thought in mind—to send customers to your store to ask for his products.

Above all, you may be sure that whatever is presented in the advertising columns of Pictorial Review is absolutely reliable merchandise. The publishers not only refuse to accept questionable advertising, but they guarantee all readers against any loss through misrepresentation in their advertising columns.

You should handle the goods advertised in this magazine, which carries a monthly message into 1,800,000 homes, because it is reaching one-third of the substantial homes in your community.

PICTORIAL REVIEW

America's leading woman's magazine—20 cents the copy